John C. Warren

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MEMOIR OF JOHN COLLINS WARREN, M.D.

JOHN COLLINS WARREN was born in Boston, Massachusetts, August 1st, 1778, in a house at the corner of Avon Place and Central Court, where his father, Dr. John Warren, then resided.

At the age of eight years he entered the public Latin School, under Master Hunt, for which he had been fitted in the Elementary School of Master Vinal, in West Street. During these years the family had removed, first to Washington Street, corner of Sheafe's Lane (now Avery Street), thence to Sudbury Street, and finally, in 1785, to School Street. For seven years he continued a pupil of the Latin School, during which time, with the single exception of a hard contest with a "North End" boy named Howard, he easily maintained the first rank in his class. The struggle with Howard was terminated by the latter leaving the school, but while it lasted it was a constant source of excitement and uneasiness to Warren, who even at this early age could ill endure the rivalry even of a friend. With this exception he used to refer to the years spent in the Latin School as the most agreeable portion of his life.

At the first distribution of the Franklin medals, in 1792, Warren's name stood at the head of the list; and on leaving school for college, in 1793, he delivered, as head scholar, a public valedictory address.

In his fifteenth year he entered the freshman class of Harvard College, and occupied a room on the lower floor of Massachusetts Hall. He received some prizes during his college course, and is known to have enjoyed an honorable standing with his class, as may also be inferred from the fact that on graduation he was made valedictorian, an honor which was at that time conferred by the votes of the graduating class. But little is known of his college life, farther than that he found it very pleasant, and acquired a useful knowledge of the ancient languages, which then formed the chief part of the established course of instruction.

Graduated in 1797, he did not immediately enter upon the study of a profession, but devoted a year to the study of French with Mr. Sales, afterwards for many years instructor in modern languages in Harvard College. This delay arose from the reluctance of Dr. Warren to choose for his son a profession so laborious as that of medicine, especially as he appeared to have no decided inclination for such pursuits; but after waiting a year, and failing to secure a suitable posi-

tion in a counting house, it was at length decided that he should commence with his father the study of that profession in which he afterwards attained such distinguished success.

The position of a medical student was at this time rather that of an apprentice than that of a student of the present day; and it is by no means surprising that disgust at the drudgery of compounding medicines, and the want of hospital advantages at home, soon led to the decision to visit Europe.

He accordingly embarked for England, June 16th, 1799, and landed at Deal after a voyage of twenty-four days. He proceeded at once to London, and after a few weeks spent in seeking information and forming plans for future study, he made a short journey in the south of England and along the coast as far as Southampton, visiting Margate (where he met with Gen. Benedict Arnold and family), Dover, Hastings, Brighton, the Isle of Wight, &c.

In the autumn of this year he entered Guy's Hospital as dresser to Mr. William Cooper, then senior surgeon, by the payment of a fee of fifty guineas. His duties included the general charge of about forty surgical patients, sleeping in the hospital for a week at a time in turn with the other dressers. Mr. Cooper, who was quite old and already contemplating an early retirement from active professional life, made only two regular visits weekly, leaving the patients in the mean time pretty much to the direction of his assistants. The next summer Mr. Cooper resigned his position in the hospital, and was succeeded as surgeon and lecturer by his nephew, Mr. Astley Cooper, to whom Warren became deeply attached on account of his constant and kind attentions. The daily routine of hospital life afforded few incidents that have been remembered, the time of the student being divided between the practical duties of the ward and the study of anatomy and surgery by lectures and dissections. Dining out on Saturday or Sunday, and an occasional visit to the theatre to witness the sublime personations of Siddons and Kemble, were the chief recreations admitted in the brief intervals of professional study.

An adventure which occurred at this time is related by Dr. Warren in his "Biographical Notes," and is perhaps worthy of repetition as illustrating the interest he always manifested in public affairs, and especially his lively sympathy for the oppressed or suffering masses of the people :—

"One evening" he says, "in going from my lodgings to the West End of the town, I fell in with a mob, which was raised on account of a scarcity of bread. Instead of keeping clear of it, as would have been wise, I entered into it, and talked with the people, to ascertain what their views and objects were. At this time, a charge was made upon the mob by a body of dragoons; and every one was obliged to save himself as he could. This attack irritated me among others; and we rallied, and made preparations for defence. Soon after, we were assailed by a body of police. Sympathizing with the people, who were in a state of starvation, and irritated by the attacks, I got on the edge of the sidewalk, and began to address the crowd on their unhappy condition. They were highly delighted to find a person, dressed like a gentleman, haranguing in their favor; and loudly cheered, and demanded a repetition of the harangue. At this moment, a

gentleman spoke to me, drew me aside, and represented the dangerous position I was taking; and that, although the people were in a suffering state, they were not likely to get any remedy in this way. I readily understood this, of course; and, having no great desire to be apprehended as the leader of a mob, I walked off with him in the direction I had been going; and he, having ascertained what course I was taking, offered to show me the way; for it so happened, that, in following the mob, I had been drawn entirely away from the usual route from the east to west, into the complicated streets and lanes of the northern part of London. However, this gentleman went with me a good distance, told me he was an officer in the army, that he had no connection with the police, and that his speaking to me was accidental. I then as freely told him who I was, and made him understand I had no desire to overturn the British government. By a long and perilous route, I reached my destination, and walked back to the borough the same evening."

Among the friendships formed at this time, that of Dr. Wm. Roots, of Kingston on Thames, then a fellow student and dresser, was especially valued, and the very pleasant relations which subsisted between them are attested by many letters which are still preserved.

While in London he lived in the usual manner of medical students, at a cork-cutter's house in St. Thomas's street, Borough, close to the hospital, occupying two rooms in the third story, and taking his meals, which were provided by the landlady, in his own sitting-room —a style of living not materially different from that of a medical student in London at the present time.

In the autumn of 1800, having completed his year at Guy's Hospital, he left London for Edinburgh, travelling in a post-chaise and visiting many places of interest on the route. Arrived in Edinburgh he took lodgings in the Old Town, occupying a large room on the sixth story and living much as in London.

The plan of study in Edinburgh at this time closely resembled that adopted in our own medical schools during the winter session:—viz., lectures and hospital visits from 9 A.M., to 2 P.M., with the afternoon free for private study and necessary recreation. Among the distinguished lecturers whom he followed were Dr. Gregory on medicine, Dr. Hope on chemistry, and John and Charles Bell and Munro on anatomy, physiology, and surgery.

After spending half a year in a very profitable course of study in Edinburgh, he sailed, on the 4th of June, 1801, for Rotterdam, and visited the principal cities of Holland and Belgium. From Brussels he travelled by Diligence to Paris, being compelled to take this somewhat circuitous route on account of the war between England and France.

In Paris he resided in the household of the celebrated Dubois, afterwards Baron, then sole surgeon to the Clinique de l'Ecole de Médecine. From the great influence of this distinguished man he derived many important advantages in the way of forming acquaintances and in increased facilities for study.

His chief pursuits in Paris were chemistry, under Vauquelin, and anatomy with Ribes, Chaussier, and Dupuytren, the latter not yet known to fame. These courses, together with scientific lectures at

the Jardin des Plantes and the daily visits to the hospitals, occupied him somewhat more than a year; and at the end of the next summer he returned to London, where, after a short visit, he embarked for New York on the 17th of October, 1802.

Upon his return home a large practice almost immediately devolved upon him, owing in part to the ill health of his father, Dr. John Warren, who had been for many years the leading practitioner in Boston. He acted also, during the next winter, as prosector to his father for the anatomical lectures in Cambridge.

Nov. 17th, 1803, after an engagement of six months, he married Susan Powell Mason, daughter of Hon. Jonathan Mason, of Boston. For a time he resided on Tremont street, in a house belonging to Mr. Samuel Eliot, where the Pavilion now stands, and in 1805 removed to the house in Park street, which he occupied during the remainder of his life.

During this year he gave a course of public demonstrations in anatomy to a large class composed principally of the younger members of the medical profession in Boston and vicinity. He also took an active interest in the Massachusetts Medical Society, and superintended, with Dr. James Jackson, the publication of its proceedings. During the next four years he contributed several important papers, and was also co-editor, with Dr. Jackson, of the Pharmacopœia, published by the Society in 1808.

In 1806, he was appointed adjunct professor of anatomy and surgery in Harvard University, and for several years lectured in Cambridge to the medical students. By the removal of the Medical School to Boston in 1810, the labors of the professors were materially lightened, and in 1815 the School was established upon a much enlarged scale by the acquisition of a new building and the accession of several additional professors. The death of Dr. John Warren in April, 1815, a few months before the completion of the new college, had left vacant the chair of anatomy and surgery, which was however promptly filled by the election of his son; Dr. James Jackson had been previously appointed professor of the theory and practice of medicine as successor to Dr. Benjamin Waterhouse; and the duties of the old professorship of chemistry and materia medica, which had been performed by Dr. Aaron Dexter, with Dr. John Gorham as adjunct, were divided between Dr. Gorham as professor of chemistry, and Dr. Jacob Bigelow as professor of materia medica: Dr. Walter Channing was also appointed to the new department of obstetrics.

Clinical instruction in medicine and surgery had been given for several years at the City Alms House in Leverett street, by Drs. James Jackson and J. C. Warren, who attended gratuitously for the privilege of exhibiting the cases to the medical class. The resources of the Alms House were, however, manifestly insufficient for the proper care of very sick persons, and the need of a liberally endowed hospital had become urgent. After the removal and reorganization of the Medical School, Drs. Warren and Jackson set themselves earnestly at work to interest the public in this important undertaking, with what success is shown from the fact that in 1818, when the building was commenced, more than $150,000 had been collected for the purpose from various sources. On the 3d of September, 1821, the hospital was opened for the reception of patients, under the professional charge

of Drs. Jackson and Warren, who had been appointed four years before to the responsible positions of physician and surgeon.

Dr. Warren's practice, which was very large almost from the beginning, gradually improved in quality, so that on the death of his father in 1815, he was already one of the leading practitioners of the town, and without a competitor as a surgeon. His accession therefore to the chair of anatomy and surgery, and his appointment as surgeon to the hospital, are to be viewed rather as a spontaneous recognition of his especial fitness than as the result of any choice between the claims of rival candidates.

Another event, which occurred in 1818, shows the enviable reputation to which he had already attained with his medical brethren in other parts of the country. Early in that year Dr. Caspar Wistar, of Philadelphia, died, leaving vacant the chair of anatomy in the University of Pennsylvania, then as now the most celebrated school of medicine in America. Dr. Warren was strongly urged to become a candidate for the place, but declined competing with his friend Dr. Dorsey. On the death of Dr. Dorsey, however, in the fall of the same year, he was again solicited in a manner even more urgent than before, and it was only after several months of negotiation which cost him, as he said, much thinking, much writing, and much anxiety, that he finally returned a decisive answer in the negative. A similar invitation was extended to him in 1838 to become professor of anatomy in the University of New York.

A Board of Consulting Physicians to the City of Boston was created in 1824, consisting of Drs. J. C. Warren, Aaron Dexter, James Jackson, Horace Bean, and John Gorham. To this Board many important questions relating to public health were from time to time referred, and some of their reports were drawn up with much care and exerted a deservedly great influence. One of the most important of these reports is that on the cholera, made in 1832, and preserved in the sixth volume of the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*; another, on the smallpox, in 1837, led to the abandonment of the then prevailing practice of removing all cases of this disease to a distant hospital or pest-house.

Prior to 1812, there had been no Medical Journal published in Boston. This defect was supplied in January of that year by the appearance of the "*New England Journal of Medicine and Surgery*," a quarterly publication, issued under the auspices of the Medical College, and edited under the supervision of its professors. The earlier numbers, especially, contained important papers by Drs. Warren and Jackson, and the Journal soon acquired a high reputation throughout the country. The subscription list was, however, at no time very large, and in 1828 the Journal was merged in the weekly "*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*," of which Dr. Warren assumed the duties of editor, assisted by Dr. John Ware, who had been with Dr. Channing joint editor of the New England Journal. After a year or two, it was found that the expense of publishing this Journal exceeded the income from subscribers, and it was given up to the publisher, by whom it has since been conducted.

As illustrating the systematic division of his time, for which Dr. Warren was always distinguished, a brief account may be given of his daily routine of labor in the year 1828, when, in addition to the

varied duties of active practice, he filled the chair of anatomy and surgery in the College, was surgeon in chief to the Hospital, and performed the arduous labor of editing a weekly professional journal. At this period he rose in winter and breakfasted by candlelight, and went directly out to visit his patients until one; except during the lectures, when he passed usually two hours at the Medical College. From one to two he received patients at his house. He devoted about twenty minutes to his dinner; after which he retired to his room for an hour. In the latter part of the afternoon he visited such patients as required a second visit, and then took a cup of tea in his study at seven; after which he wrote and worked often, if not generally, until two in the morning. The greater part of this time he devoted to the "Medical Journal," preparing the Hospital Records, selecting extracts from foreign journals, and writing original articles.

Dr. Warren became early interested in the temperance movement and in physical education. In his lectures to the students in Cambridge he had been accustomed to dwell upon the great importance of physical exercise in developing the organic structure of the body, as well as its necessity for maintaining it in a normal state of vigor. This led to the establishment of a Gymnasium in connection with the University, which flourished for a time, and is now again, after a lapse of many years, in successful operation. About the year 1826, a society for establishing a Gymnasium was formed in Boston, and Dr. Warren was chosen president. A Gymnasium upon a large scale was opened in the "Washington Gardens," on the corner of Tremont and West streets, and was attended by a large number of gentlemen of the different professions. The contagion spread rapidly, and smaller establishments of a similar character were formed throughout many parts of the country, but the enthusiasm with which the new idea was at first hailed, gradually abated. In August, 1830, Dr. Warren delivered an address upon "Physical Education," before a convention of teachers and friends of education, which formed the basis of a little work "On the Preservation of Health," which he published in 1840, and which has had a very extensive circulation.

In 1827 he joined the Temperance Society, of which his father, Dr. John Warren, had been vice president in 1813. He was ever a zealous advocate of temperance, and, a few years after his return from his second visit to Europe, gave up entirely the use of even the lighter wines except as an article of medicine. In his "Biographical Notes" he observes, "On the whole, I can with confidence say, that, if I had never tasted wine, my life would have been more healthy, and longer, and more comfortable. The efforts which I have been called to make in the temperance reformation, operating, as they have done, more extensively on the prosperity and happiness of the community, are a source of more satisfaction than any other labors. Probably my other occupations might have been as well or better performed by some one else; but perhaps it would have been difficult to find another person who would have been willing to undergo the opposition, ridicule, labor and expense in the cause of temperance."

Dr. Warren was one of the first members, and for many years an active officer of St. Paul's Church, which he joined in 1820. As a child he had attended with his father's family at the church in Brattle street,

then strictly Calvinistic in creed. For a few years after his marriage he attended the "Old Brick," or First Church, which then stood upon the present site of Joy's Building, nearly opposite the head of State street. On the death of the pastor, Rev. Wm. Emerson, he returned to Brattle street, then under the pastoral charge of Mr. Buckminster. After the death of this gentleman and the resignation of his successor, Mr. Edward Everett, who was called to the professorship of Greek in Harvard College, Dr. Warren was led to make a careful study of theology, and having decided in favor of the Trinitarian doctrine, was naturally led to attach himself to the new organization of St. Paul's. He took an active part in all the affairs of the church, and was for seventeen years one of the wardens; he continued a member of the vestry until removed by death.

In 1823, Dr. Warren purchased three acres of land, including the top of Bunker Hill, where the action of June 17, 1775, was fought, with the view to the erection of a monument to commemorate that event. A large sum was raised by subscription, and advantage was taken of the visit of Lafayette to this country to lay the corner stone. As chairman of the building committee, Dr. Warren devoted much time and labor to the work, and at one time became, with Col. Perkins, Wm. Sullivan, and Amos Lawrence, jointly responsible for the sum of 32,000 dollars for the advancement of the building. The two brass field pieces, the "Hancock" and "Adams," now in the chamber near the summit of the Monument, were procured by Dr. Warren in 1825, from the Commonwealth, and were presented to the Bunker Hill Monument Association on the completion of the structure, in 1842.

In 1837, Dr. Warren published his "Surgical Observations on Tumors," an illustrated octavo volume of over six hundred pages, which was the first extensive work of the kind ever published, if we except the collection of cases by John Bell, published in his "Principles of Surgery." This work was favorably noticed by the principal medical journals in this country and in Great Britain. Of the cases which form the subject of the "Observations," a notice in the "British and Foreign Medical Review," then under the editorial charge of Dr., now Sir John Forbes, contains the following remarks, which are alike commendatory of the work and complimentary to the author:—"Clear, simple, and graphic, they bear the unaffected impress of truth; and report, with manifest candor and honesty, as medical writings ought, the opinions that influenced the treatment, and the motives that guided the surgeon in performing or abstaining from operations. In fact, throughout the work, the author proves himself to be a worthy disciple of the school in which he received his early instructions; and which, connected as it is with the names and celebrity of Cooper, Bright, and others of hardly less eminence, he seems proud to acknowledge as his *alma mater*. And surely that school need be no less proud to claim him as a pupil. And we believe there are few members of our profession who are more entitled to the consideration of his brethren than Dr. Warren. Distinguished as a zealous and successful teacher for the last thirty years, foremost in every undertaking calculated to improve medical literature and science, and never weary in the cause of benevolence, he has earned for himself in his native country a reputation of the most enviable kind, and to which

mere literary distinction, more especially in foreign countries, can add but little of value."

On the 12th of June, of this year, he sailed for Europe from New York, in company with about thirty passengers; among them Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, now Emperor of the French. This journey was undertaken mainly for relaxation and for the gratification of his family, several members of which accompanied him; but he also labored to improve every opportunity of procuring such information as could be made available on his return home. Of this tour, which was extended somewhat beyond a year, he has left a journal, of which extracts are published in the "Autobiography."

On his return from Europe, immediately upon his landing in New York, Dr. Warren was solicited to accept the office of professor of anatomy in the University of New York. Many important inducements were offered, but the same reasons which early in life had led him to decline a similar position in Philadelphia were now equally decisive against this new proposal to leave Boston.

At this time Dr. Warren commenced a domestic journal, which he continued, with but a few months interruption, throughout the remainder of his life. Soon after this he seems to have conceived the idea of collecting materials for a biography; he accordingly commenced two collections of memoirs, which he entitled "Biographical Notes" and "Surgical Notes," the former devoted to reminiscences of the earlier years of his life prior to the date of his "European Journal," the "Surgical Notes" consisting chiefly of recollections of eminent professional men and comments on their contributions to surgery, together with some brief statements of conclusions drawn from his own experience. He also left a large number of records of cases which he appears to have kept originally with a view to publication, but which remain in too fragmentary a state to make it quite clear what particular use he intended to make of them.

In resuming the practice of his profession, Dr. Warren sought a partial relief from the labor of daily visits, but devoted himself with renewed energy to his duties as a teacher. He also engaged with increased zeal in scientific pursuits, and especially in plans for the promotion of the public welfare. At the very beginning of his professional career he had been a prominent member of a society for the study of natural philosophy. In this society he once lectured upon the water of Boston, showing its many impurities, and its unfitness for many of the ordinary purposes of life. He availed himself throughout life of every opportunity of urging on the public the importance of an abundant supply of pure water, and had at length the high satisfaction of seeing, in the inauguration of the Cochituate water works in 1848, the consummation of this cherished desire. As a member of the Monthly Anthology Club, in 1803, he was for several years co-editor of the "Monthly Anthology and Boston Review," a magazine of which President Quincy has justly remarked, it "may be considered as a true revival of polite learning in this country, after that decay and neglect which resulted from the distractions of the Revolutionary war, and as forming an epoch in the intellectual history of the United States." The labors of this Club embraced also the formation of a reading room, and subsequently a library for consultation in connection with it; a modest beginning from which the Boston Athenæum had

its origin. A private society for professional improvement, and a Friday-evening Club for social intercourse, in both of which he was seconded by his constant friend Dr. Jackson, were also the theatre of frequent discussions of matters bearing on the general welfare.

On the 7th of November following his return from Europe, Dr. Warren delivered the introductory address to the medical class, giving a general view of the state of medical science abroad. On the 8th, a public dinner was given by the physicians of Boston in honor of Drs. Warren and Jackson, an event almost without precedent in Boston. A full account of the incidents of this interesting occasion is preserved in the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, vol. xix.

May 30th, 1841, he notes in his journal the severe illness of Mrs. Warren, who died on the third of June. He remarks "the vacancy caused by the rupture of associations of thirty-eight years is greater than can be described."

During the year 1842, he published a series of cases in the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*, one of which, "on the removal of the upper jaw-bone for malignant disease," also appeared in the *American Journal of the Medical Sciences*. He also wrote, during the following three or four years, a number of important papers for the *Bost. Med. and Surg. Journal*, the *Am. Jour. of the Med. Sciences*, and for the London *Medico-Chirurgical Transactions*.

In November, 1846, the Medical College having outgrown its building, in Mason street, was removed to its present site in North Grove street; and in December of the next year, Dr. Warren presented to the University the magnificent museum of anatomy which he had collected for the illustration of his lectures, and which now bears his name.

On the 16th of October, 1846, at the Massachusetts General Hospital, Dr. Warren performed the first surgical operation upon a patient previously rendered insensible to pain by the inhalation of ether.

In February, 1847, he resigned the chair of anatomy and surgery in the College, and on the 2d of March, delivered his farewell lecture to the medical class.

May 6th, 1847, Dr. Warren was elected president of the Boston Society of Natural History, a choice, as he says, quite unexpected. The year before, he had the good fortune to procure, by purchase, the finest and most perfect Mastodon skeleton yet discovered, an acquisition which afforded the opportunity, and in fact imposed the duty, of a careful anatomical description of that wonderful animal. The skeleton was set up in Boston and exhibited to the public for several days, after which it was removed to the Medical College in Mason street, and finally to the fire-proof building of the Warren Museum of Natural History in Chestnut street, where it is now preserved. He also purchased several other collections of mastodon bones, including one of the *Peale* skeletons which had belonged to the museum at Baltimore. With these materials before him, and with the additional means of comparison furnished by the Cambridge skeleton and crania, and by three fine elephant skeletons, one of which he obtained by purchase, he proceeded to prepare a methodical anatomical description of the whole osteology of the mastodon, admirably printed and elaborately illustrated by lithographs. Of this magnificent work, Professor Owen remarks, in a private letter to Dr. Warren, "The study of the rich

series of facts contributed by your personal and original observations to the natural history of the *Mastodon Giganteus* has afforded me the highest satisfaction; and the profound learning on the subject which the references to other writers manifest, places your monograph in the first rank of original treatises in pulcontological science." During the presidency of Dr. Warren he made many communications to the Society upon scientific subjects. The last of these, and indeed the last paper he ever wrote, was read before the Society after his death, having been completed but a few days before. Its subject was the anatomy of the argonaut, and was illustrated by the dissection of a beautiful and rare specimen preserved in spirit.

In 1849, the American Medical Association held its third annual meeting in Boston. Dr. Warren was chosen president for the year, and in accordance with the custom of the Association delivered the annual address at the next ensuing meeting, which was held at Cincinnati.

The next year he presided over a great union meeting of citizens at Faneuil Hall.

December, 15th, 1851, his second wife, Mrs. Anne Warren, daughter of Lieutenant-Governor Thomas L. Winthrop, whom he had married in October, 1843, died. He felt her loss deeply, and his health was evidently much affected by it. He therefore undertook a short journey as far South as Richmond, from which he returned much better, but still subject to wakefulness and mental disturbance at night. He finally decided upon a short trip to Europe, and sailed June 18th. He met many old friends, and revisited many familiar scenes. After an absence of a little more than three months, he returned much improved in health, and almost immediately resumed his duties at the Hospital.

February 8th, 1853, Dr. Warren made his last official visit as attending surgeon to the Hospital, after thirty-one years of constant service. From this time his career as an active surgeon may be said to have terminated, although he still held the position of consulting surgeon, and frequently performed operations for private patients. After his retirement from active practice he devoted his leisure hours to scientific studies and to the enjoyment of the society of friends.

In March he received information of his election as associate member of the French Academy of Medicine.

During the year 1854, he published a small work of 52 pages, 8vo., on "Fossil Impressions;" completed and published the "Warren Genealogy," a fine quarto volume; reviewed the first edition of the "Mastodon," and made some additions to be incorporated in a second edition. He also published a stereotyped edition of his work "On the Preservation of Health."

In May, 1855, he published his last surgical paper in the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal;* it is an interesting and important case of "Section of the os Femoris."

The early part of 1856 was occupied principally with scientific studies and investigations, and it was in February of this year that he procured the fine argonaut which furnished the subject of his last scientific paper.

After February of this year he began to suffer severely from an inflammatory affection of the right eye, which confined him to the house

during several weeks. In April, he had several attacks of dizziness, but was still able to ride out almost every day. On the 28th he rode to Brookline, when he probably took cold, and suffered from chills and severe pains. From that day he became gradually more feeble, but still refused to pass the whole day in bed. From day to day his strength declined, and on Saturday, the 3d of May, his mind began to wander. He died the next morning, May 4th, 1854, at 3, A.M.

The account of the last years of Dr. Warren's life would be incomplete without some notice of the "Thursday-evening Club," founded by him in 1846, and from whose meetings he scarcely ever absented himself. The following brief sketch of the origin and purposes of the club, is taken from the eloquent and feeling address delivered by the Hon. Edward Everett at the meeting next succeeding Dr. Warren's decease:—

"Dr. Warren, as you know, gentlemen, was the founder of the Thursday-evening club, and in this character alone his memory invites our grateful recollection at this time. From a paper written to his dictation about four years ago, it appears that he had, as long ago as the year 1844, been deeply impressed with the importance of bringing together persons of different professions and pursuits, to converse and communicate with each other on the scientific improvements of the day, and other topics connected with social culture and progress. Dr. Warren had been of opinion that there was a want of intercourse between the active and the professional, the scientific and business, classes of the community; and that if they could be regularly brought together in a friendly circle, it would not only promote social enjoyment, but mutual improvement. He believed there was no city on the continent where ampler materials exist for an enlightened and intelligent society, and that they needed only to be brought statedly together. These views and feelings were communicated by Dr. Warren to his neighbor and friend, the late honored and lamented Mr. Abbott Lawrence, who fully concurred with him, and avowed his readiness to take part with him, in forming an association like that proposed. The plan was soon after mentioned to another neighbor and friend, Mr. Francis C. Gray, who cordially entered into it. * * * * * * * * After two or three additional conversations with Messrs. Lawrence and Gray, a meeting was called in concert with these gentlemen, at Dr. Warren's house, on the 27th of October, 1846. * * * * From this time forward, for two or three years, the meetings were continued weekly. It was then judged advisable to have them once a fortnight, which has been the practice ever since. * * * * Dr. Warren's paper closes with the following remarks: 'During nearly six years the club has been in steady and harmonious operation. Much scientific matter has been communicated in a novel and agreeable way, and much pleasant intercourse has brightened the long evenings of autumn and winter, without any organization but the appointment of a secretary.' Such, gentlemen, are the material portions of a paper drawn up by Dr. Warren, and perhaps read to the club some four or five years ago. It gives an authentic account of the origin and progress of the association; and if, in the last paragraph, we substitute 'ten' years for 'six,' it relates our history to the close of the last season. It may be doubted whether there was ever an associa-

tion, so large as ours, which has existed for so long a time, which has held so many meetings, and carried out the design of its formation so efficiently, with so little of the ordinary machinery of a society. This result is mainly to be ascribed to the vigilant and thoughtful attention of Dr. Warren, spontaneously bestowed upon the affairs of the club, and upon the simple arrangements necessary to secure a meeting once a fortnight, with some communication more or less formal, of a scientific or practical nature, for the instruction and entertainment of the members."

Dr. Warren made provision in his will for the preparation of a biography, for which he had been for many years collecting and preserving the necessary materials. This work was entrusted to his brother, Dr. Edward Warren, and was published in 1860, in two elegant octavo volumes.* To this biography, and to the extracts from the journals contained in it, the writer is indebted for most of the facts, and often for the very language embodied in the present sketch.

A PRECIOUS RELIC.

The Bible of Gov. Wm. Bradford, printed in German text, 1592, containing names of generations of his descendants, and long sought by antiquarians, is now in the possession of Mr. Joseph Belcher Waters, of Sharon, Mass., of which he is the careful, vigilant and tenacious custodian, as were his father and grandmother Alice (Bradford) Waters before him. Mr. W. was born June 22, 1804, the son of Zebulon W. jr., of Stoughton, (by his 2d wife, Lucy Belcher), who was b. Aug. 23, 1768, the son of Zebulon W. senr. of S., by his wife Alice Bradford (b. Nov. 3, 1734, published to him Mar. 14, 1757), the daughter of Elisha Bradford of Kingston, by his 2d wife, Bathsheba La Brocke; Elisha was the son of Joseph Bradford of Kingston, b. 1630, the youngest son of Gov. William Bradford. Through these six generations the Holy Book has descended, with the loss only of a few of the first and last leaves; but the boards of the cover are gone, the margins worn down almost to the text, and the leather of the back rolled up, drawing the forward and latter leaves backward and rendering the volume, when closed, cuneiform.

This Bible, which has edified and comforted so many saints, and which has such hallowed associations, might ere long be deposited, at least for safer keeping, in the Library of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, had they a fire-proof building for the security of their precious collections; and may we not hope that some large-hearted friend to New England history and antiquities will come forward, like the ever-to-be-remembered benefactor of the Conn. His. Society, and supply the desideratum.

Boston, Sept. 5, 1864. Abner Morse.

* The Life of John Collins Warren, M.D., compiled chiefly from his Autobiography and Journals. By Edward Warren, M.D. Boston: Ticknor & Fields. 1860.

A BRIEF GENEALOGY OF THE HUTCHINSON FAMILY.

[Communicated by W. H. Whitmore.]

Notwithstanding the conspicuous part taken by this family in our Colonial history, very little has been done towards preserving its genealogy. In the Register, i. 297—310, and in *Drake's History of Boston*, will be found valuable notes, but these are necessarily defective, especially in regard to the latter generations. We have, however, been favored with a copy of a pamphlet written by Peter O. Hutchinson, Esq., great-grandson of Gov. Hutchinson, from which we have prepared the following account.

The first of the name in New England was William Hutchinson, who came over in 1634, with his wife, the famous Anne Hutchinson, and several children. His father was Edward Hutchinson, of Alford. The family has been traced to Barnard[1] H., of Cowlan, Co. York, in 1282. From him, through John,[2] James,[3] and William,[4] was descended Anthony[5] Hutchinson, of Cowland, who m. Bridget Coke and had eight sons. These were William,[6] of Cowland, who m. and left issue. Edmond,[6] Leonard,[6] John,[6] Francis,[6] Andrew,[6] Richard,[6] and Thomas.[6] The last named, Thomas,[6] was of Owlesthorpe; he married and had William,[7] who had Thomas,[8] father of Thomas,[9] who had Sir Thomas[10] Hutchinson. This Sir Thomas[10] m. Margaret, dau. of John Lord Biron, and had John, the famous Col. Hutchinson, whose wife, Lucy Apsley, wrote his memoir.

The brother of the first Thomas[6] H., of Owlesthorpe, Richard,[6] is supposed to have been of Wyckham, and to have been the grandfather of Edward, of Alford. This hiatus in the chain can only be supplied by an examination of the wills and records in England. One argument is that the Governor's family possesses an old vellum painting of arms, which the authorities of Herald's College think may be as old as the reign of Elizabeth, and the same coat of arms was granted in 1581 to Edward Hutchinson of Wyckham, in Yorkshire. This Edward was either the one who settled at Alford or his contemporary. The Visitation of Yorkshire mentions Edward of Wyckham, apparently the recipient of the arms, but gives no probability to his being the one who went to Alford.

At present we must consider the pedigree as ceasing with this Edward, leaving it for other investigators to prove his connection with any other family of the name.

Returning from this examination of papers kindly furnished us by A. Hutchinson, Esq., of Paris, and confining ourselves to the facts gleaned from the parish records by Peter O. Hutchinson, Esq., we give the following results:—

First Generation.

(1) Edward[1] Hutchinson had the following children born at Alford.

(2) i. William, bapt. 14 Aug., 1586.

(3) ii. Samuel, bapt. 1 Nov., 1589. [1613.
iii. Esther, " 22 July, 1593, m. Thomas Rushworth, 7 Oct.
(4) iv. John, " 18 May, 1598.
v. Susanna, " 25 Nov., 1599, buried 5 Aug., 1601.
(5) vi. Richard, (an addition made by Gov. Hutchinson.)
vii. Mary, m. Rev. John Wheelwright.
viii. ? Susanna, m. Augustine Story ? (*See after.*)
(6) ix. Edward, says Gov. H.

Edward H. senr., was buried 14 Sept., 1631.

At Alford also at the same date, was Christopher Hutchinson, who had Anna, bapt. 22 Oct., 1615.

Also we find recorded the marriage of Susanna Hutchinson and Augustine Storre (i. e. Story), 21 Nov., 1623. The husband is no doubt the man who joined Wheelwright in his purchase of land at Piscataqua, in 1638. It is almost indisputable that his wife was sister to Wheelwright's wife and to Samuel Hutchinson, another grantee.

Second Generation.

William[2] Hutchinson married Ann Marbury (whose father was a minister, says Gov. H., who adds that her sister Katherine m. Joseph Scott of Providence), and had recorded at Alford,

(7) Edward, bapt. 28 May, 1613.
Susanna, " 4 Sept., 1614, bur. 8 Sept., 1630.
(8) Richard, " 8 Dec., 1615.
Faith, m. Thomas Savage, *c* 1637.
Bridget, " 15 Jan., 1618–9, m. —— Willis.
Francis, " 24 Dec., 1620.
Elizabeth, " 17 Feb., 1621–2, bur. 4 Oct., 1630–1.
William, " 22 June, 1623.
(9) Samuel, " 17 Dec., 1624.
Anna, " 5 May, 1626.
Maria, " 22 Feb., 1627–8.
Katherine, " 7 Feb., 1629–30.
William, " 28 Sept., 1631.
Susanna, " 15 Nov., 1633, m. John Cole, 30 Dec., 1651.

He came to Boston, and d. *c* 1642. His widow died at Wells, Me.

(4) John[2] Hutchinson, of Alford, m. 1 Oct. 1618 Elizabeth Woodthorpe, and had William, bapt. 17 Oct., 1619. He probably m. a second wife, Bridget, and had William again, bapt. 1 Feb., 1627–8; Edward, 16 Aug., 1629; Elizabeth, 8 July, 1631; John, 6 Feb., 1633–4, bur. 10th of same month; John again, 29 Jan., 1634–5; Susanna, 25 Nov., 1636, and Emma, 4 Feb., 1641–2.

(5) Richard[2] Hutchinson, of London, citizen and ironmonger, figures on our records, though there is no proof that he ever came over. When his son, Eliakim, was married here in 1668, his nephew, Edward, made deeds for him, recorded Suff. deeds, vi. 5.* He died in 1670; his children were Edward,[3] Ezekiel,[3] Jonathan,[3] Samuel,[3] [11] Eliakim,[3] William[3] of Jamaica, a son not named, and a dau. who m. Mr. Gray and had four children, of whom one daughter m. Soame Jenyns, another m. Mr. Soame, and a third, Mr. Holland—

* Savage seems to think that this ironmonger was the son of William; but as William had no grandson Edward, the term "uncle" applied to Richard by Edward shows that the case was as is here represented.

at least so says Gov. H. Of these children, Edward[3] m. and had Richard,[4] of Knocklofty, Ireland, who d. 1750; Ezekiel[4] and Abraham,[4] who d. s p., and a dau. who m. Lorenzo Nixon, of Murray. Her dau., Christiana[5] Nixon, inherited her uncle's property and m. the Right Hon. John Hely, who took the name of Hutchinson, and his widow was made Baroness of Donoughmore in 1782. Her two sons inherited the title successively, and d. s. p., when it went to their nephew John, 3d Earl, father of the present Earl of Donoughmore.

Of Eliakim [11] we shall speak hereafter.

(3) Samuel[2] Hutchinson was of Boston, and d. unm. 14 July, 1667.
(6) Edward[2] Hutchinson was here, but returned about 1675; he had a son, "author of a History of the Indian War," says Gov. H.

Third Generation.

(7) Edward[3] Hutchinson of Boston, m. first Catherine, dau. of Counsellor Hamby, of Ipswich, 13 Oct., 1636. By her he had Elishua, a dau. bapt. 5 Nov., 1637, d. young, probably.

	Elizabeth,	" 10 Nov., 1639, m.	1 Edward Winslow, 2
(10)	Elisha,	b. 16 Nov., 1641.	
	Ann,	bapt. 17 Nov., 1643, m.	1 ——— Dyer, 2 Daniel Vernon.
	William,	" 18 Jan., 1646, d.	
	Catherine,	" 16 May, 1648, d.	
	Susanna,	" 10 June, 1649, m.	1 Nath'l Codington, 2

He m. 2d, Abigail, widow of Robert Button,* and had

Edward,	b.	Jan., 1652, d. 1692, unm. [Salem.
Catherine,	"	13 Feb., 1653, m. Henry Bartholomew, of
Benjamin,	"	22 June, 1656, d.
Hannah,	"	16 May, 1659, m. Peter Walker, Taunton.

(8) Richard[3] Hutchinson was of Boston, admitted with his brother Francis to 1st Church, 9 Nov., 1634, and 28 Dec., 1645 dismissed to Dr. Thos. Goodwin's church in London, when he disappears.
(7) Edward[3] H. was of Boston.
(9) Samuel[3] H. had a son Richard, and was prob. of Portsmouth, R. I.

Fourth Generation.

(10) Elisha[4] Hutchinson, of Boston, only surviving son, m. 19 Nov., 1665, Hannah, dau. of Capt. Thomas Hawkins, and had

i.	Mary,	b.	11 Oct., 1666, d. 27 July, 1667.
ii.	Elisha,	"	16 Mch., 1668, d. 18 Nov., 1669.
iii.	Elizabeth,	"	24 Feb., 1670, m. Dr. John Clarke, and d. *c* 1730.
iv.	Hannah,	"	20 Jan., 1672, m. John Ruck, & d. *c* 1740.
v.	Katherine,	"	24 Feb., 1673, d. 26 July, 1673.
(11) vi.	Thomas,[5]	"	30 Jan., 1675.

* Gov. H. calls his wife Abigail *Dudson*, but Edward's will mentions the children she had by her husband, Button, and her dau. Abigail m. Joseph Dudson; hence the mistake. She was the dau. of widow Alice Vermaies, of Salem.

vii. Abigail, m. { 1 ——— Moore, 2 ——— Kellond, 3 Col. John Foster.

viii. Mary, b. 30 Sept., 1676, d. 27 Nov., 1676.

His wife died 9 Oct., 1676, and he m. 12 Sept., 1677, Elizabeth, widow of John Freke, and dau. of Major Thomas Clark. By her he had

(12) ix. Edward,[5] b. 18 June, 1678.
x. Mehitable, " 6 Feb., 1679–80, d. Mch, 1679–80.
xi. Elisha, " 16 May, 1681, d. at Surinam, 23 June, 1700.
xii. Clark, " 4 July, 1683, d. 24 Sept., 1683.
xiii. Samuel, " 22 Oct., 1685, d. 10 Dec., 1685.

He d. 10 Dec., 1717.

Fifth Generation.

(11) Thomas[5] Hutchinson, m. 24 Dec., 1703, Sarah, dau. of Col. John Foster, and had

Foster, b. 18 Sept., 1704, d.
Sarah, " 29 Mch., 1708, m. Rev. Wm. Welsteed, 16 Jan., 1728.
Abigail, " 2 Aug., 1709, m. { 1 John Davenport, 24 Aug., 2 Wm. Merchant. [1732.

(13) Thomas, " 9 Sept., 1711.
John, (d. young, says Gov. H.)
Hannah, " 1 Nov., 1714, m. Rev. Sam'l Mather, 23 Aug.,
Elisha, " 6 Feb., 1715–6, d. 2 Aug., 1739. [1733.
Lydia, " 30 May, 1717, m. Geo. Rogers, 27 May, 1736.
Elizab'h, " 14 May, 1723, d.
Hawkins, bapt. 19 Feb., 1720–1, (d. young, says Gov. H.)
(14) Foster, b. 7 Sept., 1724.
Edward, " 27 Mch., 1726, d. 1730.

Of these children, Foster (14) m. 1750, Margaret Mascarene, and died in Nova Scotia, 1799. His children were: Foster, who d. 1815; and Abigail, b. 1776, d. July, 1843.

(12) Edward[5] Hutchinson, half brother of Thomas, m. 10 Oct., 1706, Lydia, the other dau. of Col. John Foster, and had

Elisha, b. 20 Feb., 1708, d. young.
Lydia, " 26 July, 1710, "
John, " 27 Sept., 1711, "
Elizabeth, " 19 May, 1713, "
Lydia, " 20 Sept., 1714, "
Edward, " 24 Jan., 1715–6, "
Elizabeth, " 3 Mch, 1716–7, "
Mary, " } 18 Aug., 1718, "
Clark, a son, " }
Sarah, " 12 May, 1722, d. unm.
Lydia, " 2 Feb., 1722–3, d. young.
Edward, " 8 Dec., 1729, d. unm.
Elizabeth, " 1 Dec., 1731, m. 1757, Rev. Nathaniel Robbins. He d. Mch, 1752, leaving only three children—Edward, Sarah and Elizabeth. The latter only has descendants.—(See Reg. I. 302.)

Sixth Generation.

(13) Thomas[6] Hutchinson, the unfortunate Governor of Mass., m. 16 May, 1734, Margaret Sanford* and had, besides 7 or 8 who died young,

(15) Thomas, b. 1740.
(16) Elisha, " 24 Dec., 1745.
Sarah, " m. Dr. Peter Oliver.
William, " 1753, d. unm., 20 Feb., 1780.
Margaret, " d. unm., 21 Sept. 1777.

Seventh Generation.

(15) Thomas[7] Hutchinson (son of Gov. H.), married 10 Oct., 1771, Sarah, dau. of Lt. Gov. Oliver, and had

(17) i. Thomas, b. 1774 or '5.
ii. Mary Oliver, " 14 Oct., 1773, m. William Sanford Oliver Oct. 1811, and d. 11 July, 1833, leaving issue.
(18) iii. Andrew, b. 24 Mch, 1776.
(19) iv. William, " 14 June, 1778.
He d. 1811.

(16) Elisha[7] Hutchinson, m. Mary, dau. of Col. Watson, and had
Mary, b. d. young.
Margaret, d. 1795 or '6, aged about 21.
Elizabeth, b. 1809, d. 1823.
George Watson, b. 1782, d. 1818.
John, b. 21 Sept., 1793, m. 10 May, 1836, Martha Oliver Hutchinson, dau. of his own cousin, Rev. Wm. H., and had
i. Judith Rogers, b. 28 Oct. 1838, d. 4 May, 1844.
ii. Edith Martha, " 3 " 1845.
iii. John Rogers, " 6 Mch, 1846.
He was Precentor and Canon of Lichfield. He d. 24 June, 1824, and was buried at Tutbury.

Eighth Generation.

(17) Thomas[8] Hutchinson, barrister at law, m. 1799, Elizabeth Hagen, who d. 1808; and 2dly, Mrs. Tolfrey, a widow. By his first wife he had
i. Thomas[9], b. 1800, m. Gertrude Tolfrey 1823, d. s. p. 5 Aug., 1842; his widow d. 16 Sept., 1852, æ. 49.
ii. William[9] H., d. unm.
iii. Frederic[9] Oliver, b. 20 Jan., 1804, m. 1st, 1 July, 1837, Mary H. Oliver, and had
i. Leslie, b. 30 Sept., 1838, d. 30 June, 1840.
ii. Mary, " 20 April, 1840.
iii. Thos. S., b. 20 Oct., 1841.
iv. Frederic, " 9 April, 1844.
v. Lucy, b. 24 Feb., 1846.
vi. John Copley, b. 11 June, 1850.

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* The Governor's MS. shows that his wife was doubly related to him. Bridget, dau. of the 1st William Hutchinson, m. Gov. John Sanford. Her niece, Susanna H., m. Nathaniel Coddington and had a dau. who m. her own second cousin, Col. Peleg Sanford, Governor of R. I. Their child was William Sanford, whose dau., b. 10 June, 1777, m. Gov. Thomas Hutchinson. He m. therefore his fourth cousin once removed. The other children of Wm. Sanford were Mary, who m. Lt. Gov. Andrew Oliver, and Griselda, who died unm.

His wife d. 4 June, 1852, and he m. 13 Mch, 1853, Dorothea Lange, and had

vii. Arthur, b. 2 Jan., 1854.

viii. ———, dau., b. and d. 1855.

ix. Herbert Waldo, b. 11 May, 1856.

x. Edward, b. 5 Jan., 1858.

iv. Rachel, b. 1806, m. Rev. William Hutchinson Oliver.

Thomas, the father, d. 12 Nov., 1837, and was buried at Heavitree.

PART II. Descendants of Richard Hutchinson.

We have already said that Eliakim[3] Hutchinson (11), settled at Boston with his cousin. He married in 1668, Sarah, dau. of Henry Shrimpton, and had Richard,[4] b. 13 Jan., 1669, died soon; Richard[4], b. 18 April, 1670; Mary, b. 30 Sept., 1671; Sarah, 15 Oct., 1673; Abigail, 7 Mch, 1677; Eliakim, 3 Dec., 1679; Elizabeth and William. His will of 3 Feb., 1716, names only son William, grandson Eliakim Palmer, son of Thomas, and children of dau. Elizabeth Phips.

His only son William (called by the Governor an ingenious son, who died about three years after him"), by wife Elizabeth, had Eliakim, b. 5 June, 1711; Katherine, b. 6 Sept., 1712; William, b. 10 Sept., 1713. His will, dated 20 Nov., 1721, proved 23 Dec., 1721, mentions his wife Elizabeth and seven children, adding to the three above named, Francis, Shrimpton, Sarah and Elizabeth. He also mentions his brother-in-law, Thomas Palmer.

Of these, Eliakim married Elizabeth, dau. of Gov. Shirley, and had a son William, who was Judge of the Admiralty in the Bahamas, in 1771.

PART III. Hutchinsons of Salem, Mass.

Among the early settlers here was a family at Salem, founded by Richard Hutchinson. It has been thought that he was identical with Richard, son of William, of Boston, who was baptized 8 Dec. 1615. This is evidently a mistake. On the Essex Court files, in the case of Cromwell *vs.* Ruck, June, 1660, the deposition of "Richard Hutchinson, aged about fifty-eight," was taken. This would make him born in 1602, 13 years before William's son. The record of his children also negatives the idea; and lastly, we know William's son went to London, and we see no reason to believe he returned. Still we think from the family names that this was a branch of the Lincolnshire family, and we trust the connection will be traced. The following notes were prepared by A. C. Goodell, jr., from the Salem records.

I. Richard[1] Hutchinson, of Salem, b. 1602, by wife Alice (1 chh. Rec.) [had land gr. 1637] and ch.

2. Elizabeth, b. Eng. 1628, d. 24 June, 1688, æ. 60, m. Nat. Putnam, b. 1621, d. 23 July, 1700, æ. 79; *had* 7 *ch.*

3. Rebecca, m. James Hadlock, May, 1658, d. 3 Dec., 1687; *had* 3 *ch.*

4. Mary [m. 26 May, 1657, Thos. Hale, son of Thos. and Tamosin H., of Newbury; d. Oct., 1688, æ. 55], *had* 8 *ch.*

5. Joseph, b. 1633, m. ——— ——— (no name appears, but children given hereafter), *had* 11 *ch.*

6. Abigail, bap. 25 Dec., 1636, m. Anthony Ashby, *had* 2 *ch.*

7. Hannah, bap. 20 June, 1639, m. Daniel Boardman of Ipswich, 12 April, 1662, *had 5 ch.* [MS.
8. John, b. May, 1643, d. about 2 Aug., 1676; *sic* in Derby's

V. Joseph, had ch. (9) Abigail,[3] bap. 26 Sept., 1666, d. young. (10) Bethiah,[3] bap. same, *d. single* 1690. (11) Joseph,[3] bap. same time, d. May, 1751. (12) John,[3] bap. same, d. Mch, 1746. (13) Benjamin.[3] Joseph next married Lydia, wid. of Jos. Small, né Buxton, and had (14) Abigail,[3] b. 14 Jan., 1679. (15) Richard,[3] b. 10 May, 1681. (16) Samuel,[3] b. 9 Oct., 1682. (17) Ambrose,[3] b. 4 June, 1684, d. Sept., 1757. (18) Lydia,[3] b. 13 Sept., 1685. (19) Robert,[3] b. 13 Nov., 1687, d. April, 1733.

VIII. John,[2] m. Sarah Putnam, dau. of John and Rebecca P., July, 1672, and they had

(20) A dau. who m. a Whipple.

XI. Joseph,[3] yeoman, freeman 18 April, 1690; adm. ch. Danvers, 4 Feb., 1700; m. Elizabeth,? b. 1664, d. 21 Dec., 1700, æ. 36. He d. 1751, *ut supra;* they had children:

(21) Joseph, b. 27 Jan., 1689, d. May, 1781. (22) Ruth, b. 26 Feb., 1691, living 1766, m. Josiah Putnam. (23) Bethiah,[4] b. 24 Dec., 1693, d. 9 Dec., 1726; m. Benj. Putnam. (24) Ebenezer,[4] b. 20 Feb., 1694, d. 1775. (25) Elizabeth, b. 22 Feb., 1695, d. 18 Feb., 1702. (26) Elishua,[4] b. 14 Mch, 1697, d. 1 Mch, 1702. (27) Jasper,[4] b. 31 Jan., 1698, d. 16 Feb., 1701. (28) Elisha,[4] b. Joseph,[3] m. 2d, Rebecca Knight, of Topsfield, 30 Jan., 1701, and had

(29) Elizabeth,[4] bap. 19 April, 1702, m. Benj. Buxton, 5 May, 1724.

XII. John[3] was adm. Chh. 19 Sept., 1703, m. Mary Gould, 7 May, 1694, and had children:

(30) A son b. 2 Sept., 1695, d. 1 Dec., 1695. (31) Mary,[4] b. 2 Oct., 1696, d. Nov., 1780. (32) John,[4] b. 31 Mch, 1699, d. Oct., 1726; m. Abigail, dau. of John Giles, 17 Nov., 1720, and had 3 children.

(33) Abigail,[4] b. 17 Mch, 1702. Ebenezer,[4] b. 3 June, 1705, m. Mary Bound, 13 Dec. 1726, and had 2 children. John,[3] m. 2d, 4 Mch, 1710, Hannah Howard, and had (34) Eunice,[4] b. 9 April, 1712. (35) William,[4] b. 16 Jan., 1714, d. Oct., 1771.

XIII. Benjamin,[3] was rec'd into Chh. 7 May, 1699. [He was the adopted son of Nat. Ingersoll.] He m. Nov. 14, (1687?), Jane Phillips, and had (36) a son about 1688. (37) Hannah,[4] b. 7 May, 1692. (38) Benjamin,[4] b. 31 Aug., 1690, d. 18 Sept., 1690. (39) Benj.[4], b. 27 Jan., 1694, d. Bedford, Mass., 1780. (40) Bethiah,[4] b. 5 Jan., 1696. (41) Nath'l,[4] b. 3 May, 1698. (42) Sarah,[4] b. 26 Dec., 1701, m. 17 Nov., 1725, Cornelius Putnam. (43) Bartholomew,[4] b. April 27, 1703. (44) Jane,[4] b. 1 Aug., 1705. (45) Israel,[4] bapt. 5 Oct., 1708. (46) John, d. 8 March, 1747. Benjamin's wife Jane, d. 7 —— 1711, and he m. next, 26 Jan., 1715, Abigail Foster, and had children. (47) Jonathan,[4] b. 18 July, 1716, d. 1768.

XV. Richard,[3] removed to some part of Maine before 1738, m. Rachel Bance, and had children: (48) Stephen,[4] bap. 14 Aug., 1715, d. Windham, Me., 1788. (49) Lydia,[4] b. 2 Sept., 1716. (50) Daniel,[4] b. 17 Aug., 1729. (51) Joseph b. — (52) Rachel, 29 Sept., 1723. (53) Elizabeth, 29 Sept., 1723—(twins?).

XVI. Samuel is not to be found after his birth-day.

XVII. Ambrose, m. June 24, 1709, Ruth Leach, dau. of John and Elizabeth; she was b. 31 Mch, 1692; they had children: (54) Amos, bap. 10 June, 1710. (55) James, b. — died young. (56) Samuel, b. 24 April, 1714, m. Elizabeth Judd Nov. 13, 1735—had two children. (57) John, b. 5 July, 1719, d. at Lyndeboro', N. H., May, 1789; had a son James. (58) James, b. —— died unmarried, Nov., 1752. (59) George, b. 1 Nov., 1730.

XIX. Robert, married 27 Dec., 1711, Elizabeth, dau. of Jona. Putnam; she was born 2 Feb. 1687; they had ch: (60) Sarah, bap. 12 Sept., 1712, d. Dec., 1800; m. Wm. Shillaber, had 8 ch. (61) Robert, b. 16 May, 1716, d. before 1733, unmarried.

Note.—It is said that Richard[1] m. 2d Oct., 1668, Susanna, widow of Samuel Archer, who so describes herself in a deed, 5 July, 1669. She seems to have died 26 Nov., 1674, and he had a third wife, Sarah, widow of James Standish, who deeds land, 2 April, 1685, recorded 22 Sept., 1686.

The compiler would express his thanks to A. Hutchinson, Esq., of Paris, and Peter O. Hutchinson, Esq., for the kindness with which they have furnished most valuable information for this sketch.

LETTER FROM PAUL DUDLEY TO JOHN CHAMBERLAYNE, —1721-22.

[Communicated by Wm. S. Appleton, A.M. of Boston.]

[John Chamberlayne, to whom the following letter is addressed, was an Englishman, educated at Trinity College, Oxford, and a Member of the Royal Society, of which mention is made. He translated various works besides the one noticed in the beginning of the letter, and edited several times his father's well-known volume, the Present State of England. He was "distinguished as a linguist," which is abundantly proved by the work of which Dudley writes, viz. "Oratio Dominica in Diversas Omnium fere Gentium Linguas versa, &c. &c. &c. Editore Joanne Chamberlaynio Anglo-Britanno, Regiæ Societatis Londiniensis & Berolinensis Socio." It was published in 1715, and Chamberlayne died in 1723; no second edition was ever printed, to my knowledge. It contains versions of the Lord's Prayer in about one hundred and fifty languages or dialects, including three of the Indians of North America. The one which displeased Dudley is described in the preface as, "Virginianam ex Bibliis Cantabrigiæ impressis."

Of Paul Dudley, ample biographies may be read in various works. A notice of him with his ancestry may be found in Reg. x. 338. He was one of the few Americans who have ever been honored with membership of the Royal Society of London. He was elected in 1721, having previously sent to the Society a paper on the method of obtaining Maple Sugar in N. E. Between that date and 1735, he communicated several papers, mostly relating to the Natural History of America, which may be found in the printed volumes of Philosophical Transactions. The paper which this letter probably enclosed, was read in 1722, and is "An Account of the Falls of the River Niagara, taken at Albany, Oct. 10, 1721, from M. Borassaw, a French Native of Canada. By the Hon. Paul Dudley, F.R.S." It is curious and interesting, as contradicting some of the exaggerations of Father Hennepin, and contains besides a description of Cohoes Falls, which Dudley himself had seen.]

Dear Sir,

About twenty dayes since I wrote a large Letter to our Brother Newman by Capt. Clark wherein I have taken particular notice of Professor Brandts noble History of the Reformation in Holland &c. and of Your merit in translating it to which I shall add no more in this than to say how much our College is obliged for Yr. repeated Favours of that kind and that the book is making all the hast it can thither. But I believe his Excellency will arrest it in the way for his own reading on my commendation. I am mightily pleased to hear you think of adding to Your Version of the Lord's prayer and Hope to have the Honour of casting in at least a Mite into Your great and rich Treasury. But then it must be upon Condition or as Lawyers phraze it in their Conveyances, provided alwayes that in Your next Edition you doe new England and our famous Eliot justice in Expunging Virginia and make the title of that Version as it ought to be Nov-angliæ Ex Versione Celeberrimi Elioti. I beseach you not to forget it. The Version I now send you has not the Conclusion of the Lord's prayer for what reason I know not, it is just as the Jesuit who is a man of some Learning rendred and Taught it to the Eastern Indians and You need not scruple to put it among the Number ; I shall Endeavour in a few Months to send you another Version in the pequot or Moheeg Language. They are a considerable Tribe of Indians to the westward of Boston as the Kennebeck are towards the Eastward. During the time our Indian Hostages and the Interpreter were at Boston I composed a small Nomenclature to which I have added some Remarks on the Indian Language with an Account of some of their manners and Customs with my Opinion of their Origine or first Migration. But I dare not send it for fear You should first laugh at me yourself and then expose me to others. I shall very speedily send the Society some curiosities of Our Rattle-snakes which I believe you have not Yet met with. But they are frozen at present. I have lately been at Albany, which is a small City in the Government of New York and situated upon Hudson's River above fifty Leagues from the sea. You will easily find it in any Map of North America ; There I met with a French Trader and a Man of good sence Just come in from Canada ; he gave me a very particular acco't of the famous Falls of Niagara & assured me He had seen them at seaven different times. I have

chosen to draw it up in a paper by itself that so you may the better communicate it if You think it deserves that Honour; I wish I had met with it before I sent You Kellugs Voyage to Missasippi that so I might have Joyned them together. However this of Niagara may serve as an Appendix to that of Missasippi: as I remember I desired You to present the Latter to the society in Generall & in speciall to professor Halley. But whoever it was or wherever it is, this of Niagara must follow it. I shall endeavour to gratifie Dr. Mead with some of the poyson-wood: But as to More Experiments our People don't much care for making them, if I have not been particular eno in my acco't of that matter you must tell me what further satisfaction the Doctor wants. But in Generall as to its poysonous Quality and Operation viz by the scent and touching, I can have many declarations of it Offer'd upon Oath if need be. I am afraid I have tired you with this long Letter and Yet I cant put an End to it untill I have with abondance of Thanks and Respect acknowledge Your last kind Letter under Mr. Newman's Cover, & the many honours You are confering upon me & especially of allowing me to be Sr.

Yr. mos affectionate humble servant

Roxbury new England, 20th Jan. 1721–22. PAUL DUDLEY.

Superscribed—

Copy to Mr. Chamberlayne
about Niagara and Indian Lord's prayer.
1721
January.

EARLY MARRIAGES IN BRADFORD, MASS.

[Communicated by ALFRED POOR, ESQ., of Andover, Mass.]

Concluded from Vol. xviii. p. 352.

Eliphalet Rollins and Patty Sargent both of Bradford, Sept., 1782.
Daniel Hopkinson and Sarah Richardson both of B., Jan., 1783.
Jonathan Savory and Hannah Tenny both of B., March, 1783.
Abraham Foster of Topsfield and Abigail Ames of B., May, 1783.
Samuel Wood and Lucy Russell both of Bradford, July, 1783.
Rev. Caleb Jewett of Gorham and Elizabeth Bacon of B., Nov., 1783.
Samuel Carleton of Boxford and Susanna Morse of B., Feb., 1784.
James Greenough and Hannah Balch both of B., March, 1784.
Phineas Carleton and Sarah Mulliken both of B., Aug., 1784.
Asa Robertson of Boxford and Lois Hardy of B., Sept., 1784.
Capt. Jacob Wildman of Hampshire and Nancy Jennings of B., March, 1785.
John Lewis Elsars of Andover and Susanna Wool of B., March, 1785.
John Marden and Hannah Coose both of B., March, 1785.
Daniel Clough of Methuin and Abigail Atwood of B., May, 1785.
Enos Carleton of Boxford and Elizabeth Burbank of B., Aug., 1785.
Lt. Ephraim Emery of Newbury and Polly Russell of B., Sept., 1785.
Joseph Danford and Elizabeth Barker both of B., Jan., 1786.
David Marden and Molly Marden both of B., Jan., 1786.
David Hardy and Elizabeth Hardy both of B., Feb., 1786.
Day Mitchel and Susanna Greenough both of B., April, 1786.

Benjamin Atwood and Polly Coleby both of B., Aug., 1786.
Sam'l Adams of Rowley and Elizabeth Plummer of B., Aug., 1786.
Thomas Savary and Polly Rollins both of B., Sept., 1786.
Stephen Hardy and Polly Joseph both of B., Sept. 1786.
Daniel Richardson and Polly Morse both of B., Sept., 1786.
Moses Sanders of Amesbury and Ednah Hopkinson of B., April, 1787.
Nathaniel Mitchel and Alice Parker both of B., June 21, 1787.
Joseph Chadwick and Mary Parker both of B., June 30, 1787.
Reuben Hardy and Hannah Marden both of B., Aug. 16, 1787.
Parker Hardy and Sally Lurvey both of B., Nov. 25, 1787.
Andrew Peabody of Boxford and Molly Morse of B., Jan. 15, 1788.
John Palmer and Sally Harriman both of B., Jan. 18, 1788.
Ebenezer Kimball and Susanna Chadwick both of B., Jan. 1788.
The above persons were married by the Rev. Ebenezer Dutch.

John Mansfield of Salsbury and Anna Atwood of B., Aug. 19, 1782.
Henry Hardy and Rachel Danford both of B., Oct. 24, 1780.
Niles Tilden and Rebecca Balch both of B., Nov. 26, 1786.
Thomas Perkins of Topsfield and Mary Balch of B., March 29, 1786.
Jonathan Nichols and Content Lapham both of B., June 11, 1787.
Silas Hopkinson and Hannah Balch both of B., Oct. 11, 1788.
The above persons were married by Rev. William Balch.

Ephraim Wasson of Haverhill, N.H. and Judith Morse of B., Feb. 25, 1788.
Jesse Pearson of Newbury and Hitty Plumer of B., June 25, 1788.
Noyes Jaques and Polly Savory both of B., Aug. 2, 1788.
Joseph Holden of Reading and Jane Atwood of B., Aug. 30, 1788.
James Cheyney and Hannah Boynton both of B., Sept. 9, 1788.
Josiah Bacon and Abigail Atwood both of B., Sept. 8, 1788.
Moses Atwood and Polly Tenny both of B., Nov. 17, 1789.
James Cristy of Marblehead and Abigail Balch of B., Jan. 22, 1789.
Obadiah Carleton and Polly Hopkinson both of B., March 13, 1789.
Eliphalet Rollins and Sarah Carlton both of B., March 24, 1789.
Phineas Hardy and Rachel Hopkinson both of B., March 29, 1789.
William Burbank and Hannah Atwood both of B., May 5, 1789.
The above persons were married by Rev. Ebenezer Dutch.

Noyes Ames and Rebecca Kimball both of Bradford, June 14, 1789.
Benj. Savory and Judith Burbank both of B., Aug. 28, 1789.
Ebenezer Hopkinson and Mary Smith both of B., Sept. 17, 1789.
Simeon Hardy and Susannah Shaw both of B., Oct. 7, 1789.
Joel Rogers and Betsey Greenough both of B., Dec. 18, 1789.
Joseph Mitchel and Rebecca Parker both of B., Jan. 9, 1790.
Samuel Greenough and Hannah Burbank both of B., Feb. 2, 1790.
William Latham and Rachell Parker both of B., Feb. 5, 1790.
The above persons were married by Rev. Ebenezer Dutch.

Jonathan French of Hopkinton, N. H. and Sally Stickney of B., Sept. 8, 1790.
Nathaniel Balch and Lucy Russel both of B., Oct. 2, 1790.
Daniel Kimball and Polly Kimball both of B., Jan. 13, 1791.
The above persons were married by Rev. Ebenezer Dutch.

Daniel Carleton and Mehitable Gage both of Bradford, March, 1787.
Ebenezer Webster and Betsey Kimball both of B., March, 1787.
James Brown and Abigail Kimball both of B., May 9, 1787.

Caleb Norton of Newbury and Susanna Mulliken of B., Sept., 1787.
Timothy Phillips and Deborah Buswell both of B., Oct., 1787.
David Carleton and Martha Currier both of B., Nov., 1787.
Ezra Trask and Betsey Buswell both of B., Nov., 1787.
David Hills of Haverhill and Susannah Cole of B., Nov. 29, 1787.
James Fry of Methuen and Phebe Campbell of B., Dec. 6, 1788.
Alfred Messer of Methuen and Mehitable Kimball of B., Dec. 10, 1788.
Samuel Air of Haverhill and Mehitable Mighill of B., April, 1788.
Samuel Phillips and Mehitable Hagget both of B., Feb., 1788.
Benjamin Kimball of Haverhill and Betsey Kimball of B., Feb., 1788.
John Peabody and Alice Carlton both of B., Sept., 1788.
Edward Kimball and Mehitable Chadwick both of B., Oct. 27, 1788.
William Gage and Mehitable Kimball both of B., May, 1789.
Richard Peabody of Boxford and Dolly Kimball of B., May 9, 1789.
Joseph Moores of Haverhill and Tamer Alvord of B., Oct., 1789.
William Sinclair of Blue Hill-bay and Polly Carleton of B., Oct., 1789.
James Kimball of Bradford and Lucretia Haseltine of Atkinson, Dec., 1790.
James Ordway of Haverhill and Polly Chadwick of B., March, 1791.

The above were married by Rev. Jonathan Allen.

Little Day and Sally Jaques both of B., March, 1791.
Daniel Stickney and Sarah Balch both of B., March 10, 1789.

The above persons were married by William Balch.

Richard Pettengill of Methuen and Abigail Kimball of B., Sept., 1791.
John Perry and Sally Woodward both of B., Sept., 1791.
Timothy Hills of Haverhill and Betsey Lapham of B., Oct., 1791.
Daniel Kent of Newbury and Elisabeth Day of B., April, 1792.
Nathaniel Gage and Elisabeth Kimball both of B., May 31, 1792.
Thomas Runnels of Haverhill and Lucy Lapham of B., Aug., 1792.
Samuel Kimball of Boxford and Sukey Kimball of B., Oct., 1792.
Amos Childs of Peckersfield, N.H. and Hannah Griffin of B., Jan., 1793.

The above persons were married by Rev. Jonathan Allen.

Moses Savary and Suky Dutch both of B., June 15, 1791.
Timothy Barker of Andover and Abiah Kimball of B., Oct. 26, 1791.
Benjamin Guild and Zilpha Hardy both of B., Nov. 1, 1791.
Jonathan Jewett of Rowley and Hannah Hale of B., Nov. 17, 1791.
Benjamin Balch and Susanna Norton both of B., March 29, 1792.
Samuel Stickney and Polly Atwood both of B., April 29, 1792.
Benjamin Greenough and Lucy Dutch both of B., June 24, 1792.
Jabez Rollings and Lydia Harskell both of B., July 15, 1792.
Samuel Adams of Bradford and Peggy Harriman of Rowley, Aug. 23, 1792.
Jacob Hardy and Hannah Hardy both of B., Nov. 3, 1792.
Simon Hardy and Rhoda Hardy both of B., Nov. 27, 1792.
William Carleton and Polly Stickney both of B., Dec. 27, 1792.
Nathan Ames and Susanna Bailey both of B., Jan. 21, 1793.
James Goodridge and Nancy Parker both of B., Jan. 24, 1793.

The above and foregoing persons were married by Rev. Ebenezer Dutch.

I the subscriber have returned a list of marriages until Jan. 24, 1793. BENJAMIN MUZZY, *Town Clerk.*

Mr. John Baptist Dermazer [Desmazes?] and Mrs. Lucy Amory both of Newburyport, Sept. 4, 1793.

The above persons were married by Peter Russell, Esq.

Thomas Johnson and Rhoda Atwood both of Bradford, May 17, 1793.
Andrew Witham and Mehitable Kimball both of B., May 28, 1793.
Samuel Morse and Ester Betteys both of B., Aug. 18, 1793.
Broadstreet Parker of Salem and Hannah Parker of B., Nov. 7, 1793.
David Foot and Susannah Savory both of B., Dec. 15, 1793.
Doct. Benj. Walker of Clarendon, Vt. and Sally Muzzy of B., June 6, 1794.
Paul Parker and Betsey Young both of B., April 24, 1794.
Samuel Balch and Betsey Savory both of B., May 5, 1794.

The above persons were married by Rev. Ebenezer Dutch.

Stephen Greeley of Haverhill and Betsey Balch of Bradford, May 7, 1793.
Samuel Hale and Rebecca Carlton both of B., May 7, 1793.
Isaac Gage of Falmouth and Elizabeth Chadwick of B., Oct. 1793.
Phineas Kimball and Betsey Kimball both of B., May, 1794.
Amos Head and Mehitable Hall both of B., June 1, 1794.
Emery and Sally Kimball both of B., June 1, 1794.
Ezra Buck and Hannah Jaques both of B., June 15, 1794.

The above persons were married by Rev. Jonathan Allen.

Chevers Pecker and Betsey Curtis both of B., June 30, 1794.
Abel Saunders and Hannah Wallingford both of B., July 13, 1794.
David Richardson and Betsey Burbank both of B., Sept. 14, 1794.
Barker Lapham of Bradford and Ruth Chisimore of Newbury, Feb. 10, 1795.

The above persons were married by Rev. Ebenezer Dutch.

Abel Kimball and Abigail Day both of Bradford, Sept. 15, 1794.
Moses Greenough and Eunice Kimball both of B., Sept. 23, 1794.
Lieut. Asa Gage and Polly Kimball both of B., Feb., 1795.
Jonathan Payson and Polly Gage both of B., March, 1795.
Nathan Kimball and Betsey Day both of B., Feb., 1795.
Amos Kimball and Affe Hastings both of B., May, 1795.
Mihill Gage of Bradford and Hannah Kimball of Methuen, Aug. 20, 1795.

The above persons were married by Rev. Jonathan Allen.

Returns of all the foregoing marriages have been made to the Clerk of Sessions.

Witness, DANIEL STICKNEY, *Town Clerk.*

THE LAST SURVIVOR OF THE MASSACRE AT WYOMING (*ante*, vol. xviii. p. 205.)—The *Waverley* (N. Y.) *Advocate* of Jan. 8, 1864, reported as then living in good health at Sheshequin, Bradford Co., Penn., Mrs. Lucy Gore, aged nearly 91 years; who was at Forty Fort at the time of the capitulation after the battle of Wyoming.

She was the daughter of Silas Gore, and married Avery Gore, son of Judge Obadiah Gore. At the time of the battle, she was five years old; and she has a distinct remembrance of the event. D. W. P.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS AT ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK, IN THE OLD CEMETERY AT THE HEAD OF KING'S STREET.

[Communicated by GEORGE CHANDLER, M.D., of Worcester.]

SACRED to the memory of the Honorable James Putnam, Esquire, who was appointed a member of His Majesty's Council and a Justice of the Supreme Court in the organization of the Government of this Province, at its formation, A.D. 1784. He had been for many years before the war, which terminated in the Independence of the United States of America, an eminent Barrister at Law, and was the last Attorney General under His Majesty, in the late Province of Massachusetts Bay. He died on the 23d day of October, A.D. 1789, aged 64 years. In this vault are also deposited the remains of his wife, Elizabeth Putnam, who died on the 2d day of May, A.D. 1798, aged 66 years. And of his daughter Elizabeth Knox, who died on the 14th day of August, A.D. 1787, aged 18 years. And of his son Ebenezer Putnam, Esquire, a merchant in this city, who died on the 3d day of April, A.D. 1798, aged 36 years. And of his Great Grand Son, James Putnam, who died on the 13th day of January, A.D. 1825, aged 11 months. *Vivit Post Funera Virtus.*

The above on red sand stone, mausoleum enclosed by an iron fence.

The Dead, how sacred! Sacred is the dust, and sacred may this marble long remain, to the memory of John Murray, Esquire, who was born in Ireland the 22d day of March, 1720, and died in this city August 30, 1794. "Heaven gives us friends to bless the present scenes; Resumes them to prepare us for the next. All evils natural are moral goods; all discipline, indulgence on the whole; believe and look! with triumph on the tomb." [Long time resident of Rutland, Mass.]

Thomas Murray, Esq., died 3d of May, 1797, in the 23d year of his age.

Sacred to the memory of Amos Botsford, Esquire, born at Newtown, in Connecticut, the 31st January, 1744. Adherence to his allegiance in the Revolutionary war forced him from his native home. He was appointed in 1782 by Sir Guy Carlton, an agent for the Loyalists who were then embarking at New York to seek an asylum in Nova Scotia, and arrived at Annapolis with the first fleet in the autumn of that year. On the erection of this Province he represented the county of Cumberland, was elected Speaker by the first House of Assembly in 1786, and was afterwards re-elected by each successive house until his death. Having filled that important office thirty-seven years, he died on the 14th September, 1812, in the 69th year of his age. This Monument is the tribute of filial affection.

On the south front of the same monument is, To the beloved memory of Sarah Lowell, wife of the Hon. William Botsford, and daughter of the Hon. William Hazen, who departed this life May 4, 1850, aged 74 years.

On the north front of the same monument is, Here lie the remains of Eliza, daughter of the Hon. William Botsford, who departed this life December 15, 1841, aged 24 years. In life beloved, in death lamented.

The three above are on a very handsome light colored free-stone monument in the rural cemetery, about fifteen feet high. The remains were removed from the old cemetery at the head of Kings Street, St. John.

On slate-stone slabs about two by three feet, near the Amos Botsford lot, removed thence from the old cemetery, are the two following under death's head, rays, wings and cross bones.

Here lyeth the bodies of Col. Joshua Chandler, aged 61 years; and William Chandler his son, aged 29 years, who were shipwrecked on their passage from Digby to St. John, on the night of the 9th day of March, 1787, and perished in the woods on the 11th of said month.

Here lyeth the bodies of Mrs. Sarah Grant, aged 38 years, widow of the late Major Alexander Grant, and Miss Elizabeth Chandler, aged 37 years, who were shipwrecked on their passage from Digby to St. John, on the night of the 9th day of March, 1787, and perished in the woods on the 11th of said month.

[Col. Joshua Chandler was a native of Woodstock, Conn., Lawyer in New Haven, Conn.]

In memory of Robert Parker, Esq., who from the first settlement of this Province held the office of Store Keeper of His Majesty's Ordidance and Comptroller of His Majesty's Customs at this place, the duties of which he firmly and honorably discharged. He died 15th July, 1823, aged 75 years.

Sacred to the memory of William S. Oliver, who departed this life on the 22d day of Feb. 1814, aged 62 years, greatly beloved and lamented. He lived and died in the practice of doing justice, loving mercy and walking humbly before his God. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

Be ye also ready. Dedicated to the memory of Mrs. Catherine Oliver, who died the 15th day of March, 1783, æ. 41, by her disconsolate Husband, William Sanford Oliver. "Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord."

My confidence is in God. In memory of Thomas Bean, who died the 17th of November, 1825, aged 79 years.

In memory of Ann, wife of Hugh Johnston, merch't, who departed this life Feb. 4, 1805, in the 44th year of her age. Hugh Johnston of Merryshee, North Britain, died 20th Nov. 1820, aged 74 years.

Departed this life, respected and esteemed by all who knew him, Edward Sands, son of George and J. Sands, born in the State of New York, and died the 18th of Dec. 1803, aged 43 years, 5 months and 20 days. "I shall not die, but live"; "yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil, for Thou art with me."

In memory of Mary Black, wife of John Black, merchant, who died 30th July, 1799, in the 32d year of her age. Also her daughter Elizabeth, who died the 6th of April, 1798, aged 3 months.

In memory of Elizabeth, relict of Latham Clark of Newport, Rhode Island, who departed this life on the 14th Oct. 1801, aged 81 years and 11 days.

Beneath this Tomb lie interred the bodies of Walter Chaloner, Esquire, formerly High Sheriff of Newport, in the British Colony of Rhode Island, and afterwards one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for Kings County, in the Province of New Brunswick, who departed this life on the 16th day of November, 1796. Also of Ann Chaloner, his wife, who died on the 16th day of April, 1808. And of Elizabeth Chaloner, their daughter, who died on the 7th day, 1813. Also of John Chaloner, Esquire, late Register of Deeds for the County of Saint John, by whom this monument was erected, who departed this life on the 11th day of April, 1827.

Sacred to the memory of Samuel Miles, late Merchant of this city, who died 18th March, 1824, aged 81 years. Stranger, pause a while and view the last earthly tenement of an honest man.

In memory of Abigail, wife of Samuel Miles, who departed this life August 20, 1795, aged 35 years, 1 month and 22 days.

Sacred to the memory of the Honorable Christopher Billop, a member of His Majesty's Council in this Province, whose uncompromising loyalty and distinguished exertions as a Lieut. Colonel in the royal cause during the American rebellion, obliged him, at the termination of that contest, to abandon with compensation his hereditary property on Staten Island, and retire with his family to this colony, where he has since resided universally respected. He died on the 28th day of March, 1827, in the 90th year of his age.

Sacred to the memory of Christian Webb, who departed this life April, 1851, æ. 66 years.

Sacred to the memory of Chapman Judson, who died Jan. 28, 1817, in the 66th year of his age.

In memory of Gloriany, wife of Doctor Azor Betts, who departed this life March 16, 1815, aged 68 years.

Sacred to the memory of Mr. Thatcher Sears, who departed this life July 9, A.D. 1819, æ. 67.

This monument is erected by his family in esteem for his Christian virtues and regret for the loss of a good and beloved parent.

[It is said that he came from New York, and cut the bushes, at the foot of Kings Street, St. John, for the first settlement of that city.]

Sacred to the memory of James Reed, Esq. who departed this life the 6th Dec. 1820, aged 63 years.

EXTRACTS FROM THE RECORDS AT WOODBRIDGE, NEW JERSEY.

[Communicated by W. A. Whitehead, of Newark.]

1. Obadiah Ayres and Hannah had a son b. Oct. 1670; a son b. 4 Apr. 1674; Thomas, b. 17 Dec.; d. 3 Oct. 1675; Mary, b. Feb. 1680, d. 23 Feb. 1698–9; Sarah, b. 13 Apr. 1683, d. 8 Nov. 1683; a dau. (? Sarah) b. 7 Sept. 1685. He d. 14 Nov. 1694; his wife d. 31 May, 1689.

[Note. This Obadiah was of Newbury, son of the first John Ayer,

and m. Hannah, dau. of Capt. John Pike of N. and Woodbridge. He had at Newbury, John, b. 2 Mch, 1663. He was no doubt father of Obadiah, John and Joseph, whose family record follows.

W. H. W.]

2. John Ayres m. Mary Walker, 24 Feb. 1689–90, and had John, b. 1 Apr. 1691; Thomas, 21 Jan. 1693; Patience, b. 22 Apr. 1697; Francis, b. 15 Mch. 1698–9; Nathaniel, b. 4 Mch. 1700; Moses, b. 3 Jan. 1706; Aaron, b. 14 July, 1708.
3. Obadiah Ayres m. Joanna F—— 28 Apr. 1694, and had Hannah, b. 18 Jan. 1694–5; Sarah, b. 8 Jan. 1696, d. 8 Jan. 1696–7; Mary, b. 23 Feb. 1698, d. 15 Nov. 1704; Rachel, b. 23 May, 1701; Obadiah and Joanna, twins, b. 25 Dec. 1703; Robert, b. 18 July 1706; Mary, b. 29 Dec. 1708; Rebecca, b. 14 Nov. 1710; Benajah, b. 17 Nov. 1715.
4. Joseph Ayres m. Phebe Camp, 5 Jan. 1698, and had Phebe, b. 5 Mch. 1699; Joseph, b. 18 Mch. 1701; Jonathan, b. 29 May, 1704; David, b. 2 Jan. 1707; Zebulon, b. 4 Aug. 1708.
5. Samuel Ayres and Elizabeth had Rhoda, b. 12 Apr. 1700; David, b. 25 May, 1702; Elizabeth, b. 10 Sep. 1703; James, b. 2 May, 1706 or 1716; Samuel, b. 25 Oct. 1707; Rachel and Jacob, b. 19 June, 1710; Benjamin, b. 31 Oct. 1712.
6. John Ayres m. Mary Creshaw, 17 Jan. 1716–17, and had John, b. 4 June, 1719.
7. Obadiah Ayres, jr. m. Elizabeth Compton, 15 Feb. 1716–17, and had Patience, b. 10 Dec. 1717; Elizabeth, b. 28 Apr. 1720.

[Note. She was prob. the one who was murdered 5 July, 1750—see Whitehead's *East Jersey*, p. 318.]

BOSTON RECORDS.

[Continued from Vol. xviii. page 333.]

Boston Marriages.

Harding. Phillip Harding was marryed to Susanna Haviland, Widdow, 23 August 1659. By Jo. Endecott, Governnor.

Paine. Thomas Paine was marryed to Hannah Bray, the Daughter of Thomas Bray, of Newhaven, 25 August, 1659. By John Endecott, Governor.

Hollingworth. Richard Hollingworth was marryed to Elizabeth Powell, the Daughter of Mr. Michell Powell of Boston, 23 August 1659. By John Endecott, Governor.

Morrell. John Morrell, an Irishman, was marryed to Lysbell Morrell, an Irishwoman, the 31st of August, 1659. By John Endecott, Governor.

Laughton. John Laughton was married to Johanna Mullings, Widdow, the 21 Sept. 1659. By Richard Bellingham, Dept. Governor.

Busby. Abraham Busby was marryed to Abigail Brisco, Widdow, the 23d Sept. 1659. By John Endecott, Governor.

Pearse. George Pearse was marryed to Mary Woodhouse, the Daughter of Richard Woodhouse, of Boston. By Richard Bellingham, Dept. Governor.

Miles. Samuell Miles was married to Elizabeth Davse, the Daughter of Francis Davse, of Boston, 16th October, 1659. By Jo. Endecott, Governor.

Garreson. Edward Garreson was married to Joan Pullen the 29th August, 1660.

Coale. Mr. Samuel Coale was married to Anna Keayne, Widdow, 16 October 1660. By Richard Bellingham, Dept. Governor.

Lambert. Michaell Lambert was married to Elinor Farwell, widdow.

Portes. Robert Portis was marryed to Alice Greenwood, the 3d day of November 1659. By Major Humphery Atherton.

Pratt. Timothy Pratt was marryed to Deborah Cooper, the 9th November 1659.

Wheeler. Roger Wheeler was marryed to Mary Stone, Widdow, the 23d November 1659. By Major Humphery Atherton.

Lewis. John Lewis was marryed to Alice Bishop, Widdow, 22 November 1659. By Major Humphery Atherton.

Cocke. Joseph Cocke was married to Susanna Vpshall, the Daughter of Nicholas Vpshall, of Boston, the 10th of November 1659. By Mr. Tho. Danford.

Tewxbery. Henry Tewxbery was married to Martha Harvy, Widdow, the 10th November 1659. By Jno. Endecot, Governor.

Hudson. Nathaniell Hudson was marryed to Elizabeth Alford, the Daughter of William Alford, of Boston, first December 1659. By Mr. Tho. Danford.

Smith. Samuell Smith was married to Susanna Read, the Daughter of William Read, of Boston, the 13th December 1659. By Jno. Endecott, Governor.

Norton. William Norton was married to Susanna Mason, the Daughter of Ralph Mason, of Boston, the 14th December. By Jno. Endecott, Governor.

Turell. Daniell Turell was married to Mary Barrell, Widdow, the Daughter of Elder William Colebron, of Boston, and were marryed at Roxbery.

Garreston. John Garreston was married to Alice Willey, the 5th December 1659. By Jno. Endecott, Governor.

Boyce. Mr. Antepas Boyce was married to Mrs. Hannah Hill, the Daughter of Mr. Valentine Hill, of Pascataque or Dover, the 24th January 1659. By Jno. Endecott, Governor.

Dennison. William Dennison, of Pulling Point, was married to Mary Parker, 27th October 1659. By Richard Bellingham, Dept. Gov'r.

Darby. Edward Darby was married to Susanna Hooke, the 25th Janvary 1659. By Ri. Bellingham, Dept. Governor.

Matson. John Matson was married to Mary Cotton, the Daughter of Sec'ry William Cotton, of Boston, the 7th March 1659. By Major Humphery Atherton.

Woodward. Thomas Woodward was married to Mary Guns, the 7th March 1659. By Major Humphery Atherton.

Clement. Clement, A Negro servant to Mr. John Joyliffe, was married to Mary, a Negro and servant to the said Mr. Joyliffe.

Lowell. Joseph Lowell was married to Abigail Procter, the Daughter [of George] Procter, of Dorchester, 8th Mch. By Humphery Atherton.

Henrick. Daniell Henricke was married to Mary Stockbridge, widdow, 8th Aprill 1660. By Jno. Endecot, Governor.

Browne. Mr. Abraham Browne was married to Rebecca Vsher, the Daughter of Mr. Hezekiah Vsher, of Boston, first of May 1660.

Cope. David Cope was married to Obedience Topliffe, the Daughter of Clement Topliffe, of Dorchester, the 20th of Feb. 1659.

Adams. Henry Adams married to Mary Pitty, the Daughter of William Pitty, of Weymouth, 10th May 1660. By Mr. Richard Russell, Treasurer.

Willy. Isaac Willy was marryed to Francis Burcham, the Daughter of Edward Burcham, of Linne, 8th June 1660. By Major Humphery Atherton.

Moore. Samuell Moore was married to Abigaile Hawkins, the Daughter of Capt. Tho. Hawkins, deceased 13th May, 1660. By Rich'd Russell, Treasurer.

Salmon. Clement Salmon was marryed to Johanna Riland, the 13th June 1660. By John Endecott, Governor.

Williams. William Williams was married to Johanna Linn, the 19th July 1660. By Richard Bellingham, Dept. Governor.

Tucker. [*Warren*]. Peter Warren was married to Sarah Tucker, the Daughter of Robert Tucker, Living within the Limitts of Dorchester, the first of August 1660. By Major Atherton.

Iggleden. Richard Iggleden was married to Ann Prince, the 19th July 1660. By Capt. Daniell Gookin.

Saywell. David Saywell was married to Abigail Buttolph, the Daughter of Thomas Buttolph, 15th of August 1660. By Ri: Bellingham, Dept. Governor.

Emmons. Samuell Emmons was maried to Mary Scott, the Daughter of Robt. Scott, deceased 16th August 1660. By Rich'd Bellingham, Dept. Governor.

Parker. John Parker was married to Mary Fairefeild, the Daughter of Daniell Fairefeild, of Boston, the 20th August. By Jno. Endecot, Governor.

Matson. Thomas Matson was married to Mary Read, widdow, 14th August 1660. By Mr. Tho. Danforth.

Raser. Richard Raser was married to Exercise Blackleech, the Daughter of Mr. John Blackleech, of Boston, 24th of August 1660. By Mr. Richard Russell of Charlestowne.

Frost. Jasper Frost was married to Elizabeth Wakefeild, the Daughter of John Wakefeild, of Boston, the 20th August 1660. By Jno. Endecott, Governor.

Hincksman. John Hincksman was married to Elizabeth Emmons, the Daughter of Thomas Emmons, of Boston, 10th August 1660. By Major Humphery Atherton.

Het. Eliphalet Het was married to Ann Douglas, the Daughter of Henry Douglas, of Boston, the first of Sept. 1660. By Rich'd Bellingham, Dept. Governor.

Buttolph. Thomas Buttolph was married to Mary Baxter, the Daughter of Nicholas Baxter, of Boston, the 5th Sept. 1660. By Richard Bellingham, Dept. Governor.

ABSTRACTS FROM THE EARLIEST WILLS ON RECORD AND ON THE FILES IN THE COUNTY OF SUFFOLK, MASS.

[Prepared by William B. Trask.]

Continued from Vol. xviii., page 330.

Jonathan Farebanck. June 1, 1668. I, *Jonathan Farebanck*, of Dedham, in the Countie of Suffolke, senior, being sick and weake, and expecting that the day of my dissolution is drawing nigh, make this my last will. I Giue vnto *Grace*, my wife, all and Euery part and parcell of my whole mouable Estate whatsoeuer, as well within dores as without, namly, all my household stuffe, also, my Cattle, all my Corne, carts, plowes, working tooles and vtensells of Husbandry, all debts due to mee, and whatsoever Else come within the denomination of mouable Estate. All vnto my said wife, to dispose of when and to whome shee shall at any time see meete. I Giue to my said wife, an annuety of £8 p' Ann. to bee paid to her or her assignes to her vse yearely, in two equall parts, that is to say, at the end of Euery halfe yeare, fowre pounds, during her life. To my said wife, the vse of all my Houses, yards and yard room, for her selfe and her cattle, her assignes and all her occations, for the space of fowre monthes next after my decease. To *George Farebanck*, my second son, and to his heires, forever, £16, the one halfe to bee paid him within the yeare next Ensuing after the decease of my wife. Whereas I haue already giuen and doe hereby Confirme to my sonn *George*, all that my part in the Generall diuident already layd out neere Meadfield, and some working tools, and such like small things, my will is, that the said parcell of Land and shop, tooles and other small things, soe giuen, shall bee all indifferently and Equally apprized, and if they shall together amount to the uallue of £8, then it shall bee accounted for his first payment. And then my mind is, that my dau. *Mary*, shall haue her first payment within the first yeare of my wiues decease, otherwise shee is to

tarry till the second yeare. I giue my dau. *Mary*, the wife of *Christopher Smith*, the sume of £16, which I giue to my said dau. distinct from her Husband's Estate, and to bee alwayes at her dispose; this, to bee paid in two Equall sumes, Eight pounds, in case my sonn *George* bee paid, within the space of one yeare after my wiues decease, and in case *George* bee not paid soe much, then shee is to bee paid her first payment within two yeares after my wiues deccase. I giue to my said dau. £3, to purchas her a suite of apparrell with, to bee paid within the space of Three monthes next after my decease. To *Jonas Farebanck*, my third sonn, and to his heires foreuer, the like sume of £16, to bee also paid in two Equal sumes, the first £8 to bee paid the next yeare after his sister *Mary* haue receiued her first payment. Vnto *Jonathan Farebanck*, my yongest sonne, and his heires, the like sume of £16, to bee paid also in two Equall sumes, the first halfe to bee paid in the yeare next Ensuing, after his brother *Jonas* is paid his first halfe. Whereas I haue already giuen, and doe hereby Confirm to my sonn *Jonathan*, one parcell of Land, uallued at £5, my mind is, that hee shall haue the same in part of his first payment aforesaid,and also what debt shall appeare then to bee due from him to mee, shall bee reconed vpon the same account. My will is, that when all my sonns and my daus. aforesaid, shall haue and receiued their first payment in manner and time successiuely as is before Expressed, that then my sonn *George* shall bee paid his second £8; and then my dau. and soe in the same order. *Jonas* and *Jonathan* shall bee paid to them their heires or assignes, their second £8 Each, one yeare after another, vntill they bee all paid their full legacies. I Giue to *Sarah*, the Eldest dau. of my sonn *John Farebanck*, one yong beast betweene one and 2 yeares of age. And more, three pounds to be paid by my Executor when shee shall attain Lawfull Age. The yong beast before mentioned, I reserue out of the Cattle bequeathed to *Grace*, my wife. To my sonn in Law, *Ralph Day*, 40s., to bee paid within six monthes after my wiues decease. I Giue to Each of the fowre Children of the said *Ralph*, which hee had by my dau. *Susan*, his late wife, 40s., to be paid them seuerally, as they shall attain Lawfull Age, prouided all my other Legacies to my Three sonns and my dau. bee first paid, in manner as is above exprest. My will is, that all these my legacies, aboue bequeathed, the specie or kind of payment whereof is not named, shall bee all paid in Currant Country payment, at price the Current, in Deadham. To *John Farebanck*, my Eldest sonn, all my Houses and Lands whatsoeuer and not being formerly aboue in this my will disposed of, together with all my Common Rights and Towne priueledges whatsoeuer, to him and his heires foreuer, to enter vpon all my Lands forthwith after my decease. And all my houses and yards, at the End of 4 monthes next Ensuing the same. I ordain *John Farebanck*, my Eldest sonn, to bee my sole Executor. I entreat my uery Louing freinds, Mr. *Eliazer Lusher* and *Peter Woodward* senior to be Ouerseers.

In the presence of *William Auery, Thomas Medcalfe*, who deposed, Jan. 26, 1668. JONATHAN ⋈ FAREBANCK sen'r.

(Book vi. page 15.)

Inventory of the Estate taken 16 : 10 : 1668, by *Eliazer Lusher, Daniell Fisher, Peter Woodward*. Mentions—The home Lott, with

the Addition of Land in the Wigwam plane, the Orchard and all the buildings thereupon, £150 ; 8 Cow Commons, £16 ; 6 Acres of meadow in broad meadow, £15 ; 2 Acres of fowle meadow and Common meadow there, £6 ; 22 Acres of meadow in Purgatory plane, £22 ; 4 Acres in the Low plane, £8 ; in Natick Divident, 24 Acres, £10 ; Land in the clap board Trees, £2 ; Swamp in the great Sedar swamp neere the saw mills, £4 ; at Wallumnappeage, * and Cow Commons, £8 ; right at Paucumtack,† £3. (Book v. page 112.)

Robert Bellow. I, *Robt. Bellow*, som time of Rhoad Island,‡ in New England — uery sick and weake, and in perfect memory. I Giue vnto my wife, *Susannah Bellow*, all my Worldly Estate in one Case or other, in debts or goods, to bee at her owne disposing, only to my two daus. and sonn, 12d. a peece, desiring my wife to haue a Care of my Grand-children and also my Couzen *William* and *Henry*, and not to bee vnmindfull of them. Making her my Executor and Administrator of my whole Estate, I shall Constitute Mr. *Wm. Brenton*, Esq., Mr. *Nicholas Eson* [*Easton*], deputy Gou'r, and also my sonn in Lawe, *George Gardener*, and my well beloued Freind, Mr. *William Vauhan*, to bee Ouerseers, for mee, ouer my wife and Children. This being my last will and Testament, I leaue you all to the Protection of Almighty God, dated 2d June, 1668.

Wittnes—*Samuell King, Jacob Browne, John Cleasby.*

18 June 1668, *Samuell King* and *Jacob Browne* deposed. It was read audibly to him, [*Robert Bellow*], on the day of the date of it, and hee declared hee vnderstood it, and that hee did not know it necessary to set his hand to it, and that hee was of a sound disposing mind to their best knowledge when hee soe declared.

Edw. Rawson, Record'r.

An Inuentory of the Goods of *Rob't Bellow*, which hee left in the hands of *Jacob Browne*, at his decease. Am't £1 16s. Prized by *William Pell, Miles Farne, Jacob Browne*, deposed June 20, 1668. (Book v. page 103.)

John Fisher. 26 : 4 : 1668. I, *John Fisher*, of Meadfield, in the Countie of Suffolke, in New England, being weake of body, yet sound in memory and vnderstanding, doe ordaine this my last will and Testament. I Giue to *Mary*, my wife, all that Estate, whatsoeuer that I had with her, that is soe much as is now in being, and more, one Feather bed vpon which wee ordinarily lodge, with all the bedding, furniture belonging thereto, Except that furniture about it that Came by my former wife *Elizabeth*,§ and also the free vse of that part of the House, wherein I now dwell, with free liberty of water and Conuenient yard roome for wood and other her necessary occations, with free Egres and

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* Wollonopauge or Wollonspaug, incorporated as the town of Wrentham, 1673.

† Or, Pecomptuck, now Deerfield. See Mather's *Relation*, Drake's ed., p. 158.

‡ At a town meeting in Portsmouth, R. I., Oct. 5, 1643, it was ordered, "that the lot laid out to Robert Bellow at the first brook, he shall enjoy it ; he using his trade for the benefit of the towne." Mention is also made in 1664, of "Robert Ballow's brooke." See *Rhode Island Colony Records*, transcribed and edited by John Russell Bartlett, Secretary of State. Vol. i. pages 77, 83.

§ According to Savage, his wife Elizabeth, whom he married in April, 1658, was the dau. of Thomas Boylston, of Watertown, and his wife, Mary, was probably dau. of Nathaniel Treadway.

regrese for her selfe, her seruants and assignes, duringe all the time shee shall remaine a widdow and vnmarryed. Prouided, that shee at noe time take in any other dweller with her into the said House, or any roome or roomes therein, besides her child or children, and necessary seruants. I also giue to *Mary*, my said wife, her right of the thirds or dower according to the Lawe in that Case prouided. All which aboue bequeathed, I giue as aforesaid, vnto my wife, towards her Owne supply and maintenance, and the Education and bringing vp of that child or children which the Lord hath or may yet giue mee by her. Vnto my wife, one halfe of the Prouisions that shall bee in my House, when the Inuentory is taken. My will is, that after my decease, a true Inuentory bee made of my whole Estate, Whereof I giue to *John Fisher*, my Eldest sonn, a dubble Portion, that is twice soe much thereof as any one of my other children, to whome, that is to say, to my sonn *Jonathan Fisher*, and my dau. *Elizabeth Fisher*, and to that child that *Mary*, my said wife, may now be Conceiued with, to Each of them, an Equall Portion to bee paid Each of them, at that time as they shall seuerally attaine lawfull Age or day of marriage, which soeuer shall come first, only their parts in my said wiues thirds Excepted, which they are not to Enter vpon vntill after her decease. I giue vnto my sonn *John*, those Curtaines and uallance and bed and bedding thereto belonging that came by my first wife. Vnto my dau. *Elizabeth*, all her own mother's wearing cloathes, both wollen and linnen, silkes, &c. Also the Cubbert that stands in the House, I giue to my sonn *John*; and all other things that Came by my former wife, that are not in Common vse shall bee deuided between those my two Children, *John* and *Elizabeth*, and for that Estate or legacie that may yet come to my children by the guift of their Grandfathers Vnckle in England, my will is, it shall bee paid only to my two Eldest children last above named, my sonn *John* to haue a dubble portion therein because it come to them in their owne mother's right. If it please God by death to take away Either of my two children, *John* or *Elizabeth* before they attaine Lawfull Age, or marriage, then their portion shall goe, one third of it to the suruiour of them two, one third part to my Child or Children that I haue or may haue by *Mary*, my wife, the other third part to goe to the Children of my Brother *Joshua Fisher* and the children of my sister *Mary Batle*, two thirds of it to my Brother's children, one third of it to my sister's children to be diuided Amongst them, at the discretion of their Fathers or Parents. And according to that Proportion the Estate to bee diuided, if God please to take away any of my Children before they come to Lawfull Age or marriage. I ordaine my Brother, *Josuah Fisher* of Deadham, and Couzen Ensigne *Daniell Fisher*, of that Towne, to bee my Executors. I will that my mother, *Ann Fisher*, may Enjoy that part of the House my Father and shee liue in, instead of that End that now I liue in, which shee is to haue during her life, with one row of Apple Trees, as is expressed in my deed from my Father to mee. But my will is, shee should haue free Egress and regress for water, yard rome, &c. for her necessary occations if shee should rather Choose that End then the part of the House shee now liue in, which is my desire shee should Enjoy, with the benifit of halfe the orchard, I meane that part of the house wherein now shee liue. I intreat our Reverend Pastor, Mr. *John Wilson*, and my Father, *Josuah Fisher*, both of Meadfield, to bee

Ouerseers to this my will, and to be assisting to my Executors about the disposing of my two Eldest Children, to whose care and trust I Commit them to bee placed, And to provide for in Education and otherwise as the greater number shall see best for the said Children from time to time. As for that Child God hath giuen mee by Mary my wife, I leaue to her Care to prouide for, and dispose of as shee shall see best. JOHN FISHER.

In presence of
John Wilson, Samuell Bullen, who deposed July 28, 1668.

[The two Executors having deceased, power of administration to the Estate was given to *John Fisher,* eldest son of the testator, March 4, 1683–4.]

Inventory of the estate taken by Capt. *George Barber, William Auery, Peter Woodward, Thomas Wight,* and *Henry Adams,* 9 : 5 : 1668. Am't, £344 12 5. Left. *Josuah Fisher* and Ensigne *Daniell Fisher* deposed July 28, 1668. Estate Creditor, £56 15 11½; debtor, £40. In the smith's shop, wherein the deceased was owner of one halfe in the tooles by his fathers gift, am't £20 19 6. The dwelling House and one Lento against the barne, £30; 4 Acres of Arable land at home, £16; 6½ Acres of meadow at Stop Riuer, £16; 5½ Acres meadow at North meadow, £16; 2 Acres in broad meadow, £8; 4 Acres of vpland in bridge street plane, £6; 60 Acres of Land in the new grant, £6: 3 Acres of Land ouer Hop Riuer, £1 10s.; 10 Acres of Swamp, £3; 9 Acres of Land in the new plane, £3; 2¼ Acres of Land by Bagestowe, £2; Course meadow vp-streame, £2; the reuersion of Houses and Lands after his father's decease, £100.

(Book v. page 134–136.)

NICHOLAS ELLIN. 16 Nov. 1667. Vnto all Concerned and also to whome they may necessarily come, grace and peace as to all the Israell of God. I, Nicholas Ellin being in present weakness of body, but in enjoyment of vnderstanding. Debts paid, my will is, that my wife, *Mary Ellin,* shall have the vse of my House and halfe the Land and Cattle and all other mouables during the term of her Widdowhood, to bring vp my youngest Children borne of her, and if shee marry, then to take Care only of that which now shee is thought to Goe with. My will is, that my wife then shall haue, mainly, when she marryes, £10 paid her and soe to remoue. My will is, that my Eldest sonn, *Daniel Ellin,* shall haue the vse of the other halfe of my House and Land and mouables together with my wife during the time of her Widdowhood. When my wife shall remoue by death or bee marryed, then her Dowry of £10 being paid, and 5s. to *Martha Pond,* and 5s. to *Mary Pond* my wiues dau. which my will is to giue to them as a Remembrance of my loue to them, then the Risidue of my Estate bee prized and Equally diuided Among them all, namely, my Children, only my Eldest sonn, *Daniel Ellin,* to haue that swamp lying at the West End of my barne, which I haue began to cleere, and his [ ] which my will that hee shall haue more then rest, and if my wife shall marry before that Child bee growne vp to get its owne liuinge, which shee is Conceiued now to bee with child of, then my will is, that shee shall haue 30s. more then the rest, and that 30s. to be paid to my wife. It is to bee vnderstood that when my Louinge wife is

Either marryed or Else by God's Prouidence remoued by death, that my sonn, *Daniell*, shall haue the refusing house and Land, paying the rest of my children their Equall Portions in Currant pay; and for as much as hee is to haue the present vse of one halfe of my House and land, therefore, my will is, that halfe the portions of the Rest of the Children shall bee paid as they come to Age, by my Eldest sonn, although my wife Continue in the possession of the rest. My will is, that my wife, *Mary Ellin*, and my eldest sonn, *Daniel Ellin*, bee Executor and Executrix of this my last will. I desire my Friends *Thomas Swift* and *Samuell Wadsworth* bee Ouerseers.

NICHOLAS ⋈ ELLIN.
his marke.

In presence of
William Robinson, Samuell Robinson, who deposed May 29, 1668.

The Vissable Estate of *Nicholas Ellin*, late of Dorchester, now deceased, Esteemed by vs whose names are heere subscribed at £187 11 6. Owing about £20. Signed by *William Robinson* and *James Wadsworth*, 24: 10: '67. Dwelling house, barne, vpland, meadow, £117.
Daniel Ellin and *Mary Ellin* deposed May 29, 1668.

(Book v. page 98.)

JOSEPH BUCKMINSTER. 24 Nov. 1668. Administration granted to *Elizabeth Buckminster*, relict of the late *Joseph Buckminster*, and to *Hugh Clarke*, her Father, in her behalfe, and behalfe of the children of the said *Buckminster*, the said *Hugh Clarke* giuing sufficient security, to performe the Couenants betweene the said *Joseph Buckminster* and his mother, the late *Johannah Buckminster*, now *Garfield*, and that shee haue all her Rights and dues.

AD AMICUM.

[Copied by J. W. THORNTON from the Works of Wm. King, LL.D., London, 1776, iii. 266.]

Tynte* was the man who first, from British shore,
Palladian arts to Carolina bore;
His tuneful harp attending muses strung,
And Phœbus' skill inspir'd the lays he sung.
Strong towers and palaces their rise began,
And listening stones to sacred fabricks ran.
Just laws were taught, and curious arts of peace,
And trade's brisk current flow'd with wealth's increase.
On such foundations learned Athens rose;
So Dido's thong did Carthage first inclose;
So Rome was taught OLD Empires to subdue,
As Tynte creates and governs, now, the NEW."

[NOTE. Hewitt, in his *History of South Carolina* (London, 1779), vol. i. page 194, says, "About the end of the year 1708, Colonel Edward Tynte received a commission from Lord Craven, investing him with the government of the colony." In view of the civil distraction that prevailed, Governor Tynte was instructed "to adopt such healing measures as would be most conducive to the welfare of the settlement."—EDITOR.]

* Major Tynte, Governor of Carolina.

INSCRIPTIONS—WIGGLESWORTH AND DEANE.

D. P. Corey, Esq., of Malden, informs us that the copy of the inscription to the memory of Rev. Michael Wigglesworth, in the Malden Burial Ground, is incorrectly printed in the *Bi-Centennial Book of Malden*, referred to in the Register (*ante* xvii. 134), and furnishes us with the following copy which he has carefully made from the grave-stone itself. The space in the eighth line, between "Malden" and "Years," was left blank when the stone was lettered.

MEMENTO FUGIT
MORI. HORA.

HERE LYES BURIED Y^E BODY OF
THAT FAITHFULL SERUANT OF
JESUS CHRIST Y^E REUEREND
M^R MICHAEL WIGGLESWORTH
PASTOUR OF Y^E CHURCH OF CHRIST
AT MAULDEN . . YEARS WHO
FINNISHED HIS WORK AND ENTRE^D
APON AN ETERNAL SABBATH
OF REST ON Y^E LORDS DAY IUNE
Y^E 10 1705 IN Y^E 74 YEAR OF HIS AGE.

HERE LIES INTERD IN SILENT GRAU^E
BELOW MAULDENS PHYSICIAN
FOR SOUL AND BODY TWO.

Here lyes y^e body of Iane Deane late wife of Thomas Deane of Salsbury daugtr of Mr. Richard & Prudence Scamman late of Stratham who died October y^e 9^th 1726, & in y^e 60^th year of her age

J. M. Bradbury, Esq., of Boston, furnishes us with this inscription, which he heads thus: "Copy of an inscription on a grave-stone in the West Parish (Rocky Hill) Burying Ground, Salisbury, Mass." The printed copy of this inscription in the Register, xiii., 140, he says is not correct. The copy from which that was printed was furnished to W. R. Deane, Esq., by the family of Thomas Deane, of Exeter, N. H., who found it on an old paper.

CUSHING FAMILY.

[From documents in the possession of JOHN PERKINS CUSHING, Esq., of Belmont, Mass.]

FROM investigations made by H. G. Somerby, Esq., we learn that in the latter part of the fourteenth century there lived in the town of Hardingham, co. Norfolk, a gentleman of large estate, by the name of Thomas Cushing. He had landed property in Hardingham, Hingham, and other parts of the County, and is mentioned with his son William in a deed dated 1466, still extant.

WILLIAM[2] CUSHING, son of Thomas,[1] lived at Hingham, and made his will 20 Sept. 1492, proved in the Bishop's Court at Norwich, 11 Mch, 1493, in which he makes his wife Emme executrix, and mentions four sons and three daughters, viz.: John[3] Cushing, the elder; Robert[3] Cushing of Hingham, gentleman (so called in his mother's will, dated 16 June, 1507, proved 26 of same month); Thomas[3] Cushing, gentleman, of Hardingham; and John,[3] jr., of Hingham. The daughters were Elyne,[3] Anable,[3] and Agnes.[3]

Of these sons, Thomas[3] was of East Dereham, and made his will 1503. John,[3] *the younger*, inherited by his father's will his furnished house in East Row, Hingham, and made his will 29 July, 1515, leaving his wife Isabel, but no children.

JOHN[3] CUSHING, *the elder*, son of William,[2] of Hardingham, gentleman, so called in a survey of the manor of Flockthorp, in Hardingham, dated 1512. He made his will 21 Feb., 1522, and mentions his wife, three sons and three daughters, viz.: John,[4] Thomas,[4] William[4] (of Hardingham, to whom his father gave a house called Gillert's); Margaret,[4] Isabel,[4] and Margery.[4]

Of these, John[4] Cushing, esquire, of Hingham, lord of the manors of Flockthorp in Hingham, Marhams in Tothington, and Stalworthy in Wymondham, married Alice, dau. of Richard Cuve, Esq., of Hingham. His will is dated 13 Mch, 1531. His children were Etheldreda,[5] Edward,[5] who had Anne,[6] and Francis[6] (who by wife Elizabeth, dau. of Mr. Brompton, of Setton, had four daus. co-heiresses), and Edward,[6] the latter of whom m. Frances, had an only daughter Elizabeth,[7] wife of William Thornton.

THOMAS[4] CUSHING, son of John, received from his father the house in Hardingham, in which he himself lived; he is also mentioned in a deed of land conveyed by his son John to Richard Springholt. He left five sons and one daughter, viz.: John,[5] of Knapton, whose will dated 21 Oct., 1581, makes his brother Peter an executor; Nicholas,[5] Edward,[5] Stephen,[5] Peter,[5] and Ursula.[5]

PETER[5] CUSHING, of Hardingham, mar. 2 June, 1583, Susan Hawes.

He removed to Hingham about 1500, where he was buried 2 Mch, 1615. His wife was buried there 1641. Their children were: Theophilus,[6] bapt. 4 Nov., 1584; Bridget,[6] 19 Feb., 1586; Mathew,[6] 2 Mch, 1589; William,[6] 1 April, 1593; Barbara,[6] 16 June, 1596; Thomas,[6] 15 May,[6] 1603.

Mathew[6] Cushing, son of Peter,[5] went to Hingham with his father, and mar. 5 Aug., 1613, Nazareth Pitcher. In 1638, he left England, and coming to New England settled at Hingham, Mass., where he died, 30 Sept., 1660. His wife died 1681, aged 95. Their children were: Daniel,[7] bapt. 20 April, 1619; Jeremiah,[7] 21 Jan., 1621; Mathew,[7] 5 April, 1623; Deborah,[7] 17 Feb., 1624; and John,[7] b. 1627. These four sons accompanied him, and all left descendants here, as may be seen in Savage's Dictionary.

John[7] Cushing, youngest son of Mathew,[6] m. at Hingham, Mass., 1657, Sarah, dau. of Mathew Hawkes. He was a man of considerable note, selectman, representative, assistant, and colonel of the Plymouth regiment. His children were: John,[8] b. 28 April, 1662; Thomas,[8] 26 Dec., 1663; Mathew,[8] 23 Feb., 1665; Jeremiah,[8] 13 July, 1666; James,[8] 27 Jan., 1668; Joshua,[8] 27 Aug., 1670; Sarah,[8] 26 Aug., 1671; Caleb,[8] 6 Jan., 1673; Deborah[8] and Mary,[8] twins, 14 Sept., 1674; Joseph,[8] 23 Sept., 1677; and Benjamin,[8] 4 Feb. 1679. His wife d. probably at the birth of this last child. He d. 31 Mch, 1708.

Of these, Thomas[8] was of Boston, a member of the Council, and progenitor of a noted family. His son Thomas[9] was repres. for Boston and Speaker, and father of the distinguished patriot Thomas[10] Cushing, H. C. 1744, Speaker 1766, member of the Philadelphia Congress 1774, Lieutenant Governor of Mass. 1780—'88. In the inventory of this Thomas[8] is mentioned his coat of arms, valued at 20s.

Hon. John[8] Cushing, the oldest son of John,[7] was of Belle House, in Scituate. He m. 20 May, 1687, Deborah, daughter of Thomas Loring, and had Sarah,[9] b. 8 Jan., 1689; Deborah,[9] 4 April, 1693; John,[9] 17 July, 1695; Elijah,[9] 7 Mch, 1698; Mary,[9] 24 Nov., 1700; Nazareth,[9] 11 Sept., 1703; Benjamin,[9] 17 April, 1706; and Nathaniel,[9] 9 July, 1709. His wife d. 1713, and he m. 1714, widow Sarah Holmes, and had Josiah,[9] b. 29 Jan., 1715, and Mary,[9] 24 Oct., 1716. He died 19 Jan., 1738. He was representative, member of the Council, chief Justice of the Inferior Court, Plymouth, and Justice of the Supreme Court. His bro. Joseph[8] had an only son Joseph,[9] whose son Nathan[10] also was one of the justices of the Supreme Court.

Hon. John[9] Cushing, son of the preceding, was also a representative and judge of the Supreme Court. He m. first, 1 April, 1718, Elizabeth Holmes, and had Deborah,[10] b. 16 Nov., 1718, m. N. A. Stockbridge; Sarah, b. 26 Mch, 1720, d. unm.; John,[10] 16 Aug., 1722; Nathaniel,[10] 12 Aug., 1724, d. 2 April, 1725; William, b. 23 Sept., 1725, d. 4 Feb., 1726. His wife dying 13 Mch, 1726, he m. 1729, Mary, dau. of Josiah Cotton, Esq., and had Mary,[10] b. 6 Sept., 1730; William,[10] 1 Mch, 1732; Charles,[10] 13 Aug., 1734; Edward,[10] 6 Sept., 1736; Hannah,[10] 2 Sept., 1738; Bethiah,[10] 29 Mch, 1740; Roland,[10] 9 Jan., 1743; Lucy, 30 Dec., 1745; Abigail,[10] 26 Feb., 1749—Roland,[10] 26 Feb., 1749, twin.

His son William[10] was one of the judges of the Supreme Court U. S., and d. 13 Sept., 1810.

John[10] Cushing, of Belle House, m. (pub. 12 July, 1741) Deborah Barker, of Scituate, and had John,[11] b. 23 Jan., 1743; Elizabeth,[11] 9 April, 1744; Francis,[11] 21 Oct., 1745; Robert,[11] 4 June, 1747, d. 1754; Deborah,[11] 20 Jan., 1749; Barker,[11] 5 Oct., 1750, d. 1754; Edward,[11] 18 Oct., 1752; Robert,[11] 4 Feb., 1755; Barker,[11] 23 Mch, 1757, killed at Ticonderoga 15 Sept., 1776; Edward,[11] 11 June, 1762; Nathaniel,[11] 15 May, 1768, d. 1825.

Robert[11] Cushing, son of John, m. Anne Maynard, dau. of James Perkins, and sister of Thomas Handasyde Perkins, had two children: John[12] Perkins, b. 22 April, 1787, and Anne,[12] who m. Henry Higginson, of Boston.

John Perkins[12] Cushing, of Boston, a distinguished merchant, m. Maria Louisa, dau. of Rev. John Sylvester John Gardiner, Rector of Trinity Church, Boston, and d. 12 April, 1862. His children were: John G.,[13] m. Susan Prescott Dexter; Robert Maynard, m. Olivia Donaldson Dulaney; Thomas Forbes; William Howard, d. young; Mary Louisa, m. Edward D. Boit.

[Note.—The coat of arms at the head of this article is the correct form as it is found in England. The following engraving represents a mural tablet to be found in the Granary Burying Ground, in Boston, made probably about 1750. It was probably cut from an erroneous description. W.]

Query. Seth Lincoln, of Western, Mass., died May 6, 1793, aged 67 years, so was born about 1726; tradition says that he was born in Dorchester, and was the only son of his parents; his wife Lucy, dau. of Col. Timothy Paige, of Hardwick, Mass., died Sept. 1, 1821, aged 87 years. Any clue to his parentage will be thankfully received by D. Williams Patterson, of West Winsted, Ct.

ABSTRACTS OF THE EARLIEST WILLS FROM THE RECORDS AND FILES AT EAST CAMBRIDGE, MASS., IN THE COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.

[Prepared by Wm. B. Trask.]

Continued from Vol. xvii. page 158.

Isacke Mixture. I, *Isacke Mixture*, of Watertowne, of sound memory and vnderstanding, do thuse dispose of my outward estate as followeth. To my sonne, *Isacke Mixture*, the north end of my great dividend, to be sutt of from the South part by beaver brooke, also the 70 acres of divident purchased of *Simon Stone*, only reserving liberty for my wife, for her owne vse to take fier wood or timber vppon the said 70 Acres. To my said sonne, 4 acres of Remote meadow granted me by the Inhabitants of Water Towne, being the eight and twenty lott, also 7 acres remote meadow being part of the 14 purchased of *Simon Stone*, being the third lott. All my lands lyeth in the bounds of Water Towne, wh. I hereby will and bequeath to my sonne *Isacke* and his Heyeres. To *Isacke*, 6 acres of plow land vppon the plaine in Water Towne, with 6 acres I purchased of *Henry Freeman*, also to my sonne, *Isacke*, that part of the meadow wh. I purchased of Mr. *William Payne*, lying westward of Stony brooke, in Water Towne, reserveing liberty to my wife to cutt 2 load of grasse, dureing the time shee liueth a widdow; theis Land I give to my sonne and his Heyres. To my dau. *Sarah*, the wife of *Jno. Sternes*, half my part in that vessell called the dilligence, whereof *John Shepard* is vnder God master, also to my dau. *Sarah*, £12, to be payd by my Executrix, within one whole yeare after my decease. To my sonne, *Isacke*, my two young oxen. The rest of my estate of houses, lands, moveable goods, Chattells and debts with the other halfe of my aforesd share in the vessell at sea, I bequeath to my wife for the discharge of my debts and her owne livelyhood. My will is, that what estate of myne my wife shall have in her possession at her death, shall after her decease be divided into 7 parts, and my sonne, *Isaac*, to have 4 parts, and my dau. *Sarah*, to have 3, alwaies provided that my sonne, *Isacke*, shall have liberty to choose any land my wife shall leave of mine, for his share, and to have it by Equall apprizement as the rest of the said estate shall be Apprized, and divided betwene my sonne and dau. or their Heyres. I appoynt my wife and sonne *Isacke* Executors to this my will, alwaies p'vided that all my debts are to be payd by my wife out of what I have given to her.

8 May, 1655. Isacke Mixer.

Witnes, *Jno. Coolidge, Jno. Shearman*, who deposed June 19, 1655.

Inventory of the goodes and Chattels. A Homestall of 6 acres, with a dwelling house, barne, Cow house and orchard vppon it, £35; 1½ acres of pease on the ground, £3 10s.; 7 acres of plow land in the little plaines, at 30s. pr. acre, broken vp, £10 10s.; 4 acres vnbroake land in the little plaine at 15s. pr. acre, £3; 7 acres of Indian

Corne on the ground, £4 11s.; 3 acres of broaken land in the little plaine at 30s. pr. acre, £4 10s.; 3 acres of vnbroake land in the little playne, £2 5s.; 17 acres of broaken land being part of a great dividend at 30s. £25 10s.; 13 acres of vnbroake land being part of the dividend at 15s. pr. acre, £9 15s.; 7 acres of wheat on the ground at 30s. pr. acre, £10 10s.; 70 acres of divident at £23; 18 acres of plow land on the further playne, £6; 4 acres of Remote meadow near the great pond, £2; 7 acres of remote meadow neere Mr. *Samll Saltonstals* farme, £3 10s.; 40 acres of meadow at stony brooke, £29; one acre of meadow at pach meadow, 10s.; the 4th part of a vessell at Sea called the dilligent, £25, &c. Taken June 15, 1655, pr vs, *Jno. Coolidge, Edwrd Garfeild, Joseph Taynter.*

Robert Davis. The last will of *Robert Davis*, being very sicke yet having his perfect Sence and memory. It is my will that my wife, *Bridget Davis*, shall have all my house and land that I have in Sudbury, and all the rest of my moveable goodes, as my cattle and whatsoever I have elce, only paying out of it theis Sumes, to my dau. *Sarah Davis*, £40, when shee is 20 years of age, and to have it in land and cattle as my wife can best spare; to my Bro. *John Davis*, 40s., and to be payd him with the first oppurtunity that my wife can have to send It him; to my sister, *Margarett Bennet*, one Cow, and that shee shall have it the next 29th of Septemr. after to my decease. And to *Joseph Newton*, £10, if he stay out his time with my wife; and my will is, to give to Mr. *Hunt*, 10s. I make my wife, *Bridget Davis*, and my Bro. *Henry Loker*, my Executors. 17, 5 mo. 1655.

mark mark

Witnes, *Thomas* x *Goodenow*, *Richard* x *Newton*, who deposed at Cambridge, 2. 8 mo. 55. *Tho: Danforth*, Recorder.

Inventory taken by the above, October 2, '55. Sum totall £179 6s. One house and land prised at £60.

John Goodenow. The nuncupative will of *John Goodenow*, of Sudbury, vttered and ordayned by him, being of perfect memory and vnderstanding, though weake in body, 2. 1st mo. 1654. I give vnto my wife, *Jane Goodenow*, all my whole estate, both lands and goodes, for her vse dureing her life, also I give vnto her halfe of the said estate to be disposed of by her in her life, or vpon her dying, and the other halfe vnto my dau. *Jane Wight*, and her heyres, after my wives decease, only out of the whole of my estate I bequeath vnto *Andrew Duning*, my sonne in law, £6 sterl. and vnto my kinswoman, *Abigail Goodenow*, the dau. of *Thomas Goodenow*, my Brother, one peece of land contayning 6 acres, more or lesse, lying between the mill brooke and pine brooke, both wh. legacies I give out of my whole estate, to be injoyed by eyther of them according to my will after my wives decease and not before, and the rest of my estate to be disposed of as aforesaid. I ordayne my sonne in law, *Henry Wite*, to be Executor, and *Edmund Browne*, *Peeter Noice*, *Edmund Goodenow* and *John Rudduck*, all of Sudbury, my overseers.

In presence of

Edmund Browne, Jno. Tell, Dorothy Rudducke.

Taken vpon oath by Mr. *Edmund Browne*, 5: 3 mo. 1654, before *Increase Nowell*. *Jno. Tell* and *Dorothy Rudducke* deposed 9: 3 mo. before *Walter Haynes*, Comission'r.

Henry Wight, of Dedham, appearing before Captaine *Daniel Gookine* and Captaine *Humphery Atherton*, Magistrates, tendered this will above written, to be left vpon Record, and accordingly it was by them allowed. *Thomas Danforth*, Recorder.

Inventory of the estate taken and prised by *Walter Haynes, William Ward, Edmund Goodenow* and *Jno. Rudducke*, 11: 2 mo. 1654. Amt £234 15s. 6d. House, barne and seuerall parcells of lands in Sudbury, £90; a Tennement house and land in Dedham, £20.

Henry Wight deposed 24. 3 mo: 1654.

MUSTER ROLL OF CONCORD MINUTE MEN.

[George Mountfort, Esq., of Boston, has obtained for us the loan of a document which we print below, and which he informs us is the Muster Roll of the Minute Men of Concord, Mass. It is probable that the names of many of the men who on the memorable 19th of April, 1775, encountered the British troops, will be found in this list; though the document evidently is of a later date.

The body of the document is printed. The signatures do not appear to be autographs; but seem to be in the hand-writing of five different individuals, and written at different times; the first five names being in the first hand-writing; the 6th to the 43d and the 55th to the 62d, in the second; the 44th to the 54th, in the third; the 63d to 73d, in the fourth; and the last 15, in the fifth, which is a much better hand than the others, and shows a practised pen. The first two dashes are in the original, but the others are added to separate the different hands.

There is no date to these names; but at the foot of the first page, reversed, a new list is commenced in the same hand as the last fifteen names, as follows:—

"November 25, 1776
Ephraim Wood Ju^{r}
L^{t}"]

We the Subscribers do hereby severally inlist Ourselves into the Service of *the United Colonies of America*, to serve from the Date hereof until the Fifteenth Day of *January* next, if the Service requires it; and each one of us do engage to furnish Ourselves with a good effective Fire-Arm, a Blanket and at least Ten Rounds of Ball and Ammunition (also with a good Bayonet and Cartridge-Box if possible), to be by such persons as shall be hereafter appointed by the General Court for that purpose, formed into a Company of sixty-four Men, including one Captain, two Lieutenants, three Sergeants, three Corporals, one Drum and one Fife, to be chosen by such Company, to be marched to Head-Quarters, with the utmost Expedition; and when there arrived, to be under the command of such Field-Officer or Offi-

cers as his Excellency General *Washington*, or other General Officer shall direct. And we further agree, during the Time aforesaid to be under such Regulations in every Respect, as are provided for the Army aforesaid.

Joseph Stratten
John Mulliken
Lot Conant
Ephraim Hosmer
John Right

Thomas Hubbard
Lef. Eph. Wheel[er?]
John Prescot Heywood
Peter Wheeler
Dauid Hubbard
Isaac Hubbard
James Colman
John Hosmer Junr
Oliver Brown

Abner Wheler
Capt. Wheler
Ebenezer Hubbard
Capt. Ephram Jones
Capt. Eliphalet? Jones
Abiiah Bond
Capt. Jonas Haywood
Archabel Smith
Josiah Hosmar
Mager John Minot
Capt. Charls Miles
Left. frainsses Wheler
Ephram Hosmer
Left. Joseph Haywood
John Remington Esq.
Mr. Tily Mirick

Brabry Robson
Symon Hunt
Ephram Potter
Semeon Haywood
Oliver Brown
Jonas Lee
Nathanel Staners
Jonatan Haywood
Joshua Bond
Jason Bamos
Bengamin Hosmer
Nathan Darby
Ezery Conant

Ephraim Wood Esqr
Capt. Thomas Hubbard
Lieut. Wheeler
Lieut. Hosmer
Clark Amos Wood
John Prescot
Copr1 Samuel Hubard
William Prescot [*a*]
Oliuer Meles
Daniel Holdin
William Parkman

John Hosmer [*c*]
Semeon Burrage [*c*]
John Prescot [*a*]
John Straton [*a*]
Nathanel Nutten [*a*]

Semeon Burridge [*b*]
David Maynard [*b*]
Samwel Potter [*a*]

Wilam Brig
Simeon Brig
John Brig
Tily Holden
Thomas Fay
Sherin Stephen Sterns?
Edward Brit
Bengmin Haris
Jonas Whitny
Thomas Wody
John Cornel

Lt Hosmer
Clerk Wood
John Prescott
John Stratton
Nath1 Nutting
Wilo Prescott
Parish Miles
Sam1 Hubbard
John Hosmer
Oliver Miles
Dan1 Holden
Wm Parkman
Wm Wheeler
Oliver Wheeler
Thos Wheeler

[Note.—The names to which we have affixed the letter *a* have the words, "Half a turn," against them; those with the letter *b* affixed have, "Quarter a turn," against them; and the two with the letter *c* have a cross against the two at each end.]

Stutt.—The following record is written in a copy of the *Glasse of Vaine-Glorie*, London, 1593, belonging to William Reed Deane, Esq., of Boston.

"Elizabeth Stutt was baptized the j of June in the yere of oure lord God 1576.

"Gilbert Stutt was baptized ye 12 of Aprill anno 1579.

"An Stutt was baptized ye 12 of Januarie 1581."

SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE,

FOURTH OF JULY, 1776,

With the State they represented in the Continental Congress, the Place of their Birth, Profession, date of their Death and Age.

COMPILED BY JEREMIAH COLBURN.

					Age.
Thomas Lynch, Jr.,	S. Carol.	Prince Geo.'s Par., S. C.	*Lawyer*,	Lost at sea,'76,	30
Button Gwinnett,	Georgia,	England,	*Merchant*,	May 27, 1777,	45
John Morton,	Penn.	Ridley, Pa.	*Physician*,	Dec. 1777,	55
Philip Livingston,	N. York,	Albany, N. Y.	*Merchant*,	June 12, 1778,	62
George Ross,	Penn.	Newcastle, Del.	*Lawyer*,	July, 1779,	49
Joseph Hewes,	N. Carol.	Kingston, N. J.	*Lawyer*,	Nov. 10, 1779,	49
John Hart,	N. Jersey,	Huntington, Pa.	*Farmer*,	———, 1780,	50
George Taylor,	Penn.	Ireland,	*Physician*,	Feb. 23, 1781,	65
Richard Stockton,	N. Jersey,	Princeton, N. J.	*Lawyer*,	Feb. 28, 1781,	51
Cæsar Rodney,	Delaware,	Dover, Del.	*Gentleman*,	Spring of 1783,	53
Stephen Hopkins,	R. Island,	Scituate, R. I.	*Farmer*,	July 13, 1785,	78
William Whipple,	N. Hamp.	Kittery, Me.	*Mariner*,	Nov. 28, 1785,	54
Thomas Stone,	Maryland,	Pointon Manor, Md.	*Lawyer*,	Oct. 5, 1787,	44
Arthur Middleton,	S. Carol.	Ashley, S. C.	*Lawyer*,	Jan. 1, 1788,	44
John Penn,	N. Carol.	Carolina County, Va.	*Lawyer*,	Sept. 5, 1788,	47
Thomas Nelson, Jr.	Virginia,	Yorktown, Va.	*Gentleman*,	Jan. 4, 1789,	50
Benjamin Franklin,	Penn.	Boston, Mass.	*Printer*,	Apr. 17, 1790,	84
William Hooper,	N. Carol.	Boston, Mass.	*Lawyer*,	Oct. 1790,	48
Benjamin Harrison,	Virginia,	Berkley, Va.	*Farmer*,	April, 1791,	60
Francis Hopkinson,	N. Jersey,	Philadelphia, Pa.	*Lawyer*,	May 9, 1791,	53
Lyman Hall,	Georgia,	Connecticut,	*Physician*,	Feb. 1791,	60
Roger Sherman,	Conn.	Newton, Mass.	*Shoemaker*,	July 23, 1793,	72
John Hancock,	Mass.	Quincy, Mass.	*Merchant*,	Oct. 8, 1793,	56
John Witherspoon,	N. Jersey,	Parish of Yester, Scotl.	*Clergyman*,	Nov. 15, 1794,	72
Richard Henry Lee,	Virginia,	Westmoreland Co., Va.	*Lawyer*,	June 19, 1794,	64
Abraham Clark,	N. Jersey,	Elizabethtown, N. J.	*Lawyer*,	Sept. 1794,	69
Josiah Bartlett,	N. Hamp.	Amesbury, Mass.	*Physician*,	May 19, 1795,	66
Samuel Huntington,	Conn.	Windham, Conn.	*Farmer*,	Jan. 5, 1796,	64
Francis Lightfoot Lee,	Virginia,	Westmoreland Co., Va.	*Farmer*,	April, 1797,	62
Carter Braxton,	Virginia,	Newington, Va.	*Gentleman*,	Oct. 10, 1797,	61
Oliver Wolcott,	Conn.	Windsor, Conn.	*Physician*,	Dec. 1, 1797,	71
Lewis Morris,	N. York,	Harlem, N. Y.	*Farmer*,	Jan. 22, 1798,	72
James Wilson,	Penn.	Scotland,	*Gentleman*,	Aug. 28, 1798,	56
George Read,	Delaware,	Cecil County, Md.	*Lawyer*,	Autumn 1798,	64
William Paca,	Maryland,	Wye Hall, Md.	*Lawyer*,	———, 1799,	59
Edward Rutledge,	S. Carol.	Charleston, S. C.	*Lawyer*,	Jan. 23, 1800,	51
Matthew Thornton,	N. Hamp.	Ireland,	*Physician*,	June 24, 1803,	89
Samuel Adams,	Mass.	Boston, Mass.	*Merchant*,	Oct. 2, 1803,	82
Francis Lewis,	N. York,	Landaff, Wales,	*Gentleman*,	Dec. 30, 1803,	90
George Walton,	Georgia,	Frederick County, Va.	*Lawyer*,	Feb. 4, 1804,	64
Robert Morris,	Penn.	Lancashire, Eng.	*Merchant*,	May 8, 1806,	72
George Wythe,	Virginia,	Elizabeth County, Va.	*Lawyer*,	June 8, 1806,	80
James Smith,	Penn.	Ireland,	*Lawyer*,	July 11, 1806,	91
Thomas Heyward, Jr.,	S. Carol.	St. Luke's Parish, S. C.	*Lawyer*,	March, 1809,	64
Samuel Chase,	Maryland,	Somerset County, Md.	*Lawyer*,	June 19, 1811,	70
William Williams,	Conn.	Lebanon, Conn.	*Gentleman*,	Aug. 2, 1811,	80
George Clymer,	Penn.	Philadelphia, Pa.	*Merchant*,	Jan. 23, 1813,	74
Benjamin Rush,	Penn.	Berberry, Pa.	*Physician*,	Apr. 19, 1813,	67
Robert Treat Paine,	Mass.	Boston, Mass.	*Lawyer*,	May 11, 1814,	83
Elbridge Gerry,	Mass.	Marblehead, Mass.	*Merchant*,	Nov. 13, 1814,	70
Thomas M'Kean,	Delaware,	New London, Pa.	*Lawyer*,	June 24, 1817,	83
William Ellery,	R. Island,	Newport, R. I.	*Lawyer*,	Feb. 15, 1820,	92
William Floyd,	N. York,	Long Island, N. Y.	*Farmer*,	Aug. 4, 1821,	86
John Adams,	Mass.	Quincy, Mass.	*Lawyer*,	July 4, 1826,	91
Thomas Jefferson,	Virginia,	Shadwell, Va.	*Lawyer*,	July 4, 1826,	83
Charles Carroll,	Maryland,	Annapolis, Md.	*Lawyer*,	Nov. 4, 1832,	95

SKETCH OF THE ROUNSEVILL FAMILY OF FREETOWN, MASSACHUSETTS.

[Communicated by Gen. Ebenezer W. Peirce, Member of the Old Colony Historical, the N. E. Historic Genealogical, and the Pilgrim Societies.]

Philip[2] Rounsevill, the immigrant ancestor, was by occupation a "clothier" or cloth dresser. From an original letter dated "March y^e^ 11 day 1708–9," still preserved in the possession of his lineal descendants, we learn that he was the son of William[1] Rounsevill of "Hunnetun," England; and had, at that date, in England, a brother Thomas, who was recently married, one or more other brothers whose christian names are not given, and sisters, not named save Jane. The father acknowledges the receipt of his son Philip's last letter, "dated december y^e^ 25 : 1704;" so it appears that the son had arrived here some time prior to that date. The father continues: "I hope these lines will finde you in good health, as we are, Blessed be God for it. I am sorry to heare of your trobles and Afflictions, y^t^ you have mett with since you left this land, and pray God y^t^ it may be a means to make you stick Closer to your Duty, and Look up to Heaven for a Blessing, and I shall never be wanting in my Prayers or you. I desire y^e^ Lord Almity to Bless, keep and Preserve you; & so I must Leave you to y^e^ Protection of him y^t^ keeps man and Beast." This letter was directed to, "mr. Philip Rounsevill in Freetown in new England to be left at y^e^ Post Office in new Bristol for convaiance." This was Bristol, R. I., then in Massachusetts, and the shire town of Bristol County in which Freetown is situated.

Rounsevill or Rounseville, I think, is of French rather than of English origin; though Philip, the immigrant, according to his gravestone, "*was born at hunnetun* * *in devonshire in old England.*"

Philip[2] Rounsevill first stopped near Assonet village in Freetown, where he was employed in the cloth dressing establishment of Capt. Josiah Winslow, which establishment was afterwards carried on by his son Col. James Winslow, then by his grandson Ephraim Winslow, Esq., and then by his great grandson, Mr. Gilbert Winslow, who d. March 19, 1864, æ. 92 (*Reg.* xviii. 301), and whose only son, Thomas Gilbert Winslow, now carries on the business. Philip was there in 1708; and, according to tradition, removed thence, to do business on his own account, locating himself near the present residence of Capt. Malachi Howland, where he built the dam of the "Howland Mill." He next settled at the Furnace Village in East Freetown (then Tiverton, R. I.), where he purchased a very large tract of land, and erected the mill dam at that place, and lived to an old age in the pursuit of his trade or calling. The children erected, on the site of the old clothing mill, a blast furnace, a sawmill and a gristmill; and last of all, a sash, door and blind factory.

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* Honiton, pronounced *hun-e-tun*, is a borough, market town and parish in Devonshire, situated 156½ miles W. S. W. from London and 16½ E. N. E. from Exeter, on a rising ground, on the south side of the river Otter, in a vale celebrated for beauty and fertility. It was formerly noted for its manufactures of serge and lace. It sends two members to Parliament. Population (in 1851) 3427.—Ed.

He must have been born about 1678, as at his death, Nov. 6, 1763, he was in the 86th year of his age. I have many reasons for believing that his first wife, Mary, was a daughter of Samuel Howland, senior, of Freetown, who was a son of Henry Howland, one of the original purchasers of Freetown. She died May 8, 1744, in her 71st year.

1. Philip[2] Rounsevill, by wife Mary, had children: (2) *Philip*[3] +. —(3) *William*,[3] + b. at Freetown Oct. 10, 1705, at 27 minutes past 6 o'clock, P. M. (town records), d. Jan. 31, 1744 (gravestone); m. Elizabeth Macomber, of Taunton.—(4) *John*,[3] + b. 1706, d. Nov. 14, 1783; m. 2 wives, both named Sarah.

2. Philip[3] Rounsevill had ch.: (5) *Philip*,[4] + m. Mercy Cole, dau. of Abiel and Anna (Peirce) Cole, and grand daughter of Ebenezer Peirce, of Middleboro'.—(6) *Hannah*.[4]

3. William[3] Rounsevill, by wife Elizabeth, had: (7) *William*,[4] + b. 1735, d. Sept. 1797; m. 1st, Rebecca Hoar, of Middleboro', July 30, 1767; m. 2d, Gabriella De Moranville, of Freetown, Oct. 4, 1776. —(8) *Sylvester*,[4] b. Mar. 18, 1741, d. Oct. 7, 1743.—(9) *Joseph*,[4] m. —— Cole, resided for a time at Middleboro' (now Lakeville), and had ch., Alden[5] and Phebe,[5] neither of whom married.—(10) *Elizabeth*,[4] b. Aug. 25, 1743, d. June 9, 1790; m. Capt. Job Peirce, of Middleboro', May 18, 1761.—(11) *Levi*,[4] + b. 1740, d. Jan. 3, 1815; m. 1st, Betsey Howland, of Middleboro', April 28, 1760; m. 2d, Mrs. Molly Brown, of Milton.

Elizabeth Rounsevill, wid. of William,[3] survived her husband for a long time, and died when nearly 100 years of age. She m. a Mr. Ashley, for her 2d husband, and became the mother of Abiah, wife of Rev. Philip Hathaway, and grandmother of the late Col. P. P. Hathaway, of Freetown. Elizabeth,[4] the daughter, was mother of Maj. Levi[5] Peirce, of Middleboro', noted for his liberality in the cause of religion, and his great benevolence. He was the donor of the Peirce Academy in that town. She was grandmother of Hon. William Rounsevill Peirce Washburn, of Boston, Hon. Philander Washburn, of Middleboro'; and great grandmother of Maj. John Hay, private secretary to President Lincoln.

4. Capt. John[3] Rounsevill, by 1st w. Sarah, had: (12) *Sarah*,[4] b. 1731, d. Oct. 25, 1774; m. John Peirce, of Middleboro', July 17, 1755.—(13) *Hope*,[4] b. 1735, d. Dec. 28, 1820; m. Col. John Nelson, of Middleboro', Nov. 5, 1760.—(14) *John*,[4] b. Sept. 1738, d. Feb. 5, 1739.

By 2d wife, Sarah, he had: (15) *Thomas*,[4] + b. 1764, d. Jan. 31, 1826; m. 1st, Philena Hathaway, of Freetown, Sept. 14, 1769; m. 2d, Mrs. Anna Cole, of Middleboro', Feb. 5, 1795.—(16) *Mary*,[4] b. 1747, d. unm. Feb. 15, 1761.—(17) *Elizabeth*,[4] m. Alden Spooner, of Dartmouth, 1770.

He was commissioned captain of the third foot company of Freetown, in 1751. His first wife, Sarah, d. in Jan. 1743, in her 37th year. Sarah, his second wife, d. April 28, 1793, in the 77th year of her age. With the latter he kept a tavern. Their tavern sign is still in possession of their great grandson, Capt. Marcus Morton[6] Rounsevill, and is an interesting relic of the past. It strongly resembles the highly wrought back of an old fashioned chair, and bears upon each side a picture of a *new moon*, with the words, "Civil Entertainment by I. and

S. R." The tavern occupied the site of the present residence of Capt. Marcus M.[6] Rounsevill, of East Freetown.

5. Philip[4] Rounsevill, by wife Mercy, had: (18) *Gamaliel*,[5] b. Oct. 12, 1776, d. 185–; m. in 1824, Freelove Thompson, of Middleboro', sister of Gen. James Davis Thompson, of New Bedford. His natural abilities were of a high order; and he was frequently employed in settling difficult cases in town affairs; was auditor of town accounts in Middleboro', where he resided many years; was a justice of the peace for Plymouth County, and representative to the Mass. General Court. In early life he was employed as a clerk in the store of Gen. Abiel Washburn, of M., and afterwards opened a store of his own in that part of the town called "Muttock." His ch., by w. Freelove, were: Josephine,[6] m. Mr. Vanbenthuysen; Elizabeth,[6] m. Mr. Washburn; a dau.[6] m. Mr. Washburn; and Abby.[6]—(19) *Philip*,[5] b. Feb. 7, 1779, never married.—(20) *Abiel*,[5] b. Sept. 6, 1780; m. July 20, 1803, Betsey Ashley, of Freetown, and had: Amos;[6] Clarinda,[6] m. Pardon Gifford, of Fairhaven; Macomber,[6] b. 1804, d. Oct. 5, 1854; Mercy,[6] m. Mr. Nye, of Fall River; Abiel;[6] Sophronia,[6] m. Hosea Presho, of Raynham; Betsey,[6] m. Elbridge Werden, of Providence; Cyrus,[6] m. Irene Ashley, of Freetown; and Ebenezer.[6]—(21) *Hannah*,[5] b. April 12, 1783, m. Bradford Rounsevill, of Freetown, April 13, 1806. —(22) *Ebenezer*,[5] b. Sept. 27, 1785, m. in 1808, Sally Rounsevill, of F., by whom he had, Philip[6] and Asenath[6].—(23) *Lydia*,[5] b. Dec. 3, 1787, never married.—(24) *Phebe*,[5] never married.—(25) *Benjamin*,[5] b. Nov. 29, 1789, m. in 1815, Ann Gifford, of Rochester, by whom he had: Henry;[6] Rhoda,[6] m. Nye Gifford, of R.; Sally;[6] William;[6] Robert G.[6] and Joseph.[6] (26) *Joseph*,[5] + b. Mar. 25, 1792, d. July 15, 1821; m. Delia Lawrence, of F.—(27) *Philena*,[5] b. Aug. 12, 1794, m. Jonathan Washburn, of Dartmouth, June 10, 1814.—(28) *Alden*,[5] b. Oct. 26, 1797; resides at Rochester, Mass., where he has been a selectman; m. in 1822, Cornelia Ashley, of F., by whom he had: Alden,[6] m. Roxanna Gammons, of Rochester; Horace;[6] Cornelia;[6] Philena;[6] and Sarah,[6] m. John Cudworth, of Lakeville.—(29) *Robert G.*[5] + m. in 1827, Mrs. Delia Rounsevill, of Freetown.

7. William[4] Rounsevill, by 1st wife Rebecca, had: (30) *William*,[5] m. Hannah Peirce, of Middleboro', Apl. 14, 1799.—(31) *Sylvester*,[5] m. Mary Peirce, of M.—(32) *Abiather*,[5] m. Polly Pierce, of M.—(33) *Samuel*,[5] lived single.—(34) *Asenath*,[5] m. Dr. Elisha Briggs, of M., Jan. 24, 1804.—(35) *Joanna*,[5] m. Mr. Briggs.

By his 2d wife, Gabriella, he had: (36) *Bradford*,[5] m. Apl. 13, 1806, Hannah Rounsevill, of Freetown, and had, Ann.[6]—(37) *Betsey*,[5] m. in 1803, Dr. James Ashley, of F.—(38) *Susan*,[5] m. Col. Simeon Ashley, of F., Mar. 12, 1805.

His first wife Rebecca died Dec. 13, 1774, in her 29th year. I think she was a daughter of Robert and Sarah (Hoskins) Hoar, and grand daughter of Samuel and Rebecca (Peirce) Hoar, of Middleboro'. His second wife, Gabriella, who died Mar. 20, 1816, aged 72, was probably one of the unfortunate Acadians or Neutral French.

11. Capt. Levi[4] Rounsevill, by 1st wife Betsey, had: (39) *William*,[5] + b. 1769, d. Nov. 13, 1816; m. Rhoda Durfee, of Freetown, Aug. 31, 1794.—(40) *Abner*,[5] m. Hannah Oliver, of F., Apl. 2, 1789. —(41) *Betsey*,[5] m. Capt. Abram Morton, of F., Aug. 14, 1794.

By his second wife, Molly, he had: (42) *John,*[5] + m. Sally Rounsevill, of F., Nov. 23, 1802.—(43) *Sarah,*[5] m. Hezekiah Mason, Esq., of F., May 22, 1803.—(44) *Fanny,*[5] m. John Tobey, of F.

He was a captain in the Patriot army in the war of the Revolution; was sometimes called to preside at the annual town meeting; and, in 1784, represented the town in the General Court.

15. Thomas[4] Rounsevill, by 1st wife Philena, had: (45) *Deliverance,*[5] m. Lieut. Jedediah Thomas, of F., Nov. 13, 1796.—(46) *Philena,*[5] b. 1771, d. Oct. 23, 1806; m. Josiah Brown, of F.—(47) *Hopestill,*[5] b. Dec. 6, 1773, d. Oct. 10, 1837; m. Josiah Brown, of F., May 2, 1808. —(48) *Thomas,*[5] + b. Oct. 31, 1775, d. Dec. 3, 1845; m. Huldah Keen, of New Bedford, Feb. 21, 1805; was a musician in Capt. Simeon Ashley's company in service at New Bedford, June, 1814.—(49) *Elizabeth,*[5] b. 1779, d. unm. June 9, 1843.—(50) *Sally,*[5] m. John Rounsevill, of F., Nov. 23, 1802.—(51) *Polly,*[5] b. 1780, d. unm. Aug. 19, 1858.—(52) *Lucinda,*[5] m. Asa Macomber, of Middleboro', Dec. 2, 1805.—(53) *John,*[5] never married.—(54) *Gilbert,*[5] b. 1787, d. March 11, 1789.—(55) *Gilbert,*[5] + b. Oct. 25, 1789, d. Oct. 27, 1850; m. 1st, Huldah Lawrence, of F.; m. 2d, Salome Booth, of Middleboro', Nov. 16, 1818.—(56) *Silas,*[5] b. Dec. 11, 1791, d. Feb. 12, 1861; m. Mary Weston, of Fairhaven, by whom he had: Mary,[6] b. 1822, d. unm. Feb. 3, 1857; *Delia,*[6] b. Dec. 17, 1823, m. Arad T. Leach, of F., Feb. 1848; Jane,[6] b. Oct. 25, 1825, m. Fisher A. Cleaveland, of F., May 3, 1846; Silas,[6] b. Oct. 22, 1828, d. Apl. 28, 1834; Abigail,[6] b. Sept. 17, 1832, m. Osmond F. Braley, of F., Jan. 9, 1859; Philena,[6] b. Mar. 28, 1835, m. Edward A. Braley, of Rochester; Simon D.,[6] b. Feb. 1837, a soldier in the 3d Mass. Volunteers, d. of disease contracted in the army, June 19, 1863; George B.,[6] b. May 1, 1839, d. unm. Dec. 28, 1861; Elnathan,[6] b. Oct. 14, 1840, d. May 27, 1841.

His first wife, Philena, the mother of all his children, d. April 25, 1793, in her 44th year. She was a daughter of Ensign Silas Hathaway, grand dau. of Col. Ebenezer Hathaway, of Freetown, great grand dau. of Dea. Abram Hathaway, and gr. great grand dau. of John Hathaway, of that part of Taunton now Berkley. His second wife, Anna, was widow of Abiel Cole, and dau. of Ebenezer Peirce, grand dau. of Isaac Peirce, Jr., of Middleboro', gr. grand dau. of Isaac Peirce, of Duxbury, and gr. gr. grand dau. of Abraham Peirce, the immigrant, who was of Plymouth, in 1627, and d. at Duxbury ab. 1673.

26. Joseph[5] Rounsevill, by wife Delia, had: (57) *Hannah,*[6] b. Aug. 4, 1817, m. Elam N. Davis, June 12, 1837.—(58) *Joseph W.,*[6] b. July 30, 1827, m. Susan C. Allen, of Freetown, by whom she had: Susan;[7] Joseph Warren;[7] Helen;[7] Esther.[7]

29. Robert G.[5] Rounsevill, by wife Delia, had: (59) *Lydia A.,*[6] m. Jesse K. Rounsevill, of Freetown, Nov. 26, 1846; m. 2d, Albert H. Chase, of F., Jan. 16, 1853.—(60) *Oliver,*[6] m. Mary Ashley, of Middleboro', by whom he had: Elbridge;[7] Robert Winthrop;[7] Sarah J.[7] —(62) *Amanda,*[6] m. William J. Rounsevill, of F.—(63) *Edwin T.,*[6] m. Annie C. Evans, of F., and had: Jesse T.,[7] b. Aug. 1861; Edwin E.,[7] b. Sept. 1862; Gertrude E.,[7] b. May, 1864.

39. William[5] Rounsevill, by wife Rhoda, had: (64) *Catharine S.,*[6] b. April 5, 1799, d. Dec. 26, 1840; m. Aug. 15, 1815, Nahum Alger, of Bridgewater, and was mother of Rev. William R.[7] Alger, pastor

of the New North Church, Bulfinch Street, Boston, who was b. at Freetown, Dec. 30, 1822, and m. in 1847, Anne L. Lodge, of Boston. —(65) *Job*,[6] m. Laura Washburn, of Bridgewater, and had: Job,[7] m. Phebe Paine, and Louisa.[7] (66) *William Jefferson*,[6] b. — died Nov. 12, 1842; m. Lydia Booth, of Middleboro', and had: William J.,[7] m. Amanda Rounsevill, of Freetown (ch.: Emma F.;[8] William;[8] and Charles F.[8]); Levi,[7] m. 1st Frances Dean of Taunton, m. 2d Maria Davis of Raynham; Susan M.,[7] m. George F. Godfrey, of Taunton; Charity P.,[7] m. Lorenzo D. Braley, of Freetown; John A.;[7] Hannah,[7] m. William Chase, of F.; Valerian,[7] m. Gilbert Reed, of Taunton.—(67) *Betsey*,[6] m. Josiah Forbes, of Bridgewater.—(68) *Arzelia*,[6] m. Henry Williams, of Easton.—(69) *Rhoda*.[6]

He was a respectable citizen and an excellent man. That he enjoyed the confidence of his townsmen, may be inferred from the fact, that for ten years successively he represented Freetown in the General Court. He was exemplary both in life and conversation, and was a friend and promoter of the causes of religion and education. He sometimes preached. In 1808, he was commissioned as a justice of the peace. He and Col. Benjamin Weaver appear, from the town records, to have been foremost in effecting reforms in the common schools of our town.

42. John[5] Rounsevill, by wife Sally, had: (70) *Fanny*,[6] m. Simeon Leach, of Freetown, Jan. 25, 1828, and d. Aug. 1864.—(71) *Maria*,[6] m. Caleb Rogers, of Randolph.—(72) *Charles*,[6] m. Mrs. Betsey Bowles, of Mattapoisett, and d. in California; 1 ch. William Henry Harrison.[7]—(73) *Mary*,[6] m. Paul Lawrence, of F., Mar. 31, 1833.—(74) *Martha*,[6] m. Samuel Young, of Randolph.—(75) *Sally*,[6] m. Pardon Gifford, of Fairhaven.—(76) *Deborah*.[6]

He was a Deputy Sheriff for Bristol County from 1809 to 1812, and was known as "Sheriff John."

48. Thomas[5] Rounsevill, by his wife Huldah, had: (77) *Obadiah*,[6] b. Feb. 17, 1808; m. Mary A. Gurney, of Freetown, and had: Mary Jane;[7] Nancy;[7] Obadiah.[7]—(78) *John*,[6] b. Feb. 20, 1809.—(79) *Martin*,[6] b. May 30, 1811; m. Louisa Reed, of Middleboro', and had, Thomas.[7] —(80) *Betsey*,[6] b. Mar. 24, 1813; m. Thomas Miller, of Freetown.—(81) *Jesse K.*,[6] b. Mar. 24, 1816; m. Lydia A. Rounsevill, of F., in 1846, and had, Philander Gates,[7] b. May, 1847. He died Nov. 13, 1849, a. 33; and his widow, Lydia, m. Albert H. Chase, of F., and has several children by him.—(82) *Ruth*,[6] b. July 25, 1818; m. Hendrick Gifford, of Rochester.—(83) *William*,[6] b. Oct. 31, 1822; m. Abby Hudson, of Taunton, and had: William;[7] Frederick;[7] Mary T.;[7] Albert.[7] —(84) *Gilbert*,[6] b. Dec. 31, 1827; m. Mary Macomber, of New Bedford.—(85) *Thomas*,[6] b. June 20, 1831.—(86) *Perigrine W.*,[6] b. 1830, d. Sept. 4, 1852.

55. Gilbert[5] Rounsevill, by 1st wife Huldah, had: (87) *Caroline*,[6] b. Sept. 17, 1811, killed Oct. 6, 1821, by a boy who was playing with fire arms.—(88) *Walter S.*,[6] b. Dec. 7, 1813; was selectman of F. 2 yrs, 1848–9, and a justice of the peace for Bristol County; m. Ruth Evans, of F., Nov. 25, 1838, and had: Caroline,[7] b. Dec. 16, 1840; Imogene I.,[7] b. June 27, 1844; Frank G.,[7] b. Sept. 6, 1846, d. Dec. 6, 1846; Walter,[7] b. Oct. 22, 1849; Mary A.,[7] b. June 26, 1853. He d. in California, Jan. 11, 1853; and his wid., Ruth, m. Samuel R.

Brown, Esq., of F.—(89) *Huldah*,[6] b. Mar. 21, 1816, m. William Dean, of F., Mar. 20, 1837.

By his 2d wife, Salome, he had: (90) *Marcus M.*,[6] + b. Jan. 14, 1820; m. Nov. 26, 1846, Elizabeth C. Evans, b. at F., Sept. 26, 1828. —(91) *Susan C.*,[6] b. Nov. 3, 1824; m. John Long, of Bridgewater, Oct. 22, 1842.

He was a deputy sheriff for the County of Bristol, and for 2 years one of the selectmen of F. In 1827, he was chosed a representative to the General Court, but *refused to serve.* He was a soldier in the 3d foot company of Freetown, and in actual service, at New Bedford, June, 1814, being a sergeant under Capt. Simeon Ashley.

90. Capt. Marcus Morton[6] Rounsevill, by wife Elizabeth C., had: (92) *Myra*,[7] b. Sept. 20, 1847.—(93) *Luman D. L.*,[7] b. Oct. 2, 1849. —(94) *Arthur*,[7] b. Aug. 10, 1851.—(95) *Samuel B.*,[7] b. Oct. 11, 1853, d. Aug. 15, 1854.

He was commissioned 1st lieut. of Freetown Light Infantry, Nov. 22, 1851, promoted to captain Mar. 19, 1853, and honorably discharged Feb. 1854. He was a selectman of F. 3 years, 1856, '57, '59, and rep. to the General Court, 1860. His wife, Elizabeth, is a dau. of Joseph[4] and Ruth (Winslow) Evans, and a descendant from David[3] Evans by his wife Sarah [Bailey?] through John,[2] by w. Ruth Winslow; John,[3] by w. Eleanor Paine, and Joseph,[4] her father. Sarah, wife of David[1] Evans, I think, was a dau. of John Bailey, of Freetown, and Anna Bourne, his wife. The records of the First Congregational Church in Freetown inform us that Mrs. Sarah Evans died Saturday, Sept. 15, 1750, and was buried on Monday, the 17th, and that she was "*of a meek and quiet spirit.*"

ABSTRACTS FROM THE EARLIEST DEEDS ON RECORD IN THE COUNTY OF SUFFOLK, MASS.

I, *Nicholas Davison*, of Charles Towne, in New England, marchant, consideration, £75 sterling, to me paid in three pipes of Canarie wine, by *Robert Cannon*, master of the shipp charitie, which said shipp was by M^r^. *Robt. Riuett*, marchant, and owner of the said shipp Charitie, bound vnto me the said *Davidson*, in £150 sterling, for the payment of £75 sterling, as more fully appeares in the deede on the other side,* vnder the said *Robert Riveits* hand and seale, and in Regard sattisfac'on have binn made to me, the said *Davison*, by the Aforesaid *Robt. Cannon*, doe hereby Assigne all my Right of the Contract vnto the said *Cannon*, to Receaue of the aforesaid *Riuett* to the Vse of the said *Cannon* or his Assignes. Aprill 9, 1652, p^r^ me, *Nicholas Davison.* Acknowledged 9 : 2 mo : 1652, before me, *Increase Nowell.* Recorded Aprill 11, 1652. *Edward Rawson*, Recorder.

I, *Robert Cannon*, of London, master and Comander of the good shipp, called the charitie, of Boston, of the burthen of 60 Tunnes or thereabouts, now riding at anchor in Boston Harbor, in New England,

* No such document appears on record.—Editor.

for Certain Valluable Consideration by me in hand received, have sould vnto *Charles Yeo*, marchant, and *Benjamin Gillum*, shipwright, of Boston, the said shipp charitie, with all and singular her masts, yards, sailes, Cables, Anchors, gunns, Artillery, Ropes, tackles, boates, skiffe and all her funiture whatsoever belonging to her, as she Rideth as aforesaid, To Have and to Hold the said shipp, To them the said *Charles Yeo* and *Benjamin Gillum*, their heires and Assignes, for euer, during the Raigne of the said shipp, to be to their own propper vses and behoofes; and I, the said *Robt. Cannon*, mine executors and Administrators, the said shipp and other the premisses hereby mentioned to be bargained and sold by these p^rnts to the said *Charles Yeo* and *Benjamin Gillum*, their executors and Administrators, against all men shall warrant and defend for a whole yeere and a day next after the date heereof, perrill of sea, fire, and ennimie only excepted. Aprill 8, 1652. ROBERT CANNON.

In the presents of
Evan Thomas, Hugh Stone.

Acknowledged 12 : 2 mo : 1652, before me, *William Hibbins.*

BRAINTREE TROUBLES IN 1683.

[Communicated by WILLIAM S. APPLETON, A.M., of Boston.]

To our Honoured Agents Joseph Dudley and John Richards, Esqrs.

Besides the universall thanks of an whole colony, w^ch your faithfull and constant endeavours for the preservation of our Immunitys call for, and most really deserve, and our hearts and hands joyne in, Wee your poore Neighbours in Braintrey inhabitants, thinke ourselves bound to render our particular thankes for your most nervous and suitable answer exhibited to his Sacred Majesty and Council, to sundry reports exhibited and insinuated by Richard Thayer of our towne, Whose indeavours to persuade his Majestie and Council, that wee are discontented with, or tyrannized over by this Government, is utterly ffalse. That wee have sworne loyaltie, your selves can attest, which is more than ever hee practized if ever hee promised. Neither is It likely, that hee that layes a traine, to blow up the reputation, liberty and rights of his poore Neighbours would (Like anoth^r FFaux) refuse to put fire in a more desperate Case. Had wee any complaints to make (as meane as wee are) wee could find more manly advocates, yet not so sordid, as (if possibly to bee avoided and evaded) to admitt such a bramble to rule over us.

Wee (as to the Commission sent over) have attended It. Somthings are to bee practised, not disputed, of which nature this is. By what (this Mr. Thay^r as your Honours please to call him) is buoyed up, wee cannot see, but hee lookes like a litle Soveraigne here, before the power bee in his hands. And of a mushrome, hees swolne in conceipt to a Coloss, or giant of State, and dreames of a Dukedome or petty province, since at first essay hee hath gotten a Maister-shippe. His fathers shoppe who was a Cobler would now hardly conteine him

w^th^ his arms a Kembow. The vast tract of Land he makes such a puther about, is a meere Utopia, or if more, a derne * solitary desert, and his share therin can hardly reach the five hundredth part. As for the Limits of the Colonys, wee have nothing but records, They haveing beene stated by a speciall order from his Majesty, above twenty five years since, and disputable only by M^r^ Thayer, who having sold himselfe out of both Colonies, seeks to draw in Sovereigne Asistance, to Create him a new world betweene them. The body of the towne are of one soule as to satisfaction in the present Government, and looke at themselves as basely traduced by Thayers Reports. Whose Cards had they beene good, hee had the less need of cheating fraud, and falshood to helpe him out. If any whose birth or breeding Braintry knows not, have Crept in to the skirts of our scattering towne at unawares, Such, and such only, can wee suspect, of willingness to alter the present Government, Whose despicable fortunes and spirits by such Innovations may bee heightned to doe their Innocent Neighbours a mischiefe and themselves no good. Our Consciences doe not Chide us for disloyalty Nor our Sovereigne.

Nor are wee afraid to looke our neighbour in the face, having hopes to bee believed in our reports as well as hee, who hath given out such vapouring words, as are sufficient to make an host of Cowards run out of y^r^ wits, but wee hope none of us shall step out of the Colony. The same Clemency that hath appeared in our Sovereigne, to lend an eare to a single Complaint,† wee hope will not bee stopt at the petitions of many hundreds living, and thousands unborne, for the continuance of our wonted liberties, according to our ample Charter, By the Royall James, and by Charles the first of blessed Memory, and by our present and most Celebrated Sovereigne Continued, and which wee have never violated. Wee cease not day nor night, to pray for his Royall p'son Our great defender under God, And for his most Honourable Council. Neither doe wee forget your Honours, our most faithfull Advocats, But begge the most high to secure your persons, Succeed and prosper your Consultations, Dispatch your affaires, and hasten your returne, that thousands who at your departure disbursed floods of teares, may Once at length embrace you with an ocean of Joy. Your Hon^rs^ affectionately obliged serv^ts^

Richard Brackett,
Edmund Quinsey,
Samuel Tompson.
Christopher Webbe.
Caleb Hobart.

Braintry, Newengland,
14^th^ 6^th^ 1683.

Addressed "To our Honoured agents Joseph Dudley and John Richards, Esqrs., at London."

Endorsed, in Dudley's hand, "Braintry."

A curious document on this subject may be read in the Coll. of Mass. Hist. Soc., vol. xxxv. p. 104. It is a Remonstrance of the Inhabitants of Braintree against the Complaint of Richard Thayer. The two are worthy of comparison.

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* Lonely.

† An order of the Royal Council on Thayer's complaint, dated Whitehall, March 2, 1682-3, may be found among the papers at the State House, relating to "Lands," Vol. i. page 187.

DECLARATION OF DEPUTY GOVERNOR SAMUEL SYMONDS.

[Communicated by FREDERIC KIDDER, Esq., of Boston.]

THE following document relative to the case mentioned by Rev. Joseph B. Felt, LL.D., in his *History of Ipswich*, Mass., p. 319, furnishes further and important particulars. "Among the crying wrongs to some of our race," writes Rev. Dr. Felt, "was that of stealing young people, transporting them to America, and selling them into servitude. Two of such sufferers were sold in 1654 to a respectable gentleman of Ipswich, for nine years, for £26 in corn or cattle. They were represented to him as transported 'by order of the State.' They were William Downing and Philip Welch.* They were brought to Boston in the ship 'Goodfellow.' They, with others, lived in Ireland, all of whom were forcibly taken from their beds at night by men dressed as English soldiers, and compelled to go on board the vessel in which they came. The persons who practised such a crime were called 'Spirits.' A royal order of England was passed against them in 1682. William Cunningham, keeper of the provost in New York while under the British forces in the revolution, confessed he had been engaged in such nefarious employment, and that he embarked for our country, in 1774, with some individuals of Ireland, whom he kidnapped."

Capt. George Dell, who brought Downing and Welch to New England, died before August 26, 1655, as administration on his estate was then granted to his widow Abigail. See *Register*, Vol. v. 443. An abstract of his will, dated Nov. 3, 1653, will be found in the same volume, p. 442. At this date he was "bound on a voyage to Sea from England to Ireland, and from Ireland to Virginia and from Virginia to New England." From this fact Mr. Savage conjectures that he died abroad (*Gen. Dic.* ii. 34); but it will be seen by the document below, that he returned to Boston, bringing these unwilling Irish emigrants with him.

The Declaration of m^r^. Samuel Symonds in the case between him and his servants, William Downing and Philip Welch.

To the hon^r^. Court.

The plaintif declareth as followeth, viz: That in y^e^ yeare of our Lord 1654, he wanting servants and being in Boston at a gen^r^all Court, endeavoured to purchase a supply out of y^e^ ship that (as was said) was newly come from Ireland. And accordingly he made a Bargan with George Dell, m^r^ of y^e^ ship called Goodfellow, for a certayne sume mentioned in y^e^ writing betweene the said master and the plaintif; which sume was alsoe truly paid according to the condic'ons therein expressed. And because there had come over many Irish before that tyme,* the plantif p'ceived that some questions were stirring in y^e^ Court whether it were not best to make some stop (in reference to people of that nation) which occasioned the plaintif to make a p'viso for good assurance, as it is in the first part of y^e^ said writing. But, when the Court had resolved to make an order onely for p^r^venting of y^e^ like for tyme to come, and the plaintif having new occasion of Treaty with the said master about the yonger and concerning a mis-

* This Philip Welch was the grandfather of Father Samuel Welch, of Bow, N. H., who died April 5, 1823, at the extreme age of 112. See a minute account of the latter in *Farmer & Moore's Collections*, vol. ii. p. 148.—K.

* This is an important fact. Gov. Simon Bradstreet, in 1680, after giving an estimate that there were then one hundred or one hundred and twenty negroes in Massachusetts, adds that there might be then in the colony "as many Scots brought hither and sold for Servants in the time of the warr with Scotland, and most now married and living here, and *about halfe so many Irish, brought hither at severall times as servants.*"—*Mass. Hist. Coll.* xxviii. 337.—K.

take of his name &c. (in reference to him), there was a new agreement made, as appeareth in the said writing. And ever since, the plaintif hath had the quiet possession and service of them accordingly, untill about or neare the tyme of y^e^ date of y^e^ Attachment. These defendants (his servants) coming in to family prayer, (without any p'vocac'on given) did in y^e^ p^r^sence of y^e^ family assembled vtterly deny any more service to or for their master the plaintif. And in discourse (this deniall being done) they p'pounded terms or condic'ons, but they were such as cannot stande with the relac'on of servants to impose upon their m^r^ (as the plaintif conceiveth), which if granted, namely that they had not the power of Judgment; Then still their deniall (being such) remayned as before. And this their rejecting of his service was greatly to the distracc'on and damage of their m^r^ in causing him to p'vide (in a legall way) for the securing of them; not knowing otherwise any grounds to hold them safely vntill the matter be (according to lawe) decided. And the damage was so much y^e^ greater, considering the tyme when this distracc'on was made. The plaintif then (though soe late in the yeare) not having planted one handfull of Indian corne, nor plowed all the ground appointed for that ende; so that vnles he would come to their Termes (and what they p'pounded doth appeare upon evidence), he had little cause to expect any great crop at harvest, workmen then being soe hard to be p'cured. One of these servants, namely William, was very hassardous. It is supposed that he remembreth and will not deny how ruffy his body was, And whether the Phizetian did not say that it was Leporous, And how his m^ris^ was afflicted and wept for feare of infecting the family, in soe much as meanes was vsed to cure him. And being in measure cured of his surfetts, yet he had a strong kinde of fitt w^ch^ would take him; which caused great feare of his life, in case he should be taken when he was alone; Nor likliwood of his cure, if he had bene forced back to Ireland, or sent to Virginia, &c. And the plaintif hopeth that (though they might have had better masters yet) they were free for such as would purchasse them. The m^r^ of y^e^ ship said he brought them over by order of y^e^ then state of Engl: he meant (it seemeth) such as then ruled in all the three nations, who if he did ought amisse against them that he brought over, they should have had their remedy at his hands p^r^sently: or after have sought it at the hands of executors (not of y^e^ purchassers as it is supposed) vnles the Bargans of soe many in the Country should be dissolved (w^ch^ as is thought the Lawe will not admitt; noe not of any other country that we heare of. Concerning Philip, he was yonge; thought to be about eleven yeares of age; And though his tyme be longe, yet the plaintif supposeth that many in the country have quiettly enjoyed their agreements, w^t^hout any act of justice past to take them from their masters, though sould for a longer tyme. And it is thought, that not a few from Engl: are bound to serve for neare as longe as these, paying little more then for their passage over; And it may be well for y^e^ servants alsoe, considering their advantages in this place.

The plaintif reserveth liberty to expresse further or make reply as occasion shall require.

A MEMORIAL STONE IN WARWICK, MASS.

Near the middle of the town of Warwick, which is the North East corner town of Franklin County, Mass., is situated Mount Grace, from the top of which, is a beautiful prospect, embracing a view of nearly fifty miles in every direction, exceedingly grand and picturesque. Tradition says the mountain was named for a child of Mrs. Rowlandson, who died and was buried near the foot of it, at the time she was taken captive by the Indians, at Lancaster, and carried to Canada. We find no proof of this assertion, in Mrs. Rowlandson's account of her captivity.—But what I was about to relate, is this. Capt. Daniel Noyes Smith, with wife and children, moved from Sudbury to Warwick in 1814. In October, 1864, the Parents having long since deceased, the surviving children, seven in number, had a family meeting in Warwick, at the house of one of the members. One had a wife with him, and two had husbands with them. The most remarkable part of the story is yet to be told. It was the first time in their lives, that the above Seven Brothers and Sisters had all been together, and their Parents had never seen them together, as the oldest of them had left home, before some of the younger ones were born. The next day after the meeting, they visited the top of Mount Grace, and one of the number proposed to perpetuate the event, by engraving on the south face of a large granite rock, which lays on the top of the mountain, the names, in a single column, in the following order, and a reference to an appropriate text of scripture, of each surviving member of the family.—The record is this :

The children of Capt. D. N. Smith visited this place, Oct. 8, 1864.

Sally, Prov. 31, 25 ; Gilbert, Gen. 10, 9 ; Daniel, Luke 9, 60 ; Rebeckah, Pro. 31, 11 ; Adam, Gen. 4, 22 ; Mary, Ps. 37, 7 ; Relief, Prov. 31, 27. Eccl. 1, 4.

The letters are cut deep, and will probably be legible two hundred years, and will undoubtedly cause much wonder in aftertimes.

S. B.

NAMES FROM AN EARLY BOOK OF RECORDS IN CHARLESTOWN, MASS.—1593.

An old book of Town Records exists in Charlestown, used by Elder Greene the Town Clerk, to recopy a part of the first volume of Town Municipal transactions. It was originally a Merchant's Ledger (only a few pages used) brought from England. It is alluded to in Frothingham's *History of Charlestown*, page 2. There are six leaves (12 pages) at the beginning, and one, detached and re-bound, in the midst of the volume ; with accounts kept in double-entry, and the following names are there found. The dates are all 1593 and 1594. The parties doing business were Abraham Cartwright, cittezen Drap. of London,

and Thomas Knowher, as representing the "*Suffolk Clothes*" corpor tion or guild it may be, and the accounts are with the following pe sons :—

James Askewe, Cittezen and Stationer of London ; Mjchell B ment of billston, Clothier ; Robert Boyer, Cittezen and Grocer of lo don ; Thomas Bramley, haberdasher, and Henry Farrington, Drap Cittezens of london ; Thomas Branston of barfould in y^e^ County Suffolk, Clothier ; John Bune (?) of same, clothier ; John Cawtc of hadley, Clothier ; William Cowlman of Rhylande ; Henry Cradock of barfould, Clothier; William Crenewell, Cittizen and merchant tayl of london ; Walter Flecher, marchantaylor, and Thomas Sturge salter — Cittizens of london ; George Hewborde (?) of barfoul Clothier ; Thomas Lewes of barfould, Clothier. Barbery Kneal George Lydeath. John Mathew,—John Michell, of barfould, Clothiers John Paniridge and Nathaniel Silvester, Drap. Cittezens of London William Rebulde (?) Cittezen and grocer of london ; John Suzan, th same ; George Smythe of hadley ; James Uptone (?) ; Stephen Woo gate of barfould, Clothier.

The style of writing is of the antique law-text, capitally we done. The ink remains *black*, upon thick, imperishable paper, an it is quite a relique of some old English names. For Knowher, se *Register*, iii. 80. W^e^.

GLEANINGS.

[By W. H. W.]

Continued from Vol. xviii. page 268.

53.

The following sermon is omitted by Rev. Chas. Brooks in the lis of Turell's publications, printed in the History of Medford.

"Ministers should carefully avoid giving Offence in any Thing Inculcated in a Sermon preach'd at Cambridge, September 12, 173 when the Reverend Mr Samuel Cooke was ordain'd Pastor of a Churc of Christ, newly gather'd in that part of the Town call'd *Menatomy* By Ebenezer Turell, A.M. Pastor of the Church in *Medford*. 1 Tim iii. 2 ; 1 Cor. x. 32. Boston : printed by J. Draper : for J. Edwards in Cornhill, 1740." 8vo. pp. 29.

54.

In my last, I mentioned that John Hinds, jr., of Brookfield, m Hannah Whitaker. It seems highly probable that her true name wa Corlis, and not Whitaker ; and I present the following reasons fo this assertion.

John Corliss, of Haverhill (presumed by Savage to be the son o George and Joane C.) married 17 Dec. 1684, Mary Wilford, and had John, b. 14 Mch, 1685–6 ; Mary, 25 Feb. 1687 ; Thomas, b. 2 Mch 1689–90 ; Hannah, b. 1691–2? ; Timothy, b. 13 Dec. 1693 ; Jonathan 16 July, 1695 ; Mehitable, b. 5 May, 1698. These seven children

including Hannah, whose birth is not recorded, are mentioned in the account rendered 3 May, 1708, by Mary Whitaker, adm'x on the estate of her late husband, John Corliss.

It seems the widow married 28 Jan., 1702–3, William Whitaker, and had by him: Rachel, b. 4 Nov., 1703; Susanna, b. 13 Jan., 1705–6; Hannah, b. 20 Feb., 1707–8; Abraham, b. 17 April, 1711. She was William Whitaker's second wife, and by his first wife he had Hannah, b. 7 Aug., 1693—still this child no doubt died, since he had a second child, by his second wife, thus named.

Now, as we know of no other Hannah Whitaker, born in 1692, and as this marriage would explain why Hannah Corlis should be called commonly Whitaker, and since the veritable Hannah Hinds, the heroine of the Indian war, named one son Corlis Hinds, I think it most probable that she was the daughter of John Corlis, and step-daughter of William Whitaker.

55.

John Corlis married, as we have seen, Mary Wilford, who was no doubt the daughter of Gilbert Wilford, of whom Savage says little, but who had the following children born at Merrimack: Mary, 18 Nov., 1667, and Martha, 8 Jan., 1669–70, and at Bradford had Ruth, b. 15 May, 1672, and Nathaniel, b. 20 May, 1675. I do not know when he died, but his son, Nathaniel, was a soldier, and d. probably unm. in 1706, when adm. was granted to his sister Martha, wife of Joseph Greely (Essex Wills, ix. 56). His other sister, Ruth, m. Thomas Ayer, jr. Perhaps Josiah Gage, of Haverhill, was a relative, as in his will (Essex Wills, xii. 46), he gives something to his cousin Whitaker, wife of William Whitaker.

EXTRACTS FROM THE DIARY OF MISS MARY FLEET, BOSTON, 1755—1803.

[Communicated by Henry Eliot, Esq., Boston.]

Nov. 1755. At a quarter after four in y^e^ morning of y^e^ 18th day there was a terrible earthquake which shattered the whole Town very much and threw down a great many chimneys and parts of many houses. Another small shock took place about six y^e^ same morning. Dr. Sewall preached at 11 o'clock in the forenoon to a very crowded audience from the words in Mark, Chap. 13, verse 36. Lest coming suddenly he find you sleeping.

Thursday was kept as a day of Fast.

Dec. 4. Being Thanksgiving day Mr. Prince preached from Psalm y^e^ 2. verse 2. Rejoice with trembling.

1756. Thursday July 1. At y^e^ desire of our ministers was kept as a day of humiliation and prayer for our Brethren who have gone against Crown Point. Present the Rev Mr Prince and the Rev^d^ Mr Pemberton.

Thursday July 22. Being a day of Public fasting and prayer for

y^e^ soldiers who have gone against Crown Point, Mr. Prince preached from those words in Psalm 50, verse 15. And call upon me in the day of trouble. I will deliver thee and thou shall glorify me.

1757. Jan. 23. The Earl of Loudon was at meeting. Dr. Sewall preached.

April y^e^ 10, being y^e^ Sabbath after y^e^ Hon^ble^ Spencer Phips died, Dr. Sewall preached from Isaiah y^e^ 2d, verse 22.

Thursday Nov. 17, 1757. Being a day of Public Thanksgiving in y^e^ morning D^r^ Sewall preached from Gen. Chap. 32, verse 10.

Wednesday Sept. 27, 1758, was kept as a day of prayer to God for the Rev^d^ Mr. Prince who lay dangerously ill.

Sunday, between 5 and 6 o'clock in y^e^ afternoon, the Rev^d^ Mr Prince departed this life after a months languishment to y^e^ inexpressible sorrow of his Church and Congregation over whom he had been ordained Pastor 40 years y^e^ first day y^e^ month on which he died, which was Oct. 22, 1758, his Funeral was attended y^e^ Saturday following at y^e^ expense of his Church who have a just sense of his worth and of their own irreparable loss in his death.

Sunday morning Oct. 29, 1758. D^r^ Sewall preached a Funeral Sermon on y^e^ Rev^d^ Mr. Prince.

Tuesday July 10. The Old South Church observed as a day of Humiliation and prayer for directions in the choice of a Minister to succeed y^e^ Rev^d^ Mr. Prince.

Thursday Oct. 25, 1759, was kept as a day of general Thanksgiving for the reduction of Quebeck.

Sunday Nov 18, D^r^ Sewall preached an excellent Sermon on y^e^ uncertainty of Riches it being y^e^ Sabbath after a most terrible Fire at y^e^ bottom of Milk Street in which about 12 houses were consumed.

Sunday, March 20. Rev. Mr. Walley, of Ipswich, preached in the afternoon, he was a sufferer by the late fire, losing a dwelling house that was left him by his Father.

Sunday, March 1, 1761. The first Sabbath after Mr. Cummings' Installment. Being the Sabbath after the death of Mrs. Waldo 2^d^ daughter of Secretary Oliver. She died of a Consumption at Casco-Bay, having been married months.

Thursday, Dec. 3. This day was kept as a day of public Thanksgiving.

March 28, 1799. About 6 o'clock this afternoon, died Mrs. Ann Joy, youngest sister of D^r^ Eliot, aged 33.

Mrs. Walley was buried, aged 61.

May 8. Last night at 12 o'clock died Mr. James Cutler, aged 32.

Saturday May 11th. This morning at two o'clock we were awaked with the cry of fire which was a large Barn near Liberty tree, it consumed ten new tenements belonging to Mr. ——— and three houses with a number of Barns, thro' Divine goodness no lives were lost, about 5 o'clock a beam fell on a Boy who it is hoped will recover. One horse, a Cow, Calf and several Hogs were burnt.

Sunday May 12. Put into the box £1.14. what my Pew is assessed for a present to D^r^ Eckley.

June 6. Gave 20*s*. to Mrs Prime for 12 pounds of Coffee.

June 7. At one o'clock the Bell began to toll announcing the Death of Governor Sumner, aged 53.

Thursday Jan 9, 1800. This day has been spent in funeral Honors

to General Washington. At a meeting at the Old South Dr Eckley made a prayer and Judge Minot delivered an Oration. The Pulpit and Galleries were all in black, even the sounding board was covered with black cloth.

May 10. About 12 o'clock this day my intimate friend and neighbor Mrs Cutler died, aged 72.

March 1801. Died Wm. Peck, aged 83.

June 9, 1801. Mr. Whitwell died, aged 84.

Dec 16, 1801. Last night at 11 o'clock died my friend and neighbour Sarah Moses aged 80.

16th, about 2 o'clock this morning a fire broke out on a Wharf in Ann Street which raged till it consumed 16 Houses & Stores.

Jan 5, 1802. Mr John Switcher was buried.

" 6, " Judge Minot was buried.

July " Ezekiel Price was buried, aged 74.

Nov 6, " This day was put up a Chandelier in our Church. Cost 800 dollars.

March 22, 1803. Died Mrs McCarty, at Roxbury, aged 70.

May 17. Died Mr. John Codman, aged 48.

Oct. 2. This morning died old Governor Adams, aged 82.

RECORDS OF SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

[Communicated by Chas. H. S. Davis, New York.]

Continued from Vol. xviii. page 147.

Births.

Rebeca ye Daughter of John & Mary Dumbleton, borne Oct. 4, 1667
Sarah ye Daughter of Japhet & —— Chapin, "
born at Milford, Mch 15, 1668
Samuell Son of Samuell & Mary Ely, " May 9, 1668
Daniel bagg Son of john bagg and hana bagg, " May 12, 1668
James Warrener Son of James Warrener, " July 19, 1668
Hannah Hitchcock daughter of John and Hannah Hitchcock, " Sept. 10, 1668
A child of John Bliss born Sept. 8, 1669, wch died 2 days after.
Anna ye Daughter of Mr. Pelatiah Glover, borne Aug. 21, 1668
Eben Ezery [Ebenezer] ye Son of Benjamin Parsons, " Nov. 17, 1668
Sarah Ferry ye Daughter of Charles Ferry, " Dec. 15, 1668
Rebecca ye Daughter of James Taylor and Mary his wife, " Nov. 18, 1668
Thomas Horton Son of Jeremy Horton and Mary his wife, " Nov. 30, 1668
David Burt Son of Nathaniel and Rebecca Burt " 1668
Mary ye Daughter of Rowland Thomas & Sarah his wife, " Jan. 9, 1668
Elizabeth ye Daughter of John & Sarah Keepe, " Nov. 15, 1668
John Day ye Son of Thomas & Sarah Day, " Feb. 20, 1668

Hannah y^e^ Daughter of John & Sarah Scott,	born	Oct. 16, 1668
Mary y^e^ daughter of Jno. & Joanna Lamb,	"	July 19, 1669
Rebecca daughter of Sam'll & Ann Ferry,	"	July 25, 1669
Hannah y^e^ Daughter of Abell & Martha Wright,	"	July 28, 1669
Mercy y^e^ Daughter of William & Mary Brooks,	"	Aug. 25, 1669
Mehetabell y^e^ Daughter of Thomas & Sarah Miller,	"	Nov. 12, 1669
Sarah y^e^ Daughter of John Harman,	"	Oct. 14, 1669
James y^e^ Son of James Taylor & Mary his wife,	"	Nov. 26, 1669
Daniell y^e^ Son of Joseph and Mary Crowfoote,	"	Jan. 23, 1669
James Hunter Son of William Hunter.	"	Nov. 30, 1669
James Mirick Son of Thomas & Elizabeth Mirick,	"	Mch 2, 1669–70
William Bliss Son of Lawrence & Lidia Bliss,	"	Aprill 28, 1670
John y^e^ Son of John & Hannah Hitchcocke,	"	April 13, 1670
Sarah y^e^ Daughter of James & Elizabeth Warrener,	"	Aug. 1, 1670
John Cooper y^e^ Son of Timothy & Elizabeth Cooper,	"	Jan. 24, 1670
Samuell Keepe S. of John Keepe & Sarah his wife,	"	Aug. 22, 1670
Abigaill Lamb Daughter of John & Joanna Lamb,	"	Sept. 20, 1670
John Burt Son of Nathaniel & Rebecca Burt,	"	Aug. 23, 1670
Elizabeth Lobdell Daughter of Lyman Lobdell,	"	Oct. 7, 1669
Jonathan Bagg Son of John & Hannah Bagg,	"	Nov. 2, 1670
Mary y^e^ Daughter of Samuell & Mary Bliss,	"	Aug. 14, 1670
Mary Petty daughter of John & Annie Petty,	"	Mch 27, 1670
Timothy Horton Son of Jeremy Horton,	"	Nov. 25, 1670
Margaret Marshfeild daughter of Samll Marshfeild,	"	Dec. 23, 1670
Mary Parsons Daughter of Benjamin Parsons,	"	Dec. 17, 1670
A Daughter of Samuell Ferry, Stillborn		Dec. 12, 1670
John Bliss Son of John & Patience Bliss,	"	Sept. 7, 1669
Nathanell Son of Samuell & Mary Ely,	"	Jan. 18, 1670
Mary Colton Daughter of Isaak & Mary Coulton,	"	Mch 30, 1671
Benoni Barnard Son of Richard & Sarah Barnard,	"	April 2, 1671
Mercy the Daughter of Rowland Thomas,	"	May 15, 1671
Mary Ferry Daughter of Charles Ferry,	"	June 6, 1671
Margeret Daughter of John & Sarah Scott,	"	Feb. 25, 1670
Thomas Son of Japhet & Abiline Chapin, born at Milford,		May 20, 1671
Nathaneel Son of Miles & Elizabeth Morgan,	"	June 14, 1671
Rebecca Cooley Daughter of Obadiah Cooley & Rebecca his wife,	"	Aug. 23, 1671
Mary Harman Daughter of John & Mary Harman,	"	Oct. 23, 1671
Samuell Day Son of Thomas and Sarah Day,	"	May 20, 1671
Henry Wright Son of Abell Wright,	"	May 23, 1671
Joseph Miller Son of Thomas & Sarah Miller,	"	Dec. 13, 1671
Joshua Lobdell Son of Symon Lobdell,	"	Dec. 23, 1671
Benjamin Brooke Son of William & Mary Brooke,	"	July 25, 1671

Benjamin Bemon Son Symon Bemon,	born	Aug. 20, 1671
Mary Taylor Daughter of James Taylor,	"	Dec. 28, 1671
Nathaneel Bliss Son of John & Patience Bliss,	"	Jan. 20, 1671
John Son of Wm. Hunter,	"	Mch 23, 1671–2
Ephraim Ferrey Son of Samll & Anne Ferry,	"	Feb. 3, 1671
Matthew Croofut Son of Joseph & Mary Croofut,	"	April 5, 1672
John Sikes Son of Increase Sikes,	"	Aprill 23, 1672
Samuel Hitchcock Son of John & Hannah Hitchcock,	"	Aug. 21, 1672
Returne Barber Son of John & Bathsheba barber,	"	May 29, 1672
Mary Daughter of Mr. Pelatiah Glover,	"	Apl 17, 1672
Elizabeth Cooper Daughter of Timothy & Elizabeth Cooper,	"	Jan. 21, 1672
John Horton Son of Jeremiah Horton,	"	Sept. 12, 1672
Mary Barnard Daughter of Richard & Sarah Barnard,	"	Dec. 11, 1672
Joseph Petty Son of John Petty,	"	Sept. 27, 1672
Jonathan Bliss Son of Samuell Bliss and Mary his wife,	"	Jan. 5, 1672
Jonathan Ely Son of Samuell & Mary Ely,	"	July 1, 1672
William Warrener Son of James & Elizabeth Warrener,	"	Jan. 6, 1672
Deliverance a Son and Thankfull a Daughter, Twins of William Brooks & Mary his wife,	"	Feb. 28, 1672
Bethiah Chapin Daughter of Henry Chapin,	"	Feb. 19, 1672
Experience Daughter Thomas & Sarah Miller,	"	May 9, 1673
Sarah Daughter of Isaak & Mary Coulton,	"	June 11, 1673
Abigaill Daughter of John Bagg,	"	Aprill 23, 1673
Ephraim Son of Ephraim & Mary Coulton,	"	Feb. 8, 1672
Hannah Daughter of John & Sarah Keep,	"	June 28, 1673
John Son of James & Mary Taylor,	"	Mch 14, 1672–3
Samuell Son of Thomas & Desire Cooper,	"	June 7, 1673
Nathaneel Son of Increase Sikes,	"	July 7, 1673
Sarah Daughter of Nathaneel & Rebecca Burt,	"	July 17, 1673
Sarah Daughter of Obadiah & Rebecca Cooley,	"	Aug. 3, 1673
Hezekiah Son of Benjamin Parsons,	"	Nov. 24, 1673
Mary Daughter of Samuell & Mary Ball,	"	June 12, 1673
Rebecca Daughter of Samuell & Anne Ferrey,	"	Dec. 5, 1673
John Son of David Ashley,	"	June 27, 1669
Joseph Ashley Son of David Ashley,	"	July 31, 1671
Sarah Ashley Daughter of David Ashley,	"	Sept. 19, 1673
Jonathan Son of Victory Sikes,	"	Dec. 16, 1673
Sarah Daughter of Jonathan Ball,	"	Dec. 31, 1673
Sarah y^e^ Daughter of John Holtum,	"	Oct. 6, 1673
Gershom Ferry Son of Chas. Ferry,	"	Mch 19, 1673–4
Ebenezer Son of John & Sarah Scott,	"	Aug. 3, 1673
Nathanell Holkum Son of Nath. & Mary Holkum,	"	June 11, 1673
Thomas Son of Thomas & Abigail Stebbin,	"	Jan. 28, 1673
John Day Son of Thomas & Sarah Day,	"	Sept. 20, 1673
Abigaill Mirick Daughter of Thomas Mirick,	"	Sept. 7, 1673
Nathaneel Ely Son of Samuell & Mary Ely,	"	April 25, 1674
—— Bemon Daughter of Symon,	"	June 11, 1673
Thomas Bliss Son of John & Patience Bliss,	"	Oct. 29, 1673

Martha Bliss Daughter of Samuell Bliss & Mary his wife,	born	June 1, 1674
John Chapin Son of Japhet & Abilene Chapin,	"	May 14, 1674
Mary Daughter of Jeremiah & Mary Horton,	"	July 20, 1674
Daniell Son of Richard & Sarah Barnard,	"	Sept. 3, 1674
Jonathan Son of Jonathan Ashley & Sarah his wife borne at Hartford,		Aug. 23, 1674
Pelatiah Son of Lawrence & Lidia Bliss,	"	Aug. 19, 1674
Joshuah Lamb Son of John & Joanna Lamb,	"	Oct. 3, 1674
Joseph Son of Joseph & Sarah Stebbin,	"	Oct. 4, 1674
David Son of Joseph Crowfoote,	"	Oct. 11, 1674
Samuell Taylor Son of James & Mary Taylor,	"	Sept. 26, 1674
Jonathan Brooke Son of William & Mary Brooke,	"	Oct. 13, 1674
Prudence Daughter of Isaac & Abigail Morgan,	"	Nov. 12, 1674
Margarete Daughter of Nathaneel & Margaret Foot,	"	Dec. 15, 1674
Increase Son of Increase & Abigail Sikes,	"	Jan. 1, 1674
Mary Daughter of Joseph & Mary Thomas,	"	Dec. 9, 1674
Anna Lobdell Daughter of Symon Lobdell,	"	Dec. 1, 1674
Josiah Coulton Son of Ephraim & Mary Coulton,	"	Oct. 7, 1674
Hannah Daughter of William Hunter,	"	Dec. 6, 1674
Thomas Barber Son of John & Bathsheba Barber,	"	Feb. 4, 1674
Prudence Morgan daughter of David & Mary morgan,	"	———
Hannah y^e^ Daughter of James & Elizabeth Warrener, borne Feb. 13, 1674, about Sunrising.		
Mary Leonard Daughter of Joseph & Mary Leonard,		———
Hannah Harman Daughter of Joseph Harman of Southfeild,	"	Feb. 23, 1674
Mary Daughter of Abell & Martha Wright,	"	Mch 9, 1675
Abigail Daughter of Thomas Stebbin,	"	May 27, 1675
Francis Ball Son of Samuell & Mary Ball,	"	Aprill 4, 1675
Sarah Daughter of Nathaneel Burt,	"	April, 1675
Jonathan Sikes Son of Victory & Elizabeth Sikes,	"	July 17, 1675
Anna petty Daughter of john & anna petty,	"	May 19, 1675
Ebenezer Holliday Son of Walter & Catharine Holliday,	"	Aug. 30, 1675
James Bag Son of Jno. Bag,	"	1675
Margarite Daughter of Jonathan & Sarah Bal,	"	Oct. 8, 1675
Joseph Son of Benjamin Parsons,	"	Dec. 1675
Mary Cooley Daughter of Obadiah & Rebecca Cooley,	"	Dec. 19, 1675
Jabez Keep Son of John & Sarah Keep,	"	Dec. 11, 1675

WARREN.—Edmund, or Edward, Warren (also Waring, and Wareing) resided in Queen's Village, Lloyd's Neck, L. I., from about 1690 to 1717, and married in 1698, or thereabout, the daughter of Sergeant John Bouton, of Norwalk, Conn. He is supposed to have been born in Rhode Island, where his father was probably one of the early proprietors.—Whose son was he? S. W. P.

WILLIAM WENTWORTH—THE EMIGRANT SETTLER—AND HIS GRANDCHILDREN.

[Communicated by Hon. JOHN WENTWORTH, A.M., of Chicago.]

Continued from Vol. xviii. page 53.

SAMUEL[2] WENTWORTH.

HE was born at Dover, 1640, married Mary Benning, from Tatmour High Cross in London, and died at Portsmouth, 25th March, 1690. His widow m. Hon. Richard Martyn, and died 20th Jan., 1724-5, aged 77 yrs. Children:

I. *Samuel*,[3] b. 9th April, 1666, m. (1st) Hannah, dau. of Andrew and Hannah (Bradstreet) Wiggin, of Hampton, N. H.; (2d) at Boston, 12th Nov., 1691, Elizabeth Hopson; (3rd) 28th Oct., 1699, the widow of Capt. Christopher Goffe. He died at Boston in 1736. He had children, but none lived to be married.

II. *Daniel*,[3] b. 21st Oct., 1669, and died unmarried 5th Jan., 1690.

III. *John*[3] [Lt. Gov.], b. 16th Jan., 1671. See Fam. 1 of Gen. 3.

IV. *Mary*,[3] b. 5th Jan., 1673, m. about 1690, (1st) Samuel Rymes, of Portsmouth, N. H., who died about 1712, leaving children, some of whose descendants are believed to be still living. In 1717, she was the wife of Dr. John Clifton, and his widow in 1731. She died at Portsmouth, N. H., about 1743, with no children by Clifton.

V. *Ebenezer*,[3] b. 9th April, 1677, m. 9th Aug., 1711, Rebecca, dau. of David and Elizabeth (Usher) Jeffries. She died at Portsmouth, N. H., 2nd July, 1721, and he died there 14th Sept., 1747. They left Samuel,[4] b. 15th Nov., 1714, David,[4] b. 17th Oct., 1716, Ebenezer,[4] b. 20th May, 1720, all of whom died childless; Samuel,[4] m. Rebecca, dau. of James and Rebecca (Lloyd) Oliver of Boston, moved to New Market, N. H., where he died aged about 70, and his widow married —— Simpson, and died there.

VI. *Dorothy*,[3] b. 27th June, 1680, m. Henry Sherburne, Counsellor, Chief Justice, &c. &c., and died 3rd January, 1754, at Portsmouth, N. H., where he died 29th Decr., 1757. Her numerous descendants are left for the Sherburne genealogist.

VII. *Benning*,[3] b. 28th June, 1682, and died before his father.

JOHN WENTWORTH,[3] b. 16th Jan., 1671, m. Sarah, dau. of (as the family records in England have it) Mark Hunking, of Devonshire, Eng. She conveyed, 5th April, 1740, land as the "only child and heir of Mark Hunking"; who is now thought to be not the Counsellor and Judge, but the Mark whose widow Mary married Rev. John Newmarch, of Kittery, Maine, 5th Decr., 1699. He was appointed Counsellor 1711, Judge 1713, and Lt. Governor (N. H. then having no Governor) 1717. He died 12th Decr., 1730. She died 1st April, 1741, in her 68th year. Their children were:

1. *Benning*,[4] b. 24th July, 1696, and died 14th Oct., 1770. He m. (1st) Abigail, dau. of John Ruck, of Boston, 31st Decr., 1719, and she died 8th Nov., 1755. By her he had three sons who died single. He m. (2nd) 15th March, 1760, Martha, grand dau. of Hon. Richard

Hilton, of New Market, N. H. He had children by her, but all died before him. He died 14th Oct., 1770, at Portsmouth. She died there 28th Decr., 1805, aged 68. She m. (2nd) 19th Decr., 1770, Col. Michael Wentworth, of Yorkshire, England, who died whilst on a visit to New York, 25th Sept., 1795, aged 76, leaving Martha, born 7th Jan., 1802, who m. John[5] Wentworth, a grandson of Benning[4]'s brother Mark Hunking[4] Wentworth, and author of *Wentworth's Pleadings*.

In 1741, New Hampshire was allowed a full Governor instead of a Lt. Gov., subordinate to the Governor of Mass., and he received the appointment and held it until the infirmities of age required him to resign in 1767.

2. *Hunking*.[4] b. 19th Decr., 1697, and died at Portsmouth, N. H., 21st Sept., 1784. He m. (1st) Elizabeth, dau. of Hon. Richard Wibird, and she died the 27th Decr., 1731, in her 23rd year, leaving Sarah,[5] who m. John Penhallow. He m. (2nd) Elizabeth ——, who died 24th Febr'y, 1742, in her 32nd year, leaving Elizabeth,[5] who m. Capt. Samuel Warner. He m. (3rd) Margaret, b. 11th March, 1709, dau. of Lt. Gov. George and Elizabeth (Elliot) Vaughan. She died 25th Feb., 1788. He was Chairman of the Committee of Safety at Portsmouth.

3. *Hannah*.[4] b. 4th July, 1700, and died at Portsmouth, N. H., 12th Decr., 1769. She m. (1st) Samuel Plaisted, of Berwick, Maine, who died 20th of March, 1731–2; and (2nd) Hon. Theodore Atkinson, who died 22nd Sept., 1779, aged 82. They had Theodore, Jr.,[5] who m. 13th May, 1762, his cousin Frances,[5] dau. of Samuel[4] Wentworth, of Boston, and he died childless 28th Oct., 1769, and she m. 11th Nov., 1769, her cousin Gov. John[5] Wentworth. The portraits of Theodore Sr. and Jr. and their wives are with Hon. Asa Freeman, of Dover, N. H.

4. *Sarah*.[4] b. 24th June, 1702, and died 27th March, 1776. She m. (1st) Hon. Archibald McPhedris, who died 1728, by whom she had Mary,[5] who m. (1st) John Osborn, and after his death became the second wife of Hon. Jonathan Warner.

Sarah[4] became the second wife of Hon. George Jaffrey, Jr., 9th March, 1738–9, and had no children by him. He died 8th May, 1749, in his 66th year.

5. *John*.[4] b. 19th Oct., 1703, and died 24th Nov., 1773. Graduated H. C. 1723, and was Judge from 1754 to his death. He is often confounded with his nephew Gov. John.[5] He m. Sarah Hall, of Bridgewater, Island of Barbadoes, sister to Hugh Hall of Boston, and to the last wife of his brother William.[4] The portraits of these ladies are with Hon. Norman Williams, of Woodstock, Vt., who married a descendant. He had only one son, Hugh Hall[5] Wentworth, who died whilst Governor of the Grenadas, and left no son to be married. John[4] had several daughters, whose descendants are very numerous. Among them are Hon. Thomas S. Brown, of Montreal, Canada; Hon. Thomas S. Storrow, late Mayor of Lowell, Mass.; and Col. Thomas W. Higginson, of Worcester, Mass. Mrs. W. died during the week that ended 3rd March, 1790, aged 79.

6. *William*,[4] b. 10th Dec., 1705, and died 15th Dec., 1767. He lived at Kittery, Maine. He m. (1st) 2nd Oct., 1729, Margery, sis-

ter* of Sir William Pepperrell. He served as "Captain" in most of the military expeditions of his day. She died about 1748. He m. (2nd) 26th May, 1750, Mary, widow of Adam Winthrop, and sister of her last husband's brother John[4]'s wife, with whom she died, childless, during the week ending 3rd February, 1790, aged 77. Of his nine children, the descendants are numerous on the side of his daughters; but John,[5] alone, of his sons, had children, and the descendants of these children are very numerous and extensively scattered. John,[5] b. at Kittery, Me., 23rd Feb., 1736, and died at Cape Elizabeth, Me., 9th June, 1781. Among the descendants of this John,[5] is Mark F.[8] Wentworth, M.D., of Kittery, Me.

7. *Mary*,[4] b. 7th May, 1707, and died November, 1743-4. She m. Temple Nelson, of Boston, whose widow she was in 1740; but she was the wife of John Steele, of Boston, 20th Feb., 1743. Her children were John Nelson, Counsellor, of N. H. in 1761, and afterwards went to Grenada and died there, and Mary Nelson, who was the first wife of Col. Jonathan Warner, of Portsmouth, N. H.

8. *Samuel*,[4] b. 15th Jan., 1708, and died 16th Decr., 1766. Merchant in Boston. Married 17th Oct., 1732, Elizabeth, dau. of Henry and Elizabeth (Packer) Deering, b. 20th Nov., 1715. She died at her son Benning[5]'s residence in London, England, 6th April, 1785. They had but one son who lived to be married, Benning,[5] b. 16th March, 1757, at Boston, and married in Hereford, England, Anne Bird, 15th Jan., 1784. He died in Halifax, 1808, where he held many high official positions, and among his descendants is Lt. William Fitzwilliam Wentworth, of Deptford, Kent, England.

Samuel[4] had daughters:

(1) Sarah,[5] b. 19th Decr., 1735, m. 20th July, 1755, James Apthorpe, of Braintree, Mass., and was the mother of Mrs. Perez Morton, the distinguished poetess.

(2) Elizabeth,[5] b. 2nd Decr., 1737, and m. (1st) John Gould, (2nd) Nathaniel Rogers, (3rd) William Lee Perkins, of Boston.

(3) Mary,[5] b. 4th May, 1743, m. 29th Oct., 1765, Gen. George Brinley, who left the country at the Revolution, and was Commissary General for British North America. He died at Halifax in 1810, and his widow survived him many years. Among his descendants was the late Catherine Frances Gore, the authoress.

(4) Frances,[5] b. 30th Sept., 1745, m. (1st) her cousin Theodore Atkinson, Jr., 13th May, 1762, who died childless 28th Oct., 1769, and (2nd) 11th Nov., 1769, another cousin, Gov. John,[5] son of Mark Hunking[4] Wentworth. She was known as "Lady Wentworth," and died at ~~Lurring~~ Hill, Berks, England, in 1813.

9. *Mark Hunking*,[4] b. 1st March, 1709, and died at Portsmouth, N. H., 29th Decr., 1785. He m. Elizabeth, dau. of John and Ann (Odiorne) Rindge. She died at Portsmouth, N. H., 20th Nov., 1794, aged 78. Three children survived them, viz.:

(1) John,[5] "Gov. John," christened at Portsmouth, N. H., 14th Aug., 1736-7, grad. H. C. 1755, appointed Governor of N. H. 11th Aug., 1766, appointed Lt. Gov. of Nova Scotia 14th May, 1792,

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* Dr. Parsons, in his Life of Pepperrell (3d ed., p. 16), calls her a daughter of Andrew and a niece of Sir William Pepperrell.—Ed.

created a Baronet 1795, and died at Halifax, N. S., 8th April, 1820. He m. 11th Nov., 1769, his cousin Frances,[5] dau. of Samuel[4] Wentworth and widow of Theodore Atkinson, Jr., who died at ~~Lurring~~ Hill, Berks, England, in 1813. Their only child, Charles Mary,[6] b. at Portsmouth, N. H., 20th Jan., 1775, died unmarried, 10th April, 1844, at ~~Hingsand~~, Devon, England.

(2) Thomas,[5] christened 27th April, 1739–40, grad. H. C. 1758, and died at Portsmouth, N. H., in 1768. He m. Anne, dau. of Judge John Tasker, of Marblehead, Mass.; and she m. (2nd) 25th March, 1770, Capt. Henry Bellew, of Exeter, England, and died there about 1802, with no children by last husband. By her first husband, she had: Mark,[6] who died single, a Lieutenant in the British Navy; John,[6] author of *Wentworth on Pleading*, who married the daughter of Gov. Benning[4]'s widow, by her second husband, Col. Michael Wentworth, and died childless; Elizabeth,[6] m. Edward Minchin, of Limerick, Ireland; Anna Bella,[6] m. Hon. Francis Gore, Governor of Upper Canada; Anne,[6] m. William Sheafe, of Portsmouth, N. H., who has many descendants.

(3) Anna,[5] christened 10th Aug., 1746, died at Bath, England, 21st Oct., 1813. She m. at Portsmouth, N. H., 10th June, 1763, John Fisher, Collector of Customs at Salem, Mass., who after the Revolution held many important offices in England. He died at Clifton, England, 1st June, 1805. He had many children, and among them was the widow of the late Hon. James Sheafe, of Portsmouth, N. H., whose death was recently noticed in the *Register*, and whose son is John Fisher Sheafe, of New Hamburgh, Dutchess Co., N. York.

10. *Elizabeth*,[4] b. 16th Feb., 1710–11, and died childless, 19th Oct., 1790. She m. (1st) John Lowd, (2nd) Benjamin Underwood, of Kittery, Me.

11. *Rebecca*,[4] b. 16th April, 1712, and died Sept., 1738. She m. Thomas Packer, who was Sheriff of N. Hampshire from 1741 to his death, 22nd June, 1771. He had a son who survived him, but whether he was by the first or second wife is not known.

12. *Ebenezer*,[4] b. 1st Aug., 1714, and died 3rd Feb., 1757. He m., 4th Dec., 1746, Mary (b. 18th June, 1723), dau. of Nathaniel and Frances (Lloyd) Mendum. She died 13th June, 1755, aged 32 years. They had only Rebecca, born 30th July, 1748, and died at Portsmouth, N. H., 12th May, 1818. She m. her cousin, George,[5] son of her uncle Daniel[4] Wentworth.

13. *Daniel*,[4] b. 5th Jan., 1715–16, and died 19th June, 1747. He m. Elizabeth Frost, of New Castle, N. H., born 11th Aug., 1714. She m. (2nd) Michael Henry Paschal, of Portsmouth, N. H., and died 13th July, 1794. They had five children, who lived to be married:

(1) Sarah,[5] born 1st Sept., 1736, was first wife of John Wendell.

(2) Daniel,[5] Jr., b. 16th March, 1737–8, m. Molly, daughter of Capt. Samuel and Mary Dalling, and died at sea 3rd July, 1762, childless, and his widow m. the eminent Surgeon, Dr. Hall Jackson, of Portsmouth, N. H.

(3) George,[5] b. 11th Jan., 1740, and died 20th Sept., 1820. He m., 27th March, 1766, his cousin Rebecca,[5] dau. of Ebenezer[4] Wentworth. He was Collector of the port of Portsmouth many years, where many of his male descendants are still living, and possess the portraits and papers of the Colonial Governors. Among them is Mark H.[7]

(4) Joshua,[5] b. 4th Jan., 1741–2, died 19th Oct., 1809, at Portsmouth, N. H. He m. Sally Pierce, 3rd March, 1774, who died Oct., 1807. They had numerous descendants, but none now live by the name. He was Senator and Counsellor.

(5) Hannah,[5] b. 6th June, 1744, and died at Portsmouth, N. H., 19th July, 1783. She married, 13th Oct., 1760, Monsieur Bunbury, and has descendants living at Baltimore or vicinity.

14. *George*,[4] b. 12th June, 1719, and died single, 1741.

The descendants of Samuel,[2] by the name of Wentworth, are confined not only to those of Lt. Gov. John,[3] but are limited to those of Lt. Gov. John's grandsons, John,[5] (son of William and Margery Pepperrell), Benning,[5] (son of Samuel[4] and Elizabeth Deering), and George[5] (son of Daniel[4] and Elizabeth Frost).

EXTRACTS FROM THE DOOP-BOEK, OR BAPTISMAL REGISTER OF THE REFORMED PROTESTANT DUTCH CHURCH OF SCHENECTADY, N. Y.

[Communicated by Prof. JONATHAN PEARSON, of Union College, Schenectady, N. Y.

Continued from Vol. xviii. p. 361.

Daniel,	Jan Danielse (Van Antwerpen), Arent Danielse (V. A.), Agnietje Vedder,	Sara huysv.] [van Arent Danielse.
Catelyntje,	Arent Van Petten, Jannetje Conyn,	Gerrit Symonse (Veeder), Tryntje huysv. van] [Gerrtt Symonse.
1707.		
October 16.		
Tames,	Tames Davis, Catharina Kleyn,	Cornelis Slingerlandt, Aagje Slingerlandt.
Jacobus,	Philip Groot, Sara Peek,	Dirk Groot, Maria Daniels (v. Antw:)
Lysbeth,	Jacobus Cromwel, Maria Philipse,	Victor Pootman, Lysbeth Philipse.
Adam,	Pieter Vrooman, Grietje Van Aalstede,	Adam Vrooman, Grietje Vrooman.
Eva,	Jillis Fonda, Rachel Winnen,	Jan Vrooman, Eva De Graaf.
November 9.		
Josua,	Ezras, Canastasi,	Henrik, Catharina.
Pieter,	Jacob, Jacomyn,	Harmen Van Slyk, Rebecca.
Margrieta,	Harmen Van Slyk, Jannetje Vrooman,	Cornelis Van Slyk, Margrieta Van Yvere.
Ariaantje,	Jan Wimp, Catelyntje Schermerhoorn,	Johannes Symonse (Veeder), Susanna Wimp.

Symon,	Arent Vedder, Sara Groot,	Harmanus Vedder, Geertruy Rinkhout.
Maria,	Simon Danielse (V. Antw:), Maria Peek,	Daniel Janse (V. Antw:), Maria Danielse,—vrouw.
Jacomyntje,	Louis Viele Maria Freer,	Teunis van der Volge, Sara Freer.
Jannetje,	Cornelis Viele, Diever Van Petten,	Jacobus Peek, Jacomyntje Van Dyk.
1708. February 8.		
Catharina,	Arij Egnidea, Maria Kajada,	Ezras Sonihomane, Canastasi Koukoni.
Anna,	Johannes tehagwende, Josina Kastuie,	Henrik, Anna tejonhohawage.
Margriet,	Petrus Katsjehadi, Anna Kaharadask,	Margriet Kariootho.
Lysbeth,	Evert van Eps, Eva Tol,	Carel Hanse Tol, Lysbeth Tol.
Catelyntje,	Volkert Symonse (Veeder), Jannetje Schermerhoorn,	Jan Wimp, Susanna Wimp.
Maart 5 Henrik	Jonathan Dayer, Maria Heslin,	Barent Wimp, Volkje Wimp.
Mey 26. Catharina,	Abraham Dsikereha, Catharina Dewadewanagkwa,	Gerrit Symonse (Veeder), Tryntje Rottings.
Johannes,	Tames Nobel, Catharina Marinus,	Evert Van Eps, Eva Van Eps.
Gerrit,	Jillis Van Vorst, Lysbeth Van Eps,	Arent Danielse (V. antw:), Geertruy Slingerland.
Albert,	Cornelis Van Slyk, Claartje Bratt,	Arent Bratt, Jannetje Bratt.
Daniel,	Jesse De Graaf, Aaltje Herrion,	Willem Brouwer Anna Akkermans.
Albert,	Harmanus Vedder, Grietje Van Slyk,	Cornelis Slingerland, Jannetje Vrooman.
Junius 11. Willem,	Elizabeth Clement,	Cornelis Viele, Dievertje Viele.
October 9. Volkje,	Susanna een negerin, die lidmaat is, heeft een doghter gewonnen by Symon, een neger van Captn Sanders, die insgelyks versogt heeft belydenisse des geloofs te doen in 't toekomende.	Albert Vedder, Dievertje Glen.
Maria,	John Baptist Van Eps, Helena Glen,	Evert Van Eps, Marytje Van Eps.

Jan Pieter,	Anna Peek,	Capt. Johannes Glen, Lieutenant Philip Schuyler, Jacomyntje Van Dyk.
10		
Margarita,	Philip Bosi, Grietje Bratt,	Harmen Van Slyk, Grietje Van Slyk.
Lysbeth,	Arent Danielse (V. antw:), Sara Van Eps.	Jan Baptist Van Eps, Lysbeth Van Eps.
Eva,	Isaac Van Valkenburg, Lydia Van Slyk,	Adam Vroman, Catharina Vroman.
May 4th, 1710.		
Lewis,	Thomas Davis, Katharina,	Philip Schuyler, Andrew McKhant.
Thomas, a free negro,		Ryer Scheermahoon, John Trowman.
1710.		
8ber 30.		
	Kinderen door D° G. du Bois Gedoopt.	
debora,	Jan Wemp en, Adriana Swits,	Barend Wemp en, Susanna Swits.
Nicolaas,	Corelis Fiele, diwertje van Pette,	Arent v. Pette, Geertruy v. Pette.
Nicolaas,	Aarent van Pette, Jannetye Conyn,	Aarend Bradt, Jannetje Vrooman.
Marytje,	Pieter Clement, Annetje Ruiting,	Willem Marynis, Batje Kleyn.
Jacomyntje,	Hermanus Vedder, Grietje Van Slyk,	Jacobus Van Dyk, Jacomyntje Glein.
Rynier,	Johannes Myndersze, Geertruy Van Slyk,	Cornelis Van Slyk, Grietje Van Slyk.
Isaac,	Wouter Vroman, Marytje Halenbeek,	Adam Vroman, Margritje Heemstraat.
Jan Baptist,	Jan Baptist (van Eps), Helena Gelyn,	Albert Vedder, Marytje Gelyn.
Rebekka,	Philip Groot, Sarah Peek,	Symon Swits, Rebekka Swits.
Een kind eens proseliets.		
Christina,	Jacob depothonthode, Jacomyn Chagteljouny,	neeltje thejournthawihong, Esras kannerachthahere.

17$\frac{1}{11}$.		
Jan^{ry} 21.		*Godfathers,*
Jan Philipse	Jacob Cromwel, Mary,	Sander Philips, Philip Philips.
		Godmother,
		Fuige Benthuysen.
		Godfather,
Gertrude,	philip Bussee, Margaret,	Bartholomew picket.
		Godmothers.
		Acha Picket, Emmeke Bussee.

Kinderen door D° Petrus Vas gedoopt.

1711, den 6 maart.

Kinderen.	*Ouders.*	*Getuygen.*
Cornelis,	daniel ketelem, debora Viele,	Cornelis Viele, Annetjen Viele.
Cornelis,	Cornelis Van Slyk, Clara brat,	Arend brad, Lidia Van Slyk.
frederik,	klaas klaase, Rebecca groote,	klaas frederikse, Eva Arendse.
Jillesje,	klaas franse (v. d. Bogart), Barber heemstraat,	Jan Batist Van Eps, Lena gelen.
Annetjen,	Asueres Marsels, Zara heemstraat,	Adam Vroom-man, Barber heemstraat.
Engeltjen,	Barend Vroom-man, Tryntjen heemstraat,	Hendrik Vroom-man, Jannetjen Vroom-man.
Volkjen,	Benjamin Lenyn, fytjen Jonker,	Hendrik Vroom-man, Volkjen Symes (Veeder).
Pieter,	Jilles Vonda, Rachel Winne,	Corn : Slingerland, Anna Vonda.
Cornelis,	Pieter Vroom-man, Geertruy Van Aalstee,	Harmanus Van Slyk, Jannetjen Vroom-mans.

Proselyten gedoopt door d° Petrus Vas den

19 Octob. 1711.

Ariaantjen,	Esra, Neeltjen.	Ariaantjen Wendels,
Anna,	Seth, Sara,	gidion, dorkas.
Maria,	Cornelis, Maria,	Amos, Kanastazi.
Thomas,	Catryn,	Amos, Kanastazi.
Maria,	Cornelis, Catrina.	Rachel.
Neeltjen,	Anthony, Sara.	Sara.

den 21 Octob. 1711.

Thomas,	Maria,	Martha.
Susanna,	Maria,	Susanna.

Een wildin.

Maria,		Rachel.

gedoopt na voorgaande Belydenis Van t Christen geloof gedaan te hebben.

Abraham,	Angeniet,	Sara.

den 19 Octob. 1711, kinderen der Christenen gedoopt door d° Petrus Vas.

Lysebeth,	Arent Vedder, Sara Groot.	Albert Vedder, Marytjen Glen.

den 21 octob.

Jannetjen,	Theunis Vander Volger, Sara freer,	Corn : Vand. Volger, Maria freer.
Jan batist,	Jilles Van Vorst, Lysbeth Van Eps,	Jan batist Van Eps, Tryntjen fransen.
Anna,	Arent danielse (V. antw :) Sara Van Ebs,	daniel danielse (V. A.), helena gelen.
Johannes,	Arent Pootman, Lysebeth akkerman,	fictoor Pootman, Aaltjen hennejont.
Johannes,	fictoor Pootman, grietjen meby,	Cornelis Slingerland, Aagjen meby.
Margrietjen,	Arent Brat, Jannetjen Vroom-man,	Harmanus Vedder, Grietjen Van Slyk.
Abraham,	abraham groot, hester Visscher,	Eldert Tymensn, hester Visscher.

den 13 feb : 1712.

Rebekka,	Dirk Groot, Lysebet Vander Volke,	Symen Groot, Maria groot.
Maria,	Jan Barentse Wem(p), Zara Swart,	Theunis Swart, Marretjen Wem(p).
Johannes,	Willem Marinus, Baatjen kleyn,	Johannes Marinus, Lysebet Rinkhout.
Isaak,	Ysaak Valkenburg, Lidia Van Slyk,	Cornelis Van Slyk, Claartjen Brat.
Ephraim,	Samuel Brat, Susanna Van Slyk,	Johannes Wemp, Annetjen Veeders.

A Note from John Gove, of Charlestown, Mass., 1655. [Charlestown Records, vol. 2, p. 17.] This 5th day of december 1655, I, John Goue, doe promise to pay 50 s. to my Brother Edward Goue, for my father-in-law Mansfield, and my mother, in full payment of his portion, due to Edward from them, and that neither he nor I will euer trouble my father and mother for any more debts or house from the beginning of the world to this same day. John Gove.

Witnes. hanah Salter, her mark,
the mark of John Mansfield, W.
John Pentecost.

Lewis.—Jonas Phillips (b. 18 March, 1735) married Anna Lewis (d. 25 Oct., 1765, aged 19), daughter of the Rev. Thomas Lewis. He officiated in Mendham, N. J., and is believed to have died there in 1769. One son, a physician, died in Virginia. A daughter married Doctor Poor, from Stratford, Conn. Another daughter married Demas Ford. After the death of the Rev. Thomas Lewis, the widow moved to Stratford.

Whose son was this Mr. Lewis? Where born? Whom, when, and where, did he marry? His children's names? S. W. P.

A LIST OF THE AMERICANS COMMITTED TO OLD MILL PRISON* SINCE THE AMERICAN WAR,

WHEN TAKEN, VESSELS TAKEN IN, WHEN COMMITTED, PLACE OF ABODE, EXCHANGED, RAN AWAY AND DIED IN PRISON.

[Communicated by JEREMIAH COLBURN.]

Brig Dalton, taken December 24th, 1776: crew committed.—Eleazer Johnson, escaped; John Buntin, exchanged; Alex. Ross, escaped; Moses Cress, Cutting Lunt, Henry Lunt, Francis Little, exchanged; Joseph Brewer, John Knowlton, John Keys, exchanged; John Burtings, escaped; John Stickney, Joseph George, Jacob True, Richard Lunt, Paul Noyce, Ruben Tucker, Charles Harbart, Thos. Bailey, Sam'l Woodbridge, exchanged; Anthony Knap, Daniel Lunt, Offin Boardman, Thos. Cluston, escaped; Wyman Branbury, exchanged; Sam'l Cutler, Joseph Adjolier, Nath'l Wyer, escaped; Joseph Bucklief, exchanged; William Hackford, Nath'l Warner, escaped; Joseph Fower, Moses Merril, John George, Eben Brown, Joseph Plummer, John Smith, Joseph Chove, Benj. Carr, Henry Smith, exchanged; James Dean, Jacob Norris, Alex. Frazier, Henry Sheaft, Phineas Smith, Wm. Vendison, escaped; Wm. Blake, *New York*, exchanged; Wm. Andrews, Thos. Welch, Bartley Burrell, *Ireland*, escaped.

Sturdy Beggar's Prize, taken October, 1776, crew committed June, 1777.—George Southward, *Salem*, exchanged; Philip Meservey, *Marblehead*, escaped; James Richardson, *Woburn*, exchanged.

Brig Cabot's Prize, taken Oct. 24, 1776, crew committed Jan., 1777.—Peter Cushing, Philadelphia, David Covell, Martha's Vineyard, escaped; Paul Meage, Rhode Island, exchanged.

Brig Lexington's Prize, taken April 4, 1777.—Nicholas Simkins, escaped; Wm. Sterns, *Maryland*, exchanged; Thos. Haley, exchanged; Benj. Locket, *England*, escaped; Wm. Lane, Philadelphia, exchanged; John Gandon, *Ireland*, escaped.

Winthrop Willy, Thomas Knight, Jos. Clark, Robt. Burgoyne, remaining; Nath'l Porter, exchanged; Sam'l Smith, escaped; Jebold Shaw, *Hampton*, exchanged; James Lawrence, *Salem*, Adam Ladley, *England*, Clement Woodpruce, *Virginia*, Wm. Ford, *Casco Bay*, es-

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* This prison was situated on a promontory, projecting into the Sound, between Plymouth and Plymouth Dock, two considerable towns; it lies on the right hand, as you go from Dock to Plymouth, and about an equal distance from either. Formerly there stood wind mills on this eminence, which circumstance gave it the name of "Mill Hill;" hence the prison was called "Mill Prison." There were three buildings, one of which had been built in Queen Anne's time, as tradition informs us. The largest building was a hundred feet long and about twenty feet wide; situated at the north end of the yard. It was two stories high, built with stone and lime, having no windows on the north front. There was a space of about twenty feet between this building and the Commissary's office, which stood to the west, but had no windows in the east end. A wall on the north as high as the eaves of the prison, extended from the prison to the office; a similar wall on the south, joined the two buildings. In this wall was a gate leading into the main yard.

For other interesting particulars the reader is referred to the *Memoirs of Andrew Sherburne*, who was for some time confined in this Prison, pp. 81—89.

caped; John Feaffery, *Saredon*, exchanged; Bonner Darling, *Marblehead*, died; Nath'l Bailey, *Newbury*, exchanged; Jacob Brewer, Dan'l Knight, *Kittery*, John Bass, Thos. Hatch, *Boston*, remaining; Jac. Wymond, *Cape Pursue*, Elisha Johnston, exchanged; Henry Barrett, Wm. Smith, *Scotland*, Isaac Leason, escaped.

Boston Gazette, June 24, 1782.

Sloop *Charming Polly*, taken May 16th, 1777, crew committed May.—Francis Brown, Wm. Woodman, escaped; Rester Griffin, Jona. Hogeease, Silas Hathaway, *New Haven*, exchanged; Anthony Shoemaker, escaped; William Keys, *Long Island*, Benjamin Powers, *Middleboro'*, Aver Bennet, Isaac George, *Latney*, Hollan Griffin, *Guildford*, Henry Righington, James Bound, Wm. Cuff, Sam'l Nash, John Hatchway, exchanged; Prince Hall, Humphrey Porter, escaped; Eben Willis, Absalom Nero, Thomas Brightman, *Dartmouth*, Benj. Shackles, died; Wm. Caber, James Hartland, Wm. Carpenter, Wm. Ashburn, *England*, John Stanchfield, John Dogone, *Holland*, Robert Rickey, *Scotland*, escaped; Joseph Frederick, Jeremiah Luce, Thos. Chace, Abisha Rogers, Barzilla Crower, Sam'l Lambert, Emanuel Swazey, Eliphalet Rogers, exchanged; Cuff Scot, escaped; John Lott, Wm. Harden, *Martha's Vineyard*, died; Eben Edwards, exchanged; Eben Spooner, escaped; Asa Whitman, died; Zebulon Davis, exchanged; Daniel Lane, *Gloucester*, escaped; George Furnall, John Johnston, Tobias Weymouth, Eben Libby, Aaron Goodwin, Andrew Whitshand, exchanged; Thos. Rines, *Berwick*, died; Tobias Sellers, remaining; John Downs, *Old York*, And. Templeton, *Windham*, Israel Lafdell, *Cape Pursue*, exchanged; Wm. Maskfield, escaped; John Maddin, Sam'l Smith, *Broad Point*, Benj. Stubbs, Geo. Triffendo, exchanged: John Abbot, Samuel Stacy, *Portsmouth*, John Foster, Peter Toby, Wm. Lewis, Nath'l Kennard, Sam'l Fletcher, remaining; Jona. Whittemore, exchanged; Daniel Cutler, Eben Hunt, *Newbury*, died; Benj. Eulin, Nath'l Staples, Ephraim Clark, exchanged; Sam'l Serrigan, *Kittery*, died; Thos. Hermit, Icha Lord, John Higgins, exchanged; Gideon Warren, died; James Sellers, remaining; Timothy Harris, *Old York*, John Simson, John Burbank, Sam'l Carrot, Joseph Burnham, Nath'l Marshal, Jacob Nutter, exchanged; Benj. Babb, escaped: Gulfry Stutily, Joshua Caswell, Hugh Kennington, John Perkins, Rich'd Sowards, Stephen Lolly, Thos. Mahony, remaining.

Brig Freedom's Prize, taken April 29, 1777. Crew committed in 1777.—Jacob Layer, Thos. Brown, Nath'l Stacey, escaped; Joseph Striker, Jos. Majory, Wm. Brown, James Lyons, John Diamond, Stephen Dennis, Cris. Codner, exchanged; Eli Vickory, died; all of *Marblehead*.

Ship *Oliver Cromwell*, taken in West Indies, 17th May, 1777.—Patrick McCaud, James Lowrey, escaped; John Dority, John Adair, *Ireland*, exchanged; George Still, *England*, escaped; Richard Price, *Maryland*, exchanged.

Ship Reprisal's Prize, taken June 29th, 1777. Crew committed in August.—Thos. Norwood, Sam'l Ross, Ewd. Lewis, Stafford Borden, Alex. Neal, escaped; Thos. Dwier, Jos. McMulling, *England*, exchanged; Charles Neal, Thos. Renolds, *Baltimore*, Daniel Atkins, *Maryland*, escaped.

[To be continued.]

NOTES ON THE WALDO FAMILY.

In the last April number (vol. xviii. p. 176–7,) we traced the family of Gen. Samuel Waldo; we are now able to give the particulars of two other branches.

Jonathan[4] Waldo, Jr., brother of General Samuel W., m. Susanna Blague as before recorded, and had an only son, Jonathan[5] Waldo, who m. Mary Nowell, 20 July, 1749, and had Jonathan,[6] b. 21 June, 1754, Susannah[6] and Sarah.[6]

Jonathan[6] Waldo, m. 1st at Salem, 20 Apr., 1780, Mary Ropes, and had Jonathan,[7] b. 30 May, 1781, d. unm. 20 Sept., 1817. His wife died 10 June, 1781, and he m. secondly Meletiah Messinger, of Wrentham, 5 Feb., 1783, and had Charles Frederick,[7] b. 21 Dec., 1783; Edward W.[7] 15 Mch, 1786; Emily,[7] 8 Dec., 1788, d. 9 Dec., 1810; Henry Lloyd,[7] 27 Nov., 1790; Mary R.,[7] 15 Dec., 1796. He d. 31 Mch, 1815; his widow m. Rev. J. Prince, 27 Nov., 1816, and d. at Boston 7 Jan., 1839, aged 76.

Charles Frederick[7] Waldo, m. 6 Aug., 1817, Sarah Vose, dau. of Jacob and Rebecca Forster, and had Charles Forster,[8] b. 18 Apr., 1818; Sarah Emily,[8] b. 30 Nov., 1819, m. John York, of Zante, Ionian Is.; Mary Jane,[8] 2 Jan., 1822, m. Aug. J. Archer; Susan Adams,[8] 17 Apr., 1824; Charlotte Louisa,[8] 14 Apr., 1826; Henry Forster,[8] 18 Dec., 1828, d. 28 Dec., 1834, and Phebe Messinger,[8] 4 Feb., 1831. He d. 30 Aug., 1838. His bro. Henry m. Catherine ~~Adams~~, 20 Sept., 1816, and had ch.

Charles Forster[8] Waldo m. Sophia B., dau. of Robert and Sarah Edes, of Charlestown, 24 June, 1844, and had Sarah Ellen,[9] b. 29 Aug., 1845; Sophia Briggs,[9] and Mary E.,[9] both d. young.

It will be seen that John[2] Waldo, son of Cornelius, m. Rebecca Adams, and had with other children, Edward,[3] of Windham, Conn.; Edward m. a dau. of Dea. Shubael Dimmock, of Mansfield, Conn., and had six sons and one daughter. Of these, Zaccheus[4] Waldo m. Tabitha Kingsbury, and had Cyprian,[5] of Sharon, m. Hannah Ripley; Ruth,[5] m. Ebenezer Bass, Scotland; John,[5] of Coventry, m. Miss Lyman; Eunice,[5] m. William Rudd, Scotland, Ct.; Elizabeth,[5] m. Thaddeus Elmore, N. Canaan; Zaccheus,[5] Scotland, m. Esther Stevens; Joseph,[5] Berkshire, N. Y., m. Nancy Bliss; Tabitha,[5] m. John Bingham, Hanover; Rev. Daniel, Chaplain in Congress, 1856, b. 10 Sept., 1762, d. 30 July, 1864, a. 101 y., 10 mo., 20 d. [See his obituary in this number.—Ed.]; Ebenezer,[5] Scotland, m. Eunice Devotion; and Ozias,[5] Cherry Valley, m. Nancy Ripley.

W. H. W.

Wood's Athenæ Oxoniensis.—Nicholas Amhurst, in his dedication to Terræ Filius, a satirical work (second edition, London, 1726), says —"*Antony Wood's Athenæ*" "was suppressed or condemn'd for relating, in an impartial manner, some *historical facts* concerning the great Earl of *Clarendon*," though the work "was professedly written in honour of the university, which it will always effectually preserve."

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

MARRIAGES.

EVERETT — BUCHANAN.—At Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 19, by Rt. Rev. William Bacon Stevens, D.D., Lieut. Edward F. Everett, 2d Mass. Heavy Artillery, to Letitia, dau. of George Buchanan, Esq., of Auchentorlie, Centre Co., Pa.

HARRIS — WHEELOCK. — At Cambridge, Mass., Nov. 5, by Rev. Nicholas Hoppin, D.D., Rector of Christ Church, Edward Doubleday Harris to Miss Katherine Brattle, only dau. of the late Col. Hiram and Katherine Brattle Wheelock.

SAMPSON—LOUD.—At South Weymouth, Oct. 5, by Rev. C. D. Bradlee, of Roxbury, Pastor of the "Church of the Redeemer," Boston, Capt. Wallace W. Sampson to Miss Lortie A. Loud, both of South Weymouth.

DEATHS.

AMORY. — On the third of October, at Beaufort, North Carolina, Mrs. Mary B. Amory, wife of Col. Amory, of the Seventeenth Massachusetts Volunteers, and daughter of Mr. Noland, attached to the 7th U. S, Infantry, a planter in Arkansas, near Fort Smith.

On the 7th of the same month, Colonel Thomas Isaac Coffin Amory, eldest surviving son of Jonathan Amory, of West Roxbury. Col. Amory was born on the 27th day of November, 1828, and upon the nomination of the ex-President, John Quincy Adams, then in Congress, was appointed a cadet at West Point. His constitution was robust, his scholarship in the severe training of the Academy creditable, and his attention to his duties was exemplary. His oration delivered at the Point on the Fourth of July, 18—, exhibited much maturity of thought, an elevated patriotism, and good command of the graces of composition. He graduated in the class of 1851, and was appointed a brevet 2d Lieut. in the 7th U. S. Infantry, then stationed at Fort Smith, in the western part of Arkansas. Here he married the lady whose decease we have above also recorded, whose mother, of a Philadelphia family, resided in the vicinity of the Fort. For the ensuing ten years he was constantly engaged in his military duties in our western wildernesses, from the Falls of St. Anthony to Texas, and by his care of his men, his fidelity and judicious discharge of every duty, secured the esteem of his brother officers, and of the soldiers. Amongst other responsibilities devolved upon him, was in one or more instances the payment of Indian tribes, a charge requiring much tact and patience. His regiment, employed in garrison service, took no part in the Mexican war, although ordered to join the army towards its close. It formed a part of the Utah expedition, under Col. Johnson, in 1854. In the ensuing Spring, with a force of two hundred men under his command, he marched some thousand miles to California, for the purpose of escorting those crossing the plains, who were at that time exposed on that route to Indian depredations. After having passed many years in active duty in the western wilderness, he came home in the year 1861, on recruiting service. He was thus employed when the angry clouds of discord, which had long threatened our public tranquillity, finally culminated. As mustering officer, and in other ways, he rendered important service in expediting the military preparations of the State, and the command of the Seventeenth Massachusetts Volunteers was assigned to him in the autumn of 1861. With the experience gained in active service, and by unremitting care, he soon made it one of the most efficient in the field, and while stationed at Baltimore it often elicited praise for its precision and promptness in evolutions and thoroughness of discipline. The regiment took part in establishing tranquillity in the Eastern counties of Maryland; and in the protection of Newbern, after its occupation, for a long period was of use in securing that important stronghold for our arms. Col. Amory, acting as Brigadier under General Foster in the reconnoissance in force into the interior in 1862, commanded some four thousand men, who marched across the country to join the rest of the expedition, which had ascended the river in boats. The unexpected difficulties of the way impeded their progress, and rendered impossible the despatch that was anticipated, but were in exact compliance with the written instructions of General Foster, who in general orders subsequently allowed that no blame was attached to Col. Amory for any delay. When Newbern was attacked, although the forces under his command had been greatly reduced, he enlisted a large number of the noncom-

batants of the post to man the forts, and the enemy were compelled to retire discomfited, without effecting their object. (See Gen. Butler's recommendation for Brevet, and Col. Franklin's letter.)

During the Summer of 1864, he had command at Beaufort, at the mouth of the Bay, below Newbern, and towards its close the yellow fever, introduced, as was supposed, from Wilmington, made its appearance there. His wife fell an early victim to the disease on the third of October, and on the day of her funeral Col. Amory was also attacked, and died on the 7th.

We close this account of a gallant officer, who, if not thus cut off in the prime of his manhood, might have been justly expected to attain distinction in his profession, with the following tribute. It comes from one who had favorable opportunity for forming a just estimate of the good qualities which endeared both Col. Amory and his wife to all within the sphere of their hospitality and kindness.

"The death, by yellow fever, at Beaufort, N. C., of Col. T. I. C. Amory, 17th Mass. Vols., preceded by that of his lovely and devoted wife, has filled with grief many hearts in this community. No one ever knew either but to love and respect them, and all who remember their hospitable and kindly home at Newbern, will sincerely mourn the desolation which has fallen.

"Those who have been in intimate personal and official relations with Col. Amory, will bear witness to the rectitude and manliness of his character, combined with a gentleness almost feminine. A soldier of dauntless courage, there was yet in his nature such a shrinking from the appearance of bravado or the suspicion of ostentation, that a cursory observer would never suspect the lion-heart that lay under an exterior so gentle and refined. If through delicacy of perception, the most unselfish consideration for the feelings of others, a courtesy of manner the perfection of simplicity and kindness, combined with a loftiness of mind above every thing small or mean, give a title to the 'grand old name of gentleman,' then no man, living or dead, deserves it better than the brave and accomplished officer who is the subject of this obituary.

"It may be said of him and of his wife, in the touching words of the Psalmist:—"They were lovely in their lives, and in their deaths they were not divided."

Bates, Joshua, at London, Eng., Sept. 24, 1864, a. 76. He was the only son of Col. Joshua Bates (who died in 1804), and was born in Weymouth, Mass., in 1788. At fifteen years of age he entered the counting house of Wm. R. Gray, of this city, where he soon attracted the notice of his father's employer, the well known William Gray, by whom he was sent to Europe during the last war, to attend to complicated business matters.

In 1826 Mr. Bates formed a copartnership in London with John Baring, under the firm of Bates & Baring, and was subsequently, with his partner, taken into the great house of Baring Brothers & Co. In its management he assumed a leading part, and the influence of his sagacity, judgment, enterprise and integrity was felt in every part of the business world. A signal proof of the confidence he had universally inspired was exhibited in his appointment, in 1854, as umpire between the American and English commissioners who had been intrusted with full powers to make a final settlement of the claims of citizens of the United States against the English government, and of subjects of Great Britain against the American Government, with special reference to spoliations committed during the war of 1812. His decisions were completely satisfactory.

To the citizens of Boston the memory of Mr. Bates will be forever endeared as the chief and probably most influential donor of our Public Library. When he heard, in 1852, of the proposal to establish such an institution, he wrote immediately to the Mayor, offering to contribute $50,000 in aid of the object. Besides this he collected and forwarded to the library between twenty and thirty thousand volumes. The work which he thus wrought will constitute a monument as durable as the civilization of this community, and a fountain of good whose influence is incalculable.

Not the least among the virtues of Mr. Bates, was his steady, fervent patriotism. Neither long absence nor interests elsewhere had in the least impaired his devotion to the land of his birth; and from the outbreak of the present rebellion to the hour of his death he left no opportunity unimproved of throwing his influence and his efforts in aid of our Government.

In 1813, Mr. Bates married Miss Lucretia Augusta Sturgis, of this city. This lady died not long since. His only son lost his life by a distressing accident in hunting. His only daughter is Madame Van der Weyer, the wife of the distinguished diplomatist, M. Sylvain Van der Weyer, who has for many years

represented the Belgian government at the Court of St. James. Madame Van der Weyer has several children living.

Botsford, Hon. William, at West Cock, Sackville, New Brunswick, May 8, 1864, in the 92d year of his age. He was born at New Haven, Con., April, 1773.

He was the son of Hon. Amos Botsford, b. at Newtown, Con., 31 Jan., 1744, Y. C. 1763, whose "adhesion to his allegiance in the Revolutionary war forced him from his native home, but who was appointed, 1782, by Sir Guy Carleton, an agent for the loyalists who were then embarking at New York, to seek an asylum in Nova Scotia, and arrived at Annapolis, with the first Fleet, in the Autumn of that year. On the erection of the Province, he represented the County of Westmoreland, and was elected Speaker by the first House of Assembly in 1786. He was afterwards re-elected by each successive House, until his death, 14 Sept., 1812."

The mother of Hon. William Botsford was Sarah Chandler, born at New Haven, Con., 9 March, 1752, dau. of Col. Joshua Chandler, Esq., of New Haven, Con. (a loyalist and a refugee), by his wife Sarah Miles of New Haven. Sarah Chandler was grand dau. of Joshua[4] Chandler, of Woodstock, Con., by his wife Elizabeth Cutler, of Medway, Mass. She was great grand dau. of Judge John[3] Chandler, of Woodstock, by his wife Mary Raymond of New London; and gr. gr. grand dau. of Deacon John[2] Chandler, of Woodstock, Con., son of William and Annis Chandler, of Roxbury, Mass., by his wife Elizabeth Douglas.

At the age of 9 years, William Botsford accompanied his parents to Annapolis; but was afterwards sent back to Con., and fitted to enter Yale College under the instruction of Rev. Eleazer Goodrich, of Durham. Graduating in 1792, he went home and pursued the study of Law, partly with Hon. Jona. Bliss, Chief Justice of the Province of N. B. He was admitted to the bar in 1795, and commenced the practice of his profession at St. John, N. B. In 1803, he was appointed Judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court, over which he presided until 1807, when, at the request of his father, he removed from St. John to West Cock, his father's seat in Westmoreland county, resigning this position.

On the death of his father, in 1812, he succeeded him in the representation of the county in the Assembly of the Province. In 1817, he was elected Speaker of the House, and continued so by re-election till 1823, when he was promoted to the Executive and Legislative Council. In 1817, he was appointed Solicitor-General, and he held this position till his elevation to the bench of the Supreme Court in 1823. In this office he remained twenty two years. His hearing having then become slightly impaired, he resigned his seat on the bench; and during the remainder of his life, resided on his estates at West Cock, active in promoting the public welfare, and especially interested in the advancement of agriculture. In 1802, Judge Botsford married Sarah Lowell Hazen, dau. of Hon. William Hazen, and wid. of Thos. Murray, Esq. Her death occurred 4 May, 1850, at the age of 74 years, leaving 8 sons and 2 daughters.

"The late Hon. William Botsford was a noble specimen of a man, and his heart was warm with love to all." c.

Bulkley, James Eleazer, died at St. Luke's Hospital, N. Y., Oct. 18, 1864, of injuries received on the New York and New Haven Railroad, Oct. 10th, a. 23; son of George Bulkley, of Southport, Conn.

Chandler, Rev. Amariah, D.D., Greenfield, Mass., Oct. 20, a. 82. He was born in Deerfield, Oct. 27, 1782, removing at the age of five years with his parents to Shelburne, where he lived till manhood, preparing for college with his pastor, Rev. Dr. Packard; grad. at Burlington, Vt., in 1807, studied theology with Dr. P., licensed by the Franklin Association in 1808, ord. as pastor in Waitsfield, Vt., Feb. 7, 1810, dismissed from thence Feb. 3, 1830, supplying the church in Hardwick, Vt., for some two years, and installed in Greenfield, Oct. 24, 1832. His funeral was attended in his church, Oct. 24th, just thirty-two years from the day of his installation.

He received his doctorate from the University of Vt., in 1846, was a delegate to the convention for the revision of the Massachusetts State Constitution in 1853, published several valuable addresses and sermons, was highly esteemed and his counsel extensively sought among the ministers and churches of Vermont during his residence of twenty-two years in that State, and was venerated and beloved in all the region of his nativity as a noble specimen of patriarchal dignity and puritanical piety. He was thrice married. His children and descendants are widely scattered.

Curtis, Hon. Charles Pelham, Boston, Oct. 4, 1864, a. 72. He was b. in Boston, June 22, 1792; grad. H. C. 1811. After leaving college he studied law with the late Hon. William Sullivan, and established himself in the practice of his profession in his native city. He held a prominent

rank at the Suffolk Bar, and was the first Solicitor appointed under the city charter. He was a member of the Common Council from Ward 7 in 1823, '24, '25 and '26, and was a representative in the State Legislature in 1842. He was a valuable and much respected citizen, of great moral worth.

He married, 5th March, 1816, Anna Whroe, daughter of Col. William Scollay, of Boston, by whom he had five children.

EDGERLY, Mrs. Mary, Barnstead, N. H., 10th Sept., 1864, æ. 93 yrs. 7 mos.; widow of Dea. Ezekiel Edgerly, of Barnstead. She was born 16th Feb., 1771, the eighth and youngest child of Isaac[5] Eastman, of Salisbury, Ms., born 1st Mar., 1729–30, whose wife was Anna, b. 7th Jan., 1729–30, dau. of Ephraim and Rachel Browne, of South Hampton. Isaac[5] was the son of John[4] Eastman, of S., b. 27th Dec., 1701, whose wife was Martha Fitts, b. Jan. 18, 1701–2, dau. of Richard and Sarah Fitts, of S. John[4] was son of John[3] Eastman, of S., born 24th Aug., 1675, whose wife was Huldah Kingsbury, of Haverhill; John[3] was son of John[2] Eastman, of S., b. 9th Mar., 1640–1, by second wife Mary, dau. of William and Elizabeth Boyington, of Rowley, to whom he was married 5th Nov., 1670. His first wife was Hannah Hele (Healey), whom he mar. 27th Oct., 1665. John[2] was son of Roger[1] Eastman, born in Scotland, 1611 (whose wife was Sarah ——, born 1621), and one of the early settlers of Salisbury. N. F. B.

GREENLEAF, Benjamin, at Bradford, Mass., October 29, a. 78. He was the eldest son of Caleb[6] and Susannah (Emerson) Greenleaf, and was born in the West Parish of Haverhill, Mass., Sept. 25, 1786. His New England descent was from Edmund[1] Greenleaf, of Newbury, Mass., by his wife Sarah, through Stephen,[2] by 1st wife Elizabeth Coffin; Samuel,[3] by w. Sarah Kent; John,[4] styled Jr., by w. Abigail; Timothy,[5] by w. Susannah Greenleaf; and Caleb,[6] above, his father.

He grad. at Dart. Coll. in 1813. From Dec. 1814, to April 1836, he was Preceptor of Bradford Academy. He afterwards established and took charge of the Bradford Teachers' Seminary, which occupied most of his time for nine years. It is stated that during his connection with the Academy and Seminary the number of his pupils was about 3000, of whom more than 150 entered college and upwards of 40 became clergymen. Many of them have arrived at distinction in the various walks of life. He was active in the formation of the American Institute of Instruction and the Essex County Teachers' Association. Of the latter he was president 4 years, and of the former was an officer for a long time. He was many years president of the board of Trustees of Bradford Academy, and represented Bradford in the Mass. Gen. Court, 1837–9, 3 years. His Arithmetics and other mathematical works have made his name widely known in this country. He m. Lucretia Kimball, by whom he had 9 ch., of whom 6 died in infancy.

"His last days were peaceful and happy. Sinking gradually into the arms of the Great Destroyer, strength and memory failing, he was firm in his trust in God, and expressed himself as fully willing to depart."

HUNTINGTON, Rev. Dan, Hadley, Mass., Oct. 30, a. 90. He was the third son and youngest child of William[3] and Bethiah (Throop) Huntington, and was born in Lebanon, Conn., Oct. 11, 1774. It is conjectured that his immigrant ancestor was Simon[1] Huntington, who married, probably, Margaret Baret, in England. It is supposed that Simon[1] died on his voyage to this country. His son Simon,[2] m. Sarah Clark, dau. of Joseph Clark, of Windsor, Conn. Their son Samuel[3] m. Mary Clark, dau. probably of William Clark, of Wethersfield. Samuel[3] had Samuel,[4] who by wife Hannah (Metcalf) had William,[5] the father of Rev. Dan[6] Huntington.

Mr. Huntington graduated at Yale College in 1794, and at the time of his death was, with two exceptions, the oldest surviving graduate of Yale: Hon. David S. Boardman, of New Milford, Conn., who graduated in 1793, and his (Mr. H.'s) classmate, Hon. Ezekiel Bacon, of Utica, New York, being the only survivors who graduated previously or contemporary with him. He was one of the first three tutors who gave instruction in Williams College, having been appointed in 1794, and held the office two years, when he resigned and was appointed the same year in Yale College under Dr. Dwight, who was his intimate personal friend. In 1797, he was ordained pastor by the Congregational church in Litchfield, Conn., being the immediate predecessor of the elder Dr. Beecher, and continued pastor there until 1809. Afterwards he had a parish in Middletown. In 1816 he removed to Massachusetts, and continued to reside in Hadley, where he m. Jan. 1, 1801, Elizabeth Whiting, only dau. of Charles and Elizabeth Porter Phelps, of Hadley. They had 11 children, 7 sons and 4 daus. The eldest is the Hon. Charles Phelps,

one of the Judges of the Superior Court for Suffolk co., Mass.; the youngest, the Rev. Frederick Dan Huntington, of this city. Among his printed discourses are two "Election Sermons," one preached before the Governor and Legislature of Connecticut in 1819, and the other in Massachusetts in 1821. For the occasion of the 80th anniversary of his birth, Oct. 11, 1855, he prepared for his children and grandchildren a sermon, which is a very pleasant and fitting memorial of the venerable man. This sermon, with another upon the word "LEBANON," in the eighth verse of the fourth Song of Solomon, and several notes of interest to the family for whom they were prepared, were printed. A sermon, preached by him in Wethersfield, was also given to the press. See *Genealogical Memoir of the Huntington Family*, by Rev. E. B. Huntington, A. M., Stamford, Conn., 1863, 8vo. pp. 428, noticed in the Register. (*Ante*, xvii. 377.)

LOWELL, Brig.-Gen. Charles Russell, Jr., died Oct. 20, 1864, in consequence of wounds received in Gen. Sheridan's battle at Cedar Creek, Va., a. 29. He was born in Boston, Jan. 2, 1835, son of Charles Russell Lowell, and grandson of the late Rev. Charles Lowell, D.D. His elder and only brother, Lieut. James Jackson Lowell, of the 20th Mass. Volunteers, was mortally wounded at Nelson's Farm, before Richmond, July 4, 1862.

Charles was educated at the Boston Latin School, where he was first in his class, and graduated from Harvard College, with the highest honors, in 1854. After leaving college, he soon decided on being a master machinist, and was for some time in the Ames Works at Chicopee, working, tool in hand, all day long, and at night studying the higher mathematics. Thence he went to the rolling mills in Trenton, N. J., but his health failing, he visited Europe, being absent nearly two years. Although he went abroad an invalid, his indomitable energy would not let him rest. He became accomplished in the languages and literatures of France, Italy, and Germany, a student of art, and brought home from his travels a wide and various culture, such as very few men of his age possess. It may be fitly mentioned here that he passed the winter of 1856-7 in Rome, among other friends, with Stephen G. Perkins and Wm. Lowell Putnam, two of his kinsmen who have since given up pure and heroic lives for their country.

Upon his return, he was employed in the West, upon the Burlington and Missouri River railroad, and in the spring of 1861 was superintending iron works in the Cumberland Valley, in Maryland. When the government called for volunteers after the firing on Fort Sumter, his men enlisted, and he started for Washington. He arrived in Baltimore on the night of April 19th, after the 6th Massachusetts regiment had been fired upon, and made his way to Washington though all public communication was interrupted, and was probably the first man to offer his services to the Secretary of War. He was at once employed on important duties, and was soon commissioned Captain in the 6th U. S. Regular Cavalry. He entered on the Peninsular campaign in General Stoneman's command, and, gaining high distinction there, was taken by General McClellan on his staff, upon the departure of the French Princes. In this capacity he remained until his return to Massachusetts, in November, 1862, to organize the 2d Massachusetts Cavalry. For bravery in the battle of Antietam, he was selected to carry the captured standards to Washington, and was recommended for promotion in the Regular Army, by the General commanding.

While in Boston, raising the 2d Cavalry, he gave a signal proof of his cool and intrepid resolution, by the manner in which he faced a band of mutineers, and quelled them by shooting their ringleader, a vindication of authority most painful to himself, for he had a deep respect for the sanctity of life, but most salutary to the cause of good order, not in his regiment only, but in the community.

Leaving the camp at Readville in the early summer of 1863, he was stationed at Vienna, in Virginia, with the exception of a period during which he was in command of the dismounted camp, near Washington, and during the larger portion of the time, having a brigade of cavalry under him, has been actively engaged in pursuing Mosby's guerillas, to whom his name has been a terror.

In the previous victories of General Sheridan in Shenandoah valley, Colonel Lowell has been highly distinguished for fearless intrepidity, being recommended for promotion by his superior officers after the battle of Berryville. He has had twelve horses shot under him since the opening of the present campaign, and has performed countless feats of distinguished daring.

A little more than a year since, he married a sister of Colonel Robert G. Shaw, who fell at the head of the 54th Massachusetts, before Fort Wagner.

Col. Lowell was in every way a man

of remarkable powers. A clear, strong writer, brilliant in conversation, a delightful companion, genial, fresh, and full of life, his social qualities were eminent and rare. By his strict discipline in the camp and bravery in the field he won such praise from regular officers as few have received who have entered the army from civil life, while his men idolized him and would follow him to the death. The high-toned honor which marked his character, the integrity of his judgments, the force of his energy, his many accomplishments, gave him a great influence among his comrades, and would have adorned any rank to which his military genius might have raised him.

He was commissioned as Brigadier General a short time before he expired, on the recommendation and request of Gen. Sheridan.

Odin, John, M.D., at Somerville, Mass., Sept. 3d, 1864, a. 56 years. He was the only son of the late John Odin, many years a merchant of Boston, and Harriet T. (Walter) Odin;—was born Jan. 16, 1808. The genealogies of the Odin and Walter families will be found by reference to vols. vii., viii., xii. of the Register. A graduate of Harvard University (1830), he studied medicine, and practised nearly thirty years, with success, in Boston.

No one who knew Dr. Odin will fail to remember his Christian kindness of heart, his sterling integrity, and his skill and urbanity as a physician. For a series of years he was a great sufferer from a malady originally incurred in the exercise of his profession, which proved to be incurable. In the hope of relief he visited Europe a few years ago, but obtained only temporary alleviation. He served the city several years as a member of the Common Council; and as one of the Committee of Public Schools—in which he took a great interest—was long assiduous and influential. He also served several sessions, with credit, in the House of Representatives of the State Legislature. K.

Paine, Mrs. Betsey, at Freetown, Mass., Oct. 12th, 1864; widow of Mr. Job Paine, in the 85th year of her age. She was born at Freetown, April 31, 1780, and married Nov. 1, 1801. Was a daughter of Warden and Susannah (Brett) Paine, grand daughter of Ralph and Elizabeth (Harlow) Paine, great grand daughter of Thomas and Susannah (Haskell) Paine, and great-great grand daughter of Ralph Paine and Dorithy his wife, who settled in Freetown in 1688.

On the maternal side she was a grand daughter of Rev. Silas Brett, settled as a Congregational minister at Freetown in 1747, great grand daughter of Seth and Sarah (Alden) Brett, of Bridgewater, great-great grand daughter of Dea. Nathaniel and Sarah (Hayward) Brett, and great-great-great grand daughter of Elder Wm. Brett, who is thought to have emigrated from Kent, in England, and was at Duxbury, Mass., in 1645, and one of the original proprietors of Bridgewater. E. W. P.

Peirce, Capt. Ethan, at Lakeville, Mass., Oct. 9th, 1864, in the 79th year of his age. He was born in Middleborough Dec. 29th, 1785, and was the eldest son of Job and Betty (Paine) Peirce, grand son of Elkanah and Hannah (Eddy) Peirce, great grand son of Isaac Peirce, jr., of Middleborough, great-great grand son of Isaac Peirce, sen., of Duxbury, and great-great-great grand son of Abraham Peirce of Plymouth.

On the maternal side, Capt. Peirce was a grand son of Job and Hannah (Terry) Paine, great grand son of Thomas and Susannah (Haskell) Paine, and great-great grand son of Ralph Paine of Freetown.

He owned and occupied the farm upon which Isaac Peirce settled in 1710, and his house was upon the site of that of the latter. The house of his grand father, Elkanah, is still standing, and retains in use some of its diamond glass. E. W. P.

Pope, Col. William, Boston, of bilious colic, Nov. 6, a. 77 yrs., 7 mos., 7 days. He was the eldest son of Samuel Ward and Mary (Wood) Pope, and was born in Charleston, S. C., March 30, 1787. He was of the sixth generation in descent from John, 2d, and Margaret Pope of Dorchester, Mass., through Ralph[2] and his wife Rachel Neale, Dr. Ralph[3] and Rebecca Stubbs his wife, Frederick[4] and wife Mary Cole, Samuel Ward[5] Pope and Mary Wood, as above. His parents usually visited the old homestead of the Popes at Stoughton, annually, and in one of these visits from Charleston it was proposed that William should remain with his grandfather Frederick, who was quite desirous of having his grandson with him.

Both the parents of William died in April 1797, when he was ten years old. He continued, therefore, with his grandfather in Stoughton, till he was 18 years old, and then went to Dorchester to reside with his uncles, Frederick and William Pope, who were actively engaged in the lumber business. (See Register, xiv. page 372). At the age of about 21,

he went to Machias, in the District of Maine, and established himself in the same business in Nov., 1807. He was married Sept. 27, 1810, by Rev. Charles Lowell, D.D., to Peggy Dawes Billings, dau. of William Billings of Boston, the distinguished musical composer, publisher and teacher. He lived in Machias thirty-four years, and during that time was actively engaged in business. He was for several years Colonel of a regiment in Maine, and declined a nomination as Brigadier General; he was one of the Selectmen of Machias, was a Justice of the Peace many years, and was one of Gov. Kent's council. He removed to Boston in April, 1841. In 1844, he was in the Common Council of the city; subsequently four years in the Board of Aldermen; two years in the Massachusetts House of Representatives; he was a Director of the Boylston Bank since its organization in 1845, until 1861, and was once elected President of the Bank, which office he declined.

When he removed to Boston he took with him his wife and two daus., and three youngest sons, and left in East Machias his four eldest sons to carry on the business there. Since then the business of Wm. Pope & Sons has been quite extended: the lumber business in connection with the firm was carried on at East and West Machias, Whitneyville, and Columbia on Pleasant River, Me.; San Francisco, Puget Sound and Washington Territory. Shipbuilding was also carried on by the firm at East Machias. Ships, barques, brigs, schooners, &c., built and employed by them, have been engaged in the coasting trade, and in foreign trade with China, the East Indies, Sandwich Islands and Australia. In Nov., 1861, the senior partner, Col. William Pope, of Boston, retired from the company.

Mrs. Pope died in Boston, Feb. 8, 1862, after a sickness of twenty years, a. 73 yrs., 11 mos., leaving seven children, five sons and two daughters. Her son, Samuel W. Pope, died in East Machias, Feb. 1. 1862, seven days before his mother.

"Col. Pope was noted for his modesty, having little faith in noise and presumption; while, with this trait, he showed some of the best elements of character—strength, persistence, plainness, integrity, love of country and all public interests, practical religion, sincere and enduring friendship, and great domestic affection. His piety was simple, central, real." (See *Genealogy of a portion of the Pope Family*, published by him in 1862, 8vo. pp. 68.)

Robinson, Hon. John Paul, at the McLean Asylum, Somerville, Oct. 20, a. 64. He was born at Dover, N. H., March 16, 1800, and grad. H. C. 1823; studied law in the office of Hon. Daniel Webster, commenced practice in Lowell, and rose to some distinction in his profession. He represented that city in both branches of the State legislature. At the commencement of the Mexican war, he was a whig in politics, but becoming dissatisfied with the course of Gov. Briggs, he joined the democrats.

Russell, Brigadier-General David Allen, killed near Winchester, Va., Sept. 19, 1864, a. 44. He was the son of David and Alida (Lansing) Russell, and was born in Salem, Washington County, N. Y., Dec. 10, 1820. He attended the Washington Academy in his native place and the Academy at Castleton, Vt.; entered the Military Academy at West Point to gratify the wishes of his father, was graduated from there July 1st, 1845, and breveted 2d Lieut. in the 1st Infantry. He was ordered directly to Fort Scott Indian Territory. Thence with his Regiment, he was ordered to Mexico at the outbreak of the Mexican war. He filled the position of Commissary of a detachment of 1100 men, which went under Major Laly to the city of Mexico. At Peubla he had a horse shot under him. At the battle of Puenta National, the artillery officers having all been shot, he commanded the artillery. During the war in Mexico, he also filled the positions of Quartermaster and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General. At the close of the war, he was ordered on recruiting service in Syracuse, New York, where he remained two years, and thence, with his company, was ordered to Mackinaw, where he was stationed one year. Nov. 20th, 1852, he sailed from New York for Oregon, and took part in all the Indian fights which then disturbed that Territory. He was made Captain in the 4th Infantry, June 22, 1854. In Nov., 1861, he returned to New York. He took command of the 7th Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers in February, 1862, and the highly efficient condition and reputation of that regiment were mainly owing to him. Through the advance up the peninsula, at his own request, he skirmished his regiment in advance of our forces. For his distinguished services there, he was made Major in the 8th Infantry. He was appointed to the command of the 3d brigade, 1st division, 6th corps, on the day preceding the first battle of Fredericksburg. At the second battle of Fredericksburg, he, with his brigade, was selected to lead the advance

in pontoons at "Franklin's Crossing." This he executed in his usual intrepid style, and was himself almost the first to land under a severe fire from the enemy. In the trying position of the 6th corps at Salem Heights, he was everywhere vigilant and conspicuous. In June following, he was selected to command a force of 3000 picked men from the Army of the Potomac, who went to support the cavalry in the fight at Brandy Station. The assault upon the enemy's works at Rappahannock Station, Nov. 7th, 1863, was planned and led by him. Here he was severely wounded in the foot. On Friday, May 6th, 1864, when in the second day's fighting in the Wilderness, the right of the 6th corps was driven in, and Seymour and Shaller had been captured, the coolness, energy and ability of General Russell alone saved the entire corps from destruction. No other general officer was to be found upon the field, and he assumed command, rallied and reorganized the broken brigades, and established new and secure lines. May 9th, he was appointed to the command of the 1st division of the 6th corps. At Coal Harbor, while urging his men to the assault, he was severely wounded through the right fore-arm, but refused to quit the field. At the battle of Winchester on Monday, Sept. 19th, it is conceded that he saved the day and won for us that glorious victory. Our centre was crushed in; the entire 19th corps and one division of the 6th corps had broken. Gen. Russell said to one of his staff, "Somebody must go in there at once," and immediately hurled his division against the advancing foe. His orders were, as always, prompt and decisive. The 37th Mass., only 125 strong, but armed with the Spencer ("seven shooter") rifle, was ordered to the right to drive a brigade and a half of rebels from a strong position on a wooded knoll —and they did it. Whilst giving his orders, General Russell received a bullet in the right side, which passed nearly through his body, inflicting a mortal wound. But he repressed any cry of pain, stuffed his shirt into the wound, put spurs to his horse, and rode the whole length of his division line, giving orders to the officers and exhorting the men. At 20 minutes past 3 P. M., about half an hour after he had received his first wound, a shell burst just in front of him, and a piece, striking him in the left side, tore open his body, and he fell dead from his horse.

He was a genial, warm-hearted, true and courteous gentleman and friend. The officers of his command went to him as to a father for advice and council, and none so ready as he to give it.

His funeral took place in his native village, and his remains lie in the beautiful cemetery at Salem, which is in full view of his old homestead.

TENNEY, Mrs. Harriette Ackland (Bachelder), Boscawen, N. H., Sept. 13, 1864; wife of Hon. Jonathan Tenney, M.A., late Secretary of N. H. Board of Education; now Principal of Elmwood Literary Institute; grad. D. C. 1843.

Mrs. T. was the only child of Dr. Calvin Bachelder, b. Pittsfield, N. H., son of Jacob and Mary (Cleaveland) Bachelder, direct descendant of Rev. Stephen Bachilor, pastor of the first church in Hampton, N. H. He grad. M.D. at D. C., 1825; married May 1, 1826, Lydia Pettingill (b. Salisbury, N. H., dau. of Capt. Benjamin and Lydia (Sleeper) Pettingill).

Mrs. T. was born at Centre Harbor, N. H., Sept. 28, 1827; educated at Lowell High School and Charlestown Female Seminary; taught, besides elsewhere, in 1851–2–3, with her husband, in Pittsfield, Mass. High School, very successfully.

She was married to Mr. T., in Boston, by Rev. Dr. Kirk, March 20, 1852, and became, by him, mother of the following children—viz.: 1. Calvin Pettingill, b. Concord, N. H., Sept. 2, 1853, d. Boscawen, N. H., July 30, 1859; 2. Harriette Lydia, b. Boscawen, N. H., Dec. 7, 1857; 3. Hermann Jonathan, b. Boscawen, N. H., March 29, 1860; 4. Ellen Celina, b. Boscawen, N. H., June 30, 1864.

She was a woman of feeble constitution of body, strong and highly cultivated mind, tender sensibilities, refined and unostentatious manners, and exalted christian virtues. T.

WALDO, Rev. Daniel, at Syracuse, N. Y., July 30, 1864, a. 101 y. 10 m. 20 d. He was the 9th of 13 children of Zacheus[4] and Tabitha[4] (Kingsbury) Waldo, and was born at Windham (now Scotland), Ct., Sept. 10, 1762. His paternal descent was from Cornelius[1] Waldo of Ipswich, &c., through John,[2] Dea Edward[3] and Zaccheus[4] (*ante*, 76; xviii. 176). His maternal descent was from Henry[1] Kingsbury, of Ipswich, &c. through Joseph,[2] Joseph[3] and Tabitha[4] (*ante*, xiii.).

In 1778, when 16 years old, he was drafted as a soldier for a month's service at New London, and subsequently enlisted for eight months. At Horse Neck he was captured by the tories and carried to New York, where he was confined about two months in the far-famed "Sugar House." On being exchanged

he returned to his father's farm. At about the age of twenty, he became hopefully a true Christian, and resolved to devote himself to the ministry. He prepared for college with Rev. Dr. Chas. Backus, of Somers, entered Yale in 1784 and grad. in 1788. He studied theology under Rev. Dr. Levi Hart, of Preston, and after about a year was licensed to preach by the Association of Windham County. He preached his first sermon at South Mansfield. After this he preached three months in Bristol, in Cornwall, and in Torrington, successively; and then passed some two or three months at West Hartford, continuing his studies under Rev. Dr. Perkins. He was ordained, May 24, 1792, over the Congregational Church in West Suffield, where he remained 18 years. On leaving Suffield he went to Columbia and preached a few Sabbaths; thence he went to Westchester, a parish of Colchester, where he preached three months, and thence to Salem, Ct., where he preached six or eight months. He supplied the pulpit at Cambridgeport, Mass., for a year (1810–11), and then went under the patronage of the Evangelical Missionary Society to Rhode Island, where he labored nine years, till 1820. Then for a few months he supplied the pulpit at Harvard, Mass., after which he returned to Ct. and became pastor of the church in Exeter, where he remained twelve years. In 1835, he removed to the State of New York, his son having settled there a short time before; and there, except three or four months spent in Eastbury, Ct., he passed the residue of his days. He was not settled in the ministry after this, but was employed as supply in various places. He was stationed as a missionary at Victory for three years. In 1846, he went to Geddes to live with his son, and in 1856 the family removed to Syracuse. On the 22d Dec., 1856, he was chosen chaplain of the U. S. House of Representatives, and was re-elected next year. His last sermon was preached after he entered his 102d year. He enjoyed comfortable health till, about the beginning of July, he fell down stairs, and thereby received a shock from which he never recovered. Mr. Waldo was a great reader, and possessed a mind naturally clear and well balanced, with little of the metaphysical or the imaginative. He was one of the most contented of mortals; and a spirit eminently kind and genial, a keen wit and large stores of knowledge, made him a most agreeable companion. He m. in 1791, Mary Hanchett, of Suffield, by whom he had three sons, one of whom, John Milton, grad. at H. C. 1818, and d. 1820.

The *Willimantic Journal*, of Aug. 11, 1864, contains obituaries by Mr. Weaver, the editor, and Rev. W. B. Sprague, D.D., of Albany, which we have used in preparing this notice.

Wells, Col. George D., was killed in an engagement at Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 13, 1864, aged 38. He was a native of Greenfield, Mass., son of the late Daniel Wells, Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas. After completing his studies, he was a law partner of Hon. D. W. Alvord for several years, and represented that district in the Legislature in 1859, but subsequently removed to Boston, where he received the appointment of Justice of the Police Court. When the war broke out, his martial ardor impelled him to enter the service of his country, and by a special act of the Legislature his seat on the Justices' bench was temporarily filled. He was commissioned May 22, 1861, as Lieut. Colonel of the 1st Massachusetts regiment, and shared in all the battles of that gallant corps until he was appointed Colonel of the 34th, July 1, 1862. He made that regiment one of the best in the service. For proficiency in drill and thorough discipline it was a model regiment.

The military qualifications of Col. Wells were soon appreciated by his superior officers, and for some months past he has had a brigade command.

As an illustration of his faithfulness to duty, it may be mentioned that during his whole term of service of over three years he has not had a furlough. He was ordered to Massachusetts for a few weeks in 1862, while his new regiment was organizing, which was the only time that he revisited his home during his service.

As a man and a citizen his loss will be felt no less severely here than in the army. His genial temperament, noble impulses, and strict integrity, gained him a host of friends, and his brilliant intellect afforded promise of a bright future even in civil life. On the roll of our martyred heroes his name will rank among the highest for all the qualities of a citizen, a soldier and a patriot.

Whitcomb, Capt. George F., of Boston, killed while gallantly leading his company at the battle of Cedar Creek (Va.), Oct. 19, a. 27. He first went out as a private in the 5th Mass. Reg., and was in the first Bull Run battle. Subsequently he was ap. 2d lieut. in the 30th Reg., and rose by merit to the rank of captain. He was present at the surren-

der of Fort Philip and the occupation of New Orleans; and participated in the battles of Baton Rouge and Donaldsonville and the siege of Port Hudson. His fidelity, bravery and capacity have made for him an honorable record.

WINSLOW, Rev. Gordon, M.D. D.D., was lost overboard from a steamer of the Sanitary Commission, near the mouth of the Potomac, on the morning of June 7, 1864. At the time he had in charge a wounded son, Col. Cleveland Winslow. (See next obituary notice.) The body of the father was not recovered.

Gordon Winslow was born in Williston, Vt., in 1804. He was of the eighth generation in descent from Edward Winslow, of Droitwich, Eng., through his son, Kenelm,[2] of Marshfield, Mass. (brother of Gov. Edward Winslow, of Plymouth), Nathaniel,[3] Kenelm,[4] Nathaniel,[5] Nathaniel,[6] thus far of Marshfield, Nathaniel,[7] of Salisbury, Ct., father of Rev. Gordon Winslow. (See *Register*, xvii. 159.) One of his brothers was the Rev. Myron Winslow, D.D. LL.D., of India; another, the late Rev. Hubbard Winslow, D.D., of New York City. Dr. Winslow prepared for college at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., and graduated at Yale College. His theological course of study was also pursued at New Haven. Some time after his entrance into public life, as a Congregational minister, his attention was drawn to the Episcopal Church, and he received Holy Orders from Bishop Griswold, Boston, in May, 1836. He was first settled as rector, in Troy, where he had charge of St. John's Parish from 1836 to 1838, when he accepted the rectorship of Trinity Church, Elmira, N. Y., where he remained till 1841. He then assumed the pastoral care of St. Ann's Parish, Annapolis, Md., then one of the most flourishing churches in the State. His health requiring a change of air, he removed to Staten Island, in 1845, and for several years was rector of St. Paul's Parish, and Chaplain of the quarantine. During the fearful outbreaks of yellow fever, Dr. Winslow kept his post while others fled, and often attended hundreds of cases in a single month. While a resident on the island, he paid much attention to scientific matters, and furnished articles for the reviews and press, carrying on a large correspondence with various scientific bodies, among which was the Smithsonian Institute, of which he was a member. Several important inventions were made by him. His pulpit efforts were attended with a very considerable degree of success, and as a pastor he was efficient, active, faithful. He labored earnestly for the welfare and improvement of his parish. The inhabitants of Staten Island gratefully recall his frequent services in their behalf. For the improvement of society, the advancement of religious interests, such as the building of roads and planning matters of public convenience throughout the island, he was ever willing to lend his services.

Dr. Winslow was the first Chaplain commissioned from the State of New York. For two years he accompanied the famous Duryea Zouaves throughout all their heroic and brilliant career. As was said of him by one who was with that regiment and corps, in a letter to a New York daily paper, "he was foremost with the regiment in every engagement, and his bravery and great kindliness of heart and words, and acts, won the love of every officer and soldier." He was among the first to perceive the benefits of a Sanitary Commission, and during the last year had been almost wholly occupied in its service as the Inspector of the army of the Potomac. His family have all been engaged in the service; his wife ministering to the sick and wounded soldiers, and both his sons as officers in the army. Dr. Winslow, as he said, had enlisted for the war, and he gave up all in its service, even to the laying down of his life.

The intellectual make of Gordon Winslow was after the fashion of his fathers. He possessed a vigorous and fertile mind, and his attainments were large and comprehensive. He was skilled in the various branches of science. During the war his engineering capacities were often called into play; and in surgery, mineralogy, geology, etc. he was well versed. He possessed one of the finest private cabinets of mineralogy in the country. Great ingenuity manifested itself in the beautiful workmanship of his hands, which adorned his cottage walls. His social nature was full to the brim of all that is acceptable and winning, but destitute of all that is repulsive. How many recall his intercourse with society, his gifts of conversation, his attractive manners! Modesty and grace, dignity and affability, combined with an easy flow of wit and pathos, made him a welcome visitor to many firesides and festive boards. His stock of anecdote and fund of apt illustration often gathered a group around him by the campfire at night, when the din of battle was hushed, to hear his words of wit and counsel.

From the many notices of the death of Dr. Winslow which have appeared,

we select from one of them a few brief lines. L. A. Hendrick, Esq., of the New York *Herald*, remarks: "A more popular and useful chaplain has not been in the service. As Inspector of the Sanitary Commission, for the past year, another and harder sphere of duty was his, but marked by the same fidelity to the trusts reposed in him, the same enlarged benevolence, the same unintermitted industry." The personal appearance of Dr. Winslow was very striking. Again we quote from the same writer. "No bust of any ancient Grecian or Roman hero presented a more finely moulded head than that of Dr. Winslow, and his long flowing gray beard, dark gray eyes of tender but penetrative expression, and straight and well-built frame, although past sixty years of age, suggested him as a type, in these days of effeminate degeneracy, rarely seen, of those great old philosophers who once walked the streets of Carthage and Rome."

Winslow, Col. Cleveland, of the 5th N. Y. (Duryea Zouaves), at Alexandria, July 7th, from a wound received near Mechanicsville, Va., June 2d. Funeral services from Trinity Church, New York city; buried at Greenwood Cemetery.

Col. Cleveland Winslow was born in Medford, Mass., and had attained his 29th year at the time of his death. He was the eldest son of the late Rev. Gordon Winslow, D.D., and nephew of the late Rev. Dr. Hubbard Winslow, of New York. He was engaged in mercantile pursuits in that city when the war broke out. His connection with the city militia, and attainments in military science, fitted him for the service, and he raised a company of men and departed with the famous Duyrea Zouaves, and for two years continued with them in all their engagements. On the Peninsula he frequently led the regiment, and after the battle of Antietam was unanimously elected Colonel. About a year ago he returned with his regiment from the war. He immediately recruited another Zouave regiment, and for the past year has been in all the battles of the Army of the Potomac up to the last fatal battle near Mechanicsville. In a letter to his afflicted mother just before his death, Major-Gen. Warren remarks, "I have never known a braver officer on the field of battle," and Gen. McClellan, in a letter, expresses his "heart-felt sympathy and regret for the gallant Colonel." He had an earnest, well-balanced and strongly-moulded mind, faithful and true to the principles of honor and integrity, an affectionate and generous disposition, and a social nature which made friends wherever he moved. As a soldier, he was tried and true, brave, and yet not rash, a strict disciplinarian, and yet beloved by all his regiment. The regiment was one of the finest which ever marched our streets. Among the last words of the dying officer were those which breathed a wish that he might have lived to see peace and re-union.

NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC-GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

OBITUARIES OF DECEASED MEMBERS.

[Prepared by William B. Trask, Historiographer of the Society.]

Hornblower, Hon. Joseph Courten, LL.D., died in Newark, N.J., June 11, 1864, a. 87. He was born at Second River, now Belleville, N. J., May 6, 1777. His father, the Hon. Josiah Hornblower, was born in Staffordshire, Eng., about 1730, and was one of a large family of civil engineers, whose names were intimately connected with the steam engine, long anterior to the discoveries of Watt. In 1750 he was employed by Col. John Schuyler, the elder, to bring over and put in operation an engine in the Belleville Copper mine, which was the first steam engine, it is said, erected on this continent. He never returned to his native country, but in 1755 married Elizabeth Kingsland, of Lodi, by whom he had a large family of children, the subject of this notice being the youngest. Josiah Hornblower was fond of scientific pursuits, was a man of unblemished integrity, and of the highest estimation among his fellow citizens. Having ardently espoused the cause of the colonies in the revolution, he was frequently honored with the public confidence by positions in the legislature, the courts, and finally in the old Congress, to which he was appointed a delegate from New Jersey in 1785. The Chief Justice used to relate his own recollections of the appearance of that ven-

erable body, having, when a boy, frequently accompanied his father to its sessions in New York. He was also present at the inauguration of Washington, as first President of the United States, the ceremonies of which made an indelible impression on his mind. Josiah Hornblower died in 1809, in the 80th year of his age.

Joseph Courten Hornblower never had a regular College education. When a boy he attended a classical school at Orange, N. J., where he had for a schoolmate, amongst others, the late Hon. John M. Berrien, of Georgia. When not at school he enjoyed the instructions of his father, who was fond of exercising his mind in mathematical and other scientific researches. At the age of 16 he had a paralytic attack which prostrated his system, and impaired, for a time, his memory to such a degree that he was obliged to commence learning over again what he had once acquired. Ultimately, however, his memory returned, and his former acquisitions with it. But his entire recovery from the effects of the paralysis was slow and tedious. At this period he spent about two years with his brother-in-law, James Kip, a merchant in New York. Mr. Kip wished him to engage in mercantile pursuits, but his mind was bent on a profession, and he soon after determined to study law. In 1798, at the age of twenty-one, he commenced the study of law with David B. Ogden, of Newark. He made such progress, and exhibited such accurate and assiduous business habits that he was taken into partnership by his preceptor long before his admission to the bar, which took place in Feb., 1803. He soon took rank among the first lawyers of the day. His practice became large and lucrative; and he ever maintained an unsullied reputation for purity of character and integrity of purpose. His honesty and directness were most conspicuous, and tended greatly to aid him in coming to right conclusions. A thoroughly honest mind often reaches the truth, when the greatest genius and learning miss it. But Mr. Hornblower was learned in his profession—a most laborious and diligent student during the whole period of his professional life. In Nov., 1832, he was appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, and held the office fourteen years, retiring from the bench in 1846, in the 70th year of his age. His decisions covering the whole of this period, embracing causes of every character, occupy several volumes of the New Jersey Law Reports. These reports attest his learning, legal acumen, and high moral principle. He was at home in the feudal niceties of real law, with its dependencies of descent, remainders and executory devises, and in the technicalities of special pleading; he expounded with skill the rules of evidence; he was master of the common law of contracts; he was familiar with the criminal law, which he administered with the learning of a Judge and the tenderness of a father. His opinions are remarkable for their exhaustive treatment of matters to which they relate. Conflicting cases and innumerable authorities are examined with care, and there is a closeness and precision in his logic that weaves a golden cord of reason across the tissue of his opinions; and there is a beauty of diction which gilds the whole. Many of his judgments will be landmarks in the law.

Chief Justice Hornblower was all his life a practical anti-slavery man. In 1844, he was one of the most prominent members of the Convention called to frame a new Constitution for the State, and strenuously endeavoured to obtain the insertion of a clause putting an end to slavery in the State, in which he was unsuccessful. The Legislature, however, abolished slavery soon afterward. In politics he was a whig, and a supporter of Henry Clay's presidential claims. In 1856, he was chairman of the New Jersey delegation, and one of the vice presidents of the Philadelphia Convention, which nominated Fremont. In 1860, he took an active part in the canvass for Mr. Lincoln. To the last he retained his interest in national affairs, and died almost at the moment when his relatives were reading to him an account of the then recent Baltimore Convention, when Abraham Lincoln was nominated as a candidate for re-election to the Presidency. His last words were—"Convention—Convention,—for the freedom of mankind."

His father, as well as himself, was the youngest of twelve children, so that three generations spanned nearly two centuries. His ancestors were Puritans and Baptists by profession, and with the heroic Bunyan and his compeers, suffered the persecutions of Laud and the penalties of non-conformity. The stories of the old struggles for religious freedom in the seventeenth century were thus repeated with all the freshness of direct tradition, at only one remove from actual experience, to the child of the American revolution amidst the contest for political liberty. How could he be otherwise than a most ardent worshipper at the shrine of freedom!

After the close of Chief Justice Hornblower's judicial career, he was appointed a professor in the law school at Princeton, and in that capacity prepared and delivered a series of lectures on personal liberty and the habeas corpus, and the method of proceeding upon that writ, which were exhaustive in learning and reduced the subject to

the comprehension of the plainest capacity. The College of New Jersey conferred upon him the degree of LL.D.; he was President of the New Jersey Colonization Society, of the Society for Promoting Collegiate and Theological Education at the West, and of the New Jersey Historical Society from its foundation, besides being officially connected with many of the great religious and other organizations. He was made an honorary member of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society in 1847, and in 1858 was elected Honorary Vice President of the Society for New Jersey.

He was a "new school" Presbyterian, and for many years a ruling elder in the church, but he was very liberal towards those who differed from him in religious opinions, and a truly devout and consistent Christian. "The childlike simplicity of his manners and the heartfelt interest with which he seemed to take one to his confidence made him forget, in a great measure, the disparity of age and eminence of station and range of public services, and feel that he was having intercourse with a *companion.*"

"When this war had begun he raised the flag over the portico of his house, and ever since, in summer weather, he would sit often under it. He has gone to his rest, but the flag still waves in its accustomed place, and indicates to the passer-by, that there was the abode of the late Joseph C. Hornblower, a man who loved his God, humanity and his country."

Chief Justice Hornblower was twice married. His first wife was the dau. of Dr. William Burnet, of Belleville, and a grand-dau. of Dr. William Burnet, Surgeon General of the Continental army. By her he had several children, all of whom, except one, survive him. His second wife, who also survives him, was the dau. of Col. John Kinney, of Speedwell, near Morristown, N. J.

Children of Chief Justice Hornblower:—1. *Johannah M.*, who m. Thomas Bell—reside in Philadelphia, and have children and grandchildren. 2. *Eliza Schuyler*, m. Rev. Mortimer Talbot, U. S. Navy, grandson of Commodore Talbot, of the Revolutionary navy. His maternal grandfather was also a commodore in the same service. They are both dead, and left one dau., who is married but has no children. 3. *Charles*, m. Arabella Smith, of Salem, N. J. They reside at that place, and have children. 4. *Harriet Burnet*, m. Lewis B. Woodruff, ex-Judge of the Superior Court of New York. They reside in N. Y. city, and have children and grandchildren. 5. *Emily*, m. Alexander Cumming. They reside in Princeton, N. J., and have children and grandchildren. 6. *Caroline*, unmarried. 7. *Mary*, m. Joseph P. Bradley. They reside in Newark, N. J., and have children. 8. *William Henry*, m. Matilda Butler. He is a minister of the Presbyterian church at Paterson, N. J. They have children.

Quincy, Hon. Josiah, of Boston, died at his country seat in Quincy, July 1, 1864, a. 92 yrs. 5 mos. He was the sixth in descent from his emigrant ancestor, Edmund Quincy, who came to Boston with the Rev. John Cotton and others, in Sept., 1633. Edmund died in a few years after his emigration, at the age of 33. That he was a person of some estate is inferred by the fact of his bringing six servants with him, and that he was considered as a man of consequence by the emigrants appears from their electing him in May, 1634, one of the representatives of Boston to the first General Court. He was also the first named of the Committee appointed to assess and raise the price to be paid to Mr. Blackstone for the relinquishment of his claim to the peninsula on which Boston stands. He purchased a tract of land at Mt. Wollaston, the Merry Mount of the graceless Morton, put to flight by Capt. Miles Standish, a portion of which has remained in the family to this day.

The son of the first emigrant, Edmund,[2] born in England, in 1627, and a child when his father died, lived all his life on the estate at Braintree, and was a magistrate and Lieutenant Colonel of the Suffolk Regiment. His son, Edmund[3] Quincy, b. in 1681, grad. H. C. in 1699, was a member of the Council and a Judge of the Supreme Court, was sent to England by the Colony as its agent, in 1737, where he died in London, soon after his arrival, in Feb., 1737–8. The General Court erected a monument to his memory in Bunhill fields, where he was buried, and granted his family 1000 acres of land in the town of Lenox. His son, Josiah,[4] b. 1709, grad. H. C. 1728, m. Hannah, dau. of John Sturgis. His youngest son, Josiah,[5] known as Josiah Quincy, Jr., was one of the prime pre-revolutionary movers of the conflict with England, along with James Otis, Samuel Adams, and Joseph Warren. He went to England as the agent of the Revolutionary party here, but died just before reaching land, on his return, April 26, 1775, at the early age of 31 years. His son, the subject of this notice, was born at Boston, Feb. 4, 1772. By the death of his father, he was left at the age of 3 years to the care of his mother. She was a dau. of Wm. Phillips, a merchant of Boston. Her name was Abigail. The son was sent to the Phillips Academy at

Andover, in 1778, when six years old. He grad. at H. C. in 1790, and since the 18th of April, 1859, until his death, has been the oldest surviving graduate of the college. He studied law with Judge Wm. Tudor, and was early admitted to the bar. He was a candidate for Congress, by the Federalists, in 1799, but was defeated in that year and twice afterwards by the democratic candidate. He was elected to the State Senate in 1804. In 1805, he was elected to Congress, and served until 1813, when he declined a re-election and retired to private life, dividing his time between Boston and his country seat at Quincy, where he applied himself to scientific farming. He was, soon after, again elected to the State Senate, where he remained until 1821. He was afterwards Speaker of the House of Representatives, and a delegate to the Convention of 1820, on revising the State Constitution. In 1822 he resigned his seat in the Legislature, to take the office of Judge of the Municipal Court of Boston. He resigned, in 1823, his place on the Bench, to become Mayor of Boston. In the administration of this office, he conducted himself with preëminent decision, energy and capacity. The establishment of the House of Industry, the House of Reformation for Juvenile Offenders, the Quincy market and its surroundings, and the improvements in Commercial street, are permanent memorials of his taste and foresight. In 1829, he succeeded Dr. Kirkland as President of Harvard College. He held the office until the 27th of Aug., 1845, when he resigned. Besides filling these important places, Mr. Quincy was connected with various societies, was a prominent member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and was made an honorary member of the N. E. Hist. Gen. Society in 1846. He published many occasional pamphlets and letters, speeches in Congress, and orations, among them one on the jubilee of independence, July 4th, 1826, and on the 2d centennial of Boston in Sept., 1830, the 2d centennial of Harvard College in Sept., 1836; memoir of his father, Josiah Quincy, Jr., 1 vol. octavo; Hist. of Harvard University, 2 vols. 1840; Journals of Major Sam'l Shaw, the first American Consul at Canton, with a life of the author, 1847; Hist. of Boston Athenæum, 1851; Municipal Hist. of the Town and City of Boston, 1852; Life of John Quincy Adams, 1858; Essays on the Soiling of Cattle, 1859.

Mr. Quincy was m. in N. Y. June 6, 1797, to Miss Eliza Susan Morton, by whom he had 6 child., two sons and 4 daus., all of whom survive him. The sons grad. at H. C. in 1821 and 1827 respectively. Mrs. Quincy died in Quincy, Sept. 1, 1850, a. 77 years.

Mr. Quincy has been prominently before the public through a lengthened life, and it is unnecessary here to speak more particularly of his works and character. His works and words remain. He retained possession of his faculties to the last, so that his old age was pleasant as it was honored. One of his last public acts was a decided characteristic of the man, namely, his words of loyalty to the constitution, to freedom and the Union, so earnestly expressed at the hall in which the Boston Union Club was organized.

Lamson, Rev. Alvan, D.D., died in Dedham, Mass., July 18, 1864, aged 71. He was son of John and Hannah (Ayres) Lamson, and was born in Weston, Mass., Nov. 18, 1792. He was fitted for college at Phillips Academy, in Andover, graduated at Harvard in 1814, and immediately after was appointed tutor in Bowdoin College, where he remained two years. He studied theology at the Divinity School in Cambridge, and was ordained pastor of the First Church in Dedham, Oct. 29, 1818, where he remained forty-two years. On resigning his pastoral charge, Oct. 28, 1860, he delivered an appropriate discourse, which was published. After his resignation he continued to reside in Dedham, among his old parishioners, who retained their love and respect for him, appreciating his labors in their behalf through a lengthened and successful ministry.

Dr. Lamson delivered, Nov. 18, 1838, three discourses on occasion of the completion of the second century since the gathering of the first church in Dedham; and on the 31st Oct., 1858, the Sunday after the fortieth anniversary of his ordination, he preached an interesting sermon (*ante* xiii. 177). These published discourses with their appendices contain valuable historical matter. Dr. Lamson was for a time an associate editor of the Christian Examiner. Among his other occasional discourses published, were a sermon at the ordination of the Rev. Charles C. Sewall, Danvers, April 11, 1827; at dedication of the Bethlehem Church, Augusta, Maine, Oct. 18, 1827; before the Massachusetts Convention of Congregational Ministers, Boston, May 28, 1846; on the Sunday after the death of Ebenezer Fisher, Jr., preached Jan. 10, 1847; on the Sunday after the funeral of Mrs. Mary Dean, who died in Dedham, Oct. 13, 1850, in the 99th year of her age; on the Sunday after the funeral of Hon. John Endicott, who died in Dedham, Jan. 31, 1857, in the 93d year of his age; a discourse preached Oct.

28, 1860, on resigning the pastoral charge of the first church and parish in Dedham, after a ministry of forty-two years. There are other single discourses published by him, besides valuable articles for the Christian Examiner, and other periodicals, Unitarian tracts, &c. The Christian Register of July 23, in a discriminating notice of him, says:—"Dr. Lamson may be regarded as one of the best types of the Christian scholar. The volumes of sermons which were published, as well as the various addresses, articles and miscellaneous efforts of his pen, bear marks of care, thought, and thorough culture. There are few collections of printed discourses which are equal to his in ripeness of thought, clearness of statement, and beauty of style. He uses his pen with conscientious carefulness, and in these days of hurried effort he is an eminent example, for he was never guilty of crude thought, or loose and inaccurate composition. He carried the same deliberate thoughtfulness into his investigations of truth, and may be ranked in his theological opinions among the conservative Unitarians. His life was distinguished for its high moral purity, and his religious faith was calm and cheerful." "Outside of his pulpit Dr. Lamson's specialty was ecclesiastical history. Few of our ministers had so fully studied the Congregational history and polity of New England as the worthy pastor of Dedham; and his work on the Fathers, which came from the press revised by his fullest learning and ripest thought, is among the first books of its class in all the characteristics of careful scholarship and accomplished intellect."

The funeral services over the remains of Rev. Dr. Lamson took place on Thursday, July 21st. Selections from the Scripture were read by Rev. Benjamin H. Bailey, the pastor of the society, at the close of which he paid a brief but eloquent and feeling tribute to the character and Christian virtues of his faithful predecessor. Rev. Dr. Gannett, of Boston, offered a fervent prayer. Peabody's beautiful hymn, commencing "Behold the western evening light," and the chant, "Thy will be done," in the course of the exercises, were appropriately sung by the choir.

In 1837, the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by Harvard College. He was made a Corresponding Member of the N. E. Hist. Genealogical Society in 1847; he was elected a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society in 1840.

He married, July 11, 1825, Frances Fidelia Ward, daughter of Hon. Artemas Ward, by whom he had four children. Of these, a son and a daughter, with their mother, survive.

Streeter, Sebastian Ferris, died at his residence in Baltimore, Md., of typhoid fever, Aug. 23, aged 54; undoubtedly contracted by his great exposures and labors among the Maryland soldiers in the army in front of Petersburg, Va.

Mr. Streeter was the son of Rev. Sebastian and Ruth (Richardson) Streeter, and was born in Weare, N. H., July 7, 1810. On the removal of his father to Boston, he entered the public schools, from which he graduated with honor, being fitted for College at the Latin school under the late Benj. A. Gould, Esq.

After graduating at Harvard College in 1831, he for a time devoted himself to literary pursuits in this city, being for several years, from October, 1831, to September, 1836, sub-master of the Boston Latin School. He subsequently removed to Baltimore, where he established a high school for young ladies, which proved eminently successful.

When the present rebellion broke out, he was found a firm friend of the Union cause and unremitting in his efforts to uphold the Government in Maryland, and few men in civil capacity have rendered more efficient service to their country. By his exertions the Union Relief Association was organized early in the war, and proved a great blessing to the Union soldiers passing to and from the field.

To Mr. Streeter and his helping wife, the country is also indebted for the establishment of various institutions in Maryland for the relief of the wounded in the hospitals and the sustenance of the soldiers' families. He did much as a member of the First Branch of the City Government of Baltimore, in shaping measures for the vigorous prosecution of the war and sustaining the Government.

At the time of contracting his last sickness, he was acting as a Commissioner under the appointment of the Governor of Maryland, to visit the sick and wounded soldiers in the field hospitals, and furnish them with such assistance as their helpless condition required.

On the 7th of July, 1833, Mr. Streeter married, at Plymouth, Elizabeth Morton Jackson, daughter of Daniel Jackson, Esq., of that town, by whom he had a daughter, who, with her mother, live to mourn this great bereavement.

On the establishment of the Maryland Historical Society, Mr. Streeter became the Recording Secretary, an office which he held with great acceptance; and at the seventh anniversary celebration of the society, he delivered a discourse entitled "Maryland

Two Hundred Years Ago," which was replete with learning, and highly interesting and instructive.

In his adopted State he held many important offices in various literary societies, and was made an Honorary Vice President of this Society for Maryland, in 1856. As a teacher he was most instructive, as a historian most accurate, and as a Christian firm and consistent. Irreproachable in his private character, pleasing and affable in his personal relations and energetic in his devotion to philanthropic and public interests, he commanded the love and respect of all who knew or had dealings with him.

(N. B. S., in *Boston Transcript.*)

The Boston Transcript of Sept. 8th. contained some lines to Mr. Streeter copied from the Baltimore American, written by Dr. C. C. Cox.

p. 192

Three Honorary Vice Presidents of this Society have died during the present year:—viz., John Barstow, Esq., of R. I., Chief Justice Hornblower, of N. J., and Sebastian F. Streeter, Esq., of Md.

Proceedings.

Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 7, 1864.—A stated meeting was held at the Society's rooms, 13 Bromfield street, this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, Winslow Lewis, M.D., the president, in the chair.

Edward Sprague Rand, Jr., recording secretary, read the record of the previous meeting, which was approved.

Rev. Caleb Davis Bradlee, corresponding secretary, reported letters of acceptance from the following gentlemen who had been chosen members:—namely,

Resident—George B. Bigelow, Rev. Israel P. Warren, and J. P. Preston, all of Boston.

Corresponding—John Gough Nichols, F.S.A., &c. &c., editor of the *Herald and Genealogist;* and William T. Cushing, of Rochester, N. Y.

John H. Sheppard, librarian, reported as donations 27 volumes (including 8 volumes of records and 2 volumes of the *Columbian Centinel*, newspapers of an early date); and 24 pamphlets. The eight volumes of records are a part of the genealogical collections of the late Andrew Henshaw Ward, of West Newton, an early member of the society, and were presented by his sons Joseph W., Andrew H., and D. Henshaw Ward, in conformity to a wish that their father had frequently expressed during his life. They consist of one volume of Sudbury genealogies prepared by Mr. Ward for the history of Sudbury, Mass., on which he had for some time been engaged; and 7 volumes of copies of county and town records of births, marriages and deaths, namely, two large thick volumes of Middlesex County records, containing returns of 24 different towns, and extending from 1630 to 1792; one volume of Hingham records, 1630 to 1845; one volume Roxbury records, 1630 to 1783; one volume of Woburn records, 1641 to 1855; one volume Marlborough records, 1692 to 1847; and one volume of Shrewsbury records, 1721 to 1843. All except Roxbury and Woburn are in manuscript. They will form a valuable addition to the genealogical materials already in the library. Thanks were voted to the Messrs. Ward for their donation.

William B. Trask, the historiographer, read biographical sketches of Hon. Joseph C. Hornblower, LL.D., of Newark, N. J., Honorary Vice President of the Society for that State; also of two other members, namely, Rev. Alvan Lamson, D.D., of Dedham, Mass., and Hon. William M. Wilson, of Greenville, Ohio.

Usher Parsons, M.D., of Providence, R. I., author of the Life of *Sir William Pepperrell, Bart.*, and other works, was chosen Vice President for the State of Rhode Island, in place of the late Mr. Barstow.

Rev. Dorus Clarke, D.D., of Waltham, read a most interesting paper on *Saying the Catechism in New England in the Olden Time;* selecting the time, some sixty years ago, and the place, the town of Westhampton in western Massachusetts. He related several anecdotes of the early settlers of the town, particularly of its first pastor, Rev. Enoch Hale, father of the late Hon. Nathan Hale, editor of the *Boston Daily Advertiser*, and of Dr. Enoch Hale, for several years an eminent physician in this city. Mr. Hale's habits were exact and systematic to a proverb; every family in the neighborhood could regulate its tall clock by the precise punctuality with which he would arrive to preach an appointed lecture. On the Sabbath every man who was earlier or later than he at public worship, doubted the correctness of his own watch. He was for twenty years Secretary of the General Association of Congregational Ministers in the State. On one occasion the meeting of that body was held in a town seventy-five miles distant from his place of residence. Five minutes only were to spare before the time for opening the meeting. Speculation was rife among the members then on the ground, as to

the probability of his being there in season to attend to the duties of his office. One clergyman who knew him better than the others said that if he was not there at the time, it would only prove that the town clock was wrong, for there could be no possibility of his failure. Curiosity grew intense and more intense; the interest to see how it would come out was prodigious, but before the last minute expired Father Hale drove up in his "old shay," entered the church and called the meeting to order at the precise *punctum temporis* which had been appointed.

Dr. Clarke gave a very graphic description of the beautiful town of Westhampton, of the manner of saying the catechism for several successive years in the "old meeting-house," and the benign effects of this teaching upon the children and youth of that day, and upon the intelligence, the morals and the religion of the inhabitants to the present day; giving much credit to the master mind of Jonathan Edwards of the adjoining town of Northampton, for the impress of his character upon that and neighboring towns.

Col. Samuel Swett, of Boston, read a paper on *John Quincy Adams as a Poet*, quoting his poetical writings at various periods of his extended life—particularly a poem which he wrote while a student at law, in the office of the late Chief Justice Theophilus Parsons, at Newburyport. The extracts read showed that President Adams could be truly styled an assiduous and ingenious poet, from his boyhood to the day of his death.

Boston, October 5.—A quarterly meeting was held this afternoon, the President, Winslow Lewis, M.D., in the chair.

The corresponding secretary reported letters accepting resident membership from Andrew H. Ward of Newtonville and Charles Colburn of Boston.

The librarian reported as donations since the last meeting, three volumes, twenty pamphlets, and six manuscripts.

Mr. Towne read an official notice of the bequest to the society by the late Hon. Henry W. Cushman, from his executor. It was voted to accept the legacy with the conditions of the will.

Rev. Caleb Davis Bradlee read an elaborate paper on the late Rev. T. Starr King, being a truthful and feeling tribute to that eloquent and devoted patriot and divine.

The historiographer read biographical sketches of the following members of the society, who have recently deceased, viz.:—John Barstow, of Providence, R. I., a life member, Vice President of the society for Rhode Island; Hon. Josiah Quincy, of Boston, an honorary member; and Sebastian Ferris Streeter, a corresponding member, honorary Vice President of the society for Maryland One Vice President and two honorary Vice Presidents of the society have deceased during the present year in the space of less than five months.

John W. Dean, Rev. Washington Gilbert, Rev. Dorus Clarke, D.D., Rev. John T. Sargent and David Pulsifer, were chosen a committee to nominate officers for the next annual election.

George Mountfort exhibited a copy of the Breeches Bible bearing date 1583, after which the meeting adjourned.

Boston, November 2.—A stated meeting was held at 3 o'clock this afternoon, Rev. Washington Gilbert, of West Newton, presiding, and John H. Sheppard acting as recording secretary, *pro tem.*

The corresponding secretary reported letters accepting membership, as follows:—*Honorary*, F. W. P. Guizot, of Paris, France; *Resident*, Francis Leathe, of New York City; *Corresponding*, John H. B. Latrobe, of Baltimore, Md. and Francis S. Drake, of Leavenworth, Kan.

The librarian reported 34 volumes and 16 pamphlets as donations since the last meeting.

The venerable Rev. Thomas Williams, of Providence, R. I., now in the 86th year of his age, read a paper upon The History of Woman.

Vote of Thanks to Joel Munsell, Esq.

Passed by the Board of Directors December 6, 1864.

Whereas, Joel Munsell, Esq., of Albany, has for the last three years published, at his own risk, the organ of this Society, the New England Historical and Genealogical Register, and, as is believed by the Board of Directors, at a pecuniary loss;

And Whereas, Mr. Munsell in offering to publish the work at a time of peculiar financial depression, assured the Society that he did not undertake it with the expectation of profit, but from a desire to do something for a cause in which he felt a deep interest,

Resolved, That thanks be presented to him for the service he has thus rendered our Society and the cause of historical and genealogical research, and as a token of our appreciation of his sacrifices in behalf of our periodical and of his many donations and uniform kindness and courtesy to us, his membership be hereby changed from Corresponding to Life, without the payment of the usual fee.

Life Members.

[Continued from Vol. XV. p 190.]

From February 1, 1861, to December 6, 1864.

1861.

Calvin Fletcher, Indianapolis, Ind.

1862.

Nathaniel Chauncey, Philadelphia.
Edw. F. Everett, Charlestown.
S. T. Parker, South Reading.

1863.

John W. Warren, Boston.
John M. Bradbury, do.
John A. Vinton, do.
Abner C. Goodell, Jr., Salem.
* Thos. Chadbourne, Concord, N.H. [*'64.
William Appleton, Boston.
George B. Upton, do.
Samuel D. Bell, Concord, N. H.
Moses T. Willard, do.
J. B. Bright, Waltham.
Wellington L. G. Hunt, Boston.
William E. Baker, do.
Winslow Lewis, do.
John A. Andrew, do.
George B. Blake, do.
James Read, do.
Charles C. Burr, Auburndale.
Wm. Reed Deane, Brookline.
M. M. Kellogg, Boston.
J. Wingate Thornton, do.
N. Washburn, Brookline.
A. A. Burrage, Boston.
Frederic Kidder, do.
John R. Kimball, Woburn.
Amos A. Lawrence, Brookline.
Henry Austin Whitney, Boston.
Charles B. Hall, do.
G. D. B. Blanchard, Malden.
John Cummings, Jr., Woburn.
John W. Candler, Brookline.
M. P. Wilder, Dorchester.
F. W. Lincoln, Jr., Boston.
George C. Richardson, Cambridge.
John I. Baker, Beverly.
Hugh Montgomery, Boston.
Wm. W. Greenough, do.

1864.

Henry B. Humphrey, Thomaston, Me.
Manning Leonard, Southbridge.
Wm. S. Appleton, Boston.
Andrew H. Ward, Newtonville.
Benjamin B. Torrey, Boston.
Ebenezer Alden, Randolph.
Joel Munsell, Albany, N. Y.

BOOK NOTICES.

Memorial of the Centennial Anniversary of the Settlement of Machias. Machias : Printed by C. O. Forbush. 1863. 8vo. pp. 179.

The first permanent English settlement at Machias, Maine, was by a company of fifteen persons, thirteen of whom were from Scarborough, Me., one from Sheepscot, Me., and the other from Plymouth, Mass. With these was associated, William Jones, a merchant of Portsmouth, N. H., who agreed to furnish the infant colony with supplies in return for an equal share with the settlers (one sixteenth) of a mill, which was to be erected, and of all other privileges. The fifteen sailed from Black Point, Scarborough, in a small schooner of which Capt. Thomas Buck, one of their number, was master, in the latter part of April, and landed May 20, 1763, on the west bank of the Machias West river.

On the 20th of last May, the one hundredth anniversary of this landing was celebrated in the town of East Machias, by an historical address in the forenoon, followed by a pic-nic dinner in several public halls, the people of Machias, East Machias, Marshfield, and Machiasport dining in separate rooms; and, in the afternoon, by speeches from individuals who were or had been connected with the town.

Besides the Historical Address,—which was by William B. Smith, Esq.,—the several speeches, and an account of the proceedings, we have in the volume before us a

number of letters from natives of the place and others residing abroad, a list of persons born in Machias who have removed therefrom, several historical documents, and lastly the Machias Genealogies, giving three generations of these families of early Machias settlers, namely: Albee, Andrews, Avery, Averill, Barry, Berry, Bowker, Bowles, Boynton, Bryant, Burnham, Chase, Chaloner, Clark, Cooper, Crocker, Ellis, Farnsworth, Fogg, Foster, Foss, Gardner, Getchell, Gooch, Hadley, Hanscom, Harmon, Hill, Holway, Homes, Hoit, Inglee, Jones, Kelley, Larrabee, Libby, Longfellow, Lyon, Miller, Meserve, Munson, O'Brien, Parker, Penniman, Phinney, Pineo, Rich, Sanborn, Scott, Sevey, Stillman, Smith, Talbot, Thaxter, Tobey, Waterhouse, West, Woodruff.

Mr. Smith's address is a valuable production and preserves the prominent incidents in the history of Machias. Most of the speeches also furnish historical details. That of Peter E. Vose, Esq., of Dennysville, gives an account of Col. John Allan, whose narrative of transactions with the Indians is printed in the Register, vol. xii. pp. 254–7.

The celebration appears to have been a very pleasant one for all concerned in it.

A Genealogical History of the Holt Family of the United States; more particularly the descendants of Nicholas Holt of Newbury and Andover, Mass., 1634–1644, and of William Holt of New Haven, Conn. By Daniel S. Durrie, Librarian of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, &c. Albany: J. Munsell. 1864. 8vo. pp. 367.

Mr. Durrie, author of the *Steele Family Genealogy*, has again laid those who feel an interest in genealogical researches under obligation. To those whose ancestry he has here preserved in so fair a form, the benefit can hardly be overestimated.

Besides the two families named on the title-page, the author gives a brief account of the Holts of Virginia, and devotes a number of pages to the two most prominent English families of the name,—the Holts of Lancashire and Warwickshire. The work is prepared in a very thorough manner, there being great precision of dates, a clear method of arrangement, and excellent indices. The latter portion of the work fills forty-one pages. The mechanical execution does credit to Mr. Munsell's press.

The Cavalier Dismounted; An Essay on the Origin of the Founders of the Thirteen Colonies. By William H. Whitmore. Salem: G. M. & A. A. Smith. 1864. 8vo. pp. 84.

It has been a boast of the Southern secessionists, and has been repeated by their English and northern friends, that the inhabitants of the southern States are descended from persons holding a higher position in society than those from whom our northern people are derived. The boldness with which this claim was made had given it some currency, even among the loyal people at the north, until Mr. Whitmore, in the New York *Continental Monthly* for July, 1863, published an article entitled, *The Cavalier Theory Refuted*, in which he not only showed the claim to be groundless, but that the reverse was true,—that the inhabitants of New England, the peculiar object of southern hostility, were not only more homogeneous, but a larger portion of them was descended from the English gentry, than the people of Virginia, the home of the self-styled Cavaliers. He also showed that the other southern colonies have no better claim to gentility than Virginia. The present pamphlet is an enlargement of this article, many additional authorities being quoted to sustain the author's positions.

The questions here opened will have an interest long after the present civil war is ended. It has lately been said that, "All great nations are a Mosaic of races indissolubly united and melted together." This may be true, and still there be a question whether their greatness may not have arisen from other causes besides a mingling of races. So, too, though the intellect of New England has now a commanding influence in the affairs of our country, it is a matter of doubt whether as much of this is not owing to our institutions of learning as to our homogeneity. At the time of our independence, the people of New England were as pure a specimen of the Anglo-Saxon race as could anywhere be found—some say more pure; but the inhabitants of the remaining northern colonies, though mainly of English descent, had received large accessions from other nationalities. The Southern colonies were emphatically of mixed origin; so that when *E pluribus unum* was adopted as our national motto, it was as applicable to our people as to our government. Since we became a nation, and our land has been "a refuge for the oppressed of all nations," the larger portion of those who have made their home with us have settled at the north; and, for the last third

of a century, even New England has probably received a larger share than the entire south. But, if Mr. Whitmore's tables are correct, these additions to our population do not form so large a proportion of the inhabitants of the north as is generally supposed.

It is a singular fact that some of those who have been the most persistent assertors of southern superiority are of northern birth or parentage.

History of Ancient Windham, Ct. Genealogy. Containing a Genealogical Record of all the early families of Ancient Windham, embracing the present towns of Windham, Mansfield, Hampton, Chaplin and Scotland. Part I. A. to Bil. By William L. Weaver, Editor of the Willimantic Journal. Willimantic: Weaver & Curtiss. 1864. 8vo. pp. 104.

Mr. Weaver informs us that he has been for years engaged in collecting materials for a history of Ancient Windham. The genealogical portion of this work he commenced publishing in the *Willimantic Journal*, Oct. 10, 1862 (*ante* xvii. 88). As some desired these records in a more permanent form, he concluded to make an abstract of them, and publish one instalment, in a pamphlet, as an experiment. Should the moderate edition which he has printed be disposed of, other numbers will probably follow, and perhaps the entire history will be published in this manner. Otherwise the genealogies will be continued in the newspaper only.

The work shows great care and labor. Of the thirty-five names here found, many families are traced to the first settlers of New England; and the whole arrangement of them is clear and simple. We trust Mr. Weaver will find liberal encouragement so that he may continue the issue.

Genealogy of Othniel Phelps, Esq., of Aylmer, Canada West. Prepared expressly for him, by request. By his esteemed friend and distant relative, Oliver Seymour Phelps, Esq., of Saint Catharines, C. W. St. Catharines: H. F. Lavenworth's Press. 1862. 8vo. pp. 44.

This pamphlet is devoted chiefly to the descendants of William Phelps, who came to New England—probably in the Mary and John, in 1630—and after residing a short time in Dorchester, Mass., removed to Windsor, Ct. It contains valuable documents relative to the name, besides other matters of interest.

We have received a letter from Oliver S. Phelps, Esq., the author, informing us that he is preparing for the press a new work—the "Phelps Genealogy." He wishes to inquire, through our pages, whether any Phelps in New England, which he styles "the cradle of the American Phelpses," has any old documents or other papers relating to the family, especially those of a very early date. If so, he would like correct transcripts of them for his book. He is desirous of obtaining the birth-place of "ould" Mr. William Phelps, of George Phelps and Richard Phelps, the pioneers of the race here; also the name of the first wife of William, the date of his birth, and his English parentage and ancestry. In all his previous attempts, which have been many, he has failed to obtain these facts. Those who have documents or information will please address this gentleman at "No. 2, Phelps Street, St. Catharines, C. W."

An Address spoken in the College Chapel, Cambridge, October 28, 1864, *at the Funeral of Brig.-Gen. Charles Russell Lowell, who fell at the Battle of Cedar Creek, October* 19, 1864. By George Putnam. 8vo. pp. 18.

The Purchase by Blood: a Tribute to Brig.-Gen. Charles Russell Lowell, Jr., spoken in the West Church, Oct. 30, 1864. By C. A. Bartol, Boston: Printed by John Wilson & Son. 1864. 8vo. pp. 21.

These eloquent tributes to the memory of one of the most heroic and capable of the many sons whom Massachusetts has offered up in the present contest, are all that the many admirers of Rev. Drs. Putnam and Bartol, or the friends of the departed, could desire. Among the obituaries in the present number will be found the details of this life, so bright with promise, which has recently closed on a field that has added to the glories of the nineteenth of October.

NEW ENGLAND

HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL REGISTER.

VOL. XIX. APRIL, 1865. No. 2.

MEMOIR OF HONORABLE JAMES F. BALDWIN.

[Communicated by USHER PARSONS, M.D., of Providence, R. I.]

THE subject of this brief memoir was a gentleman of highly respectable attainments, and surpassed by none as a scientific and practical engineer. He was employed by the State to superintend the construction of its gigantic public works. He was a prominent member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and during many years held the position in that learned society, in the section of Technology and Civil Engineering.

Immediately after his decease, which occurred on the 20th of May, 1862, a brief sketch of his life and public services was presented and read before the society at the anniversary meeting, which was published soon after in its Transactions, and from this, is drawn the materials for this memoir, to be published in the Genealogical Register, of which he was a constant patron.

Hon. James Fowle Baldwin was born in Woburn, Massachusetts, in the little village of New Bridge, on the 29th of April, 1782. His father, Colonel Loammi Baldwin, was a cabinet maker and land surveyor. He was fond of horticultural pursuits, and his name is associated with a favorite variety of apple, the culture of which he was active in promoting. But surveying was more congenial with his taste, and led him to the projection of plans for the improvement of his native county. He devised and carried into successful completion the Middlesex canal, one of the earliest, and for the time, one of the most considerable works of the kind, in the United States.

He was a native of the same village with Count Rumford, and his constant friend through all his political trials, and under his care, and that of his son James F. Baldwin, Count Rumford's daughter, the Countess Rumford, passed the greater part of her life, and at her decease left him a generous bequest. Colonel Loammi Baldwin entered the provincial army as a major—served at Lexington and at New York. He was chosen, June 16, 1775, Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment formerly commanded by Samuel Gerrish. (Frothingham's *Siege of Boston*, page 178.) He was the first High Sheriff of the County of Middlesex, after the Declaration of Independence. Valuable historical documents relating to the war, and of the part he bore in it, are still preserved among the relics in the family, which it is hoped may be consulted by historians of the revolutionary period.

The subject of this memoir, the fourth son of Colonel Loammi Baldwin, received the usual instruction of the village school of his native town, and afterwards went to the academies in Billerica and Westford, preparing for a mercantile life, and subsequently was established as a merchant in Boston.

But the influence of his early associations with his father, and the example of his brother Loammi, who, though educated a lawyer, had relinquished his profession for that of Engineer, stimulated his own turn of mind for the same pursuit. When Loammi was engaged in the construction of that beautiful and massive work, the Dry Dock at the Charlestown Navy Yard, the first of its kind in this country, James joined him, and thus commenced in earnest the work of his life.

In the year 1828, a rail road from Boston to Albany was projected, and Mr. Baldwin was one of the commission appointed by the State to make the surveys. Upon this arduous work he was employed for two years. Although the enterprise was not proceeded with at that time, yet subsequently the Western Rail Road, now in operation, was built upon the location selected by him; and his plans for its construction were generally adopted. Mr. Baldwin looked upon this, next to the supply of pure water to the city of Boston, as the most important of his professional works.

From 1830 to 1835, he was employed in the construction of the Boston and Lowell Railroad, and in the planning of several of the mills of the manufacturing companies in this and the neighboring States. He also determined the relative amount of water power, used by the mills of the different companies at Lowell.

In 1825, the subject of supplying Boston with pure water began to attract serious attention. Different sources were investigated, and estimates made. In 1837, Mr. Baldwin was appointed on a commission still further to inquire into and recommend a plan for this object. A majority of this commission recommended the introduction of water from Spot and Mystic Ponds—from the latter by pumping. From these sources they proposed to furnish three millions of gallons daily, a sufficient supply, as they supposed, for ten years. Mr. Baldwin dissented, and recommended Long Pond (Lake Cochituate), which would itself furnish nine millions of gallons daily, and could be materially increased from other sources in the same water-shed. He urged the adoption of a conduit of masonry instead of iron pipe, and of gravitation instead of pumping. The city authorities adopted the plan of the majority; it was submitted to a popular vote, and rejected. The project was not revived until the year 1844, when Mr. Baldwin was again on the commission. The plan proposed by him was adopted at the close of March, 1846, and the work was completed on the 25th of October, 1848. Instead of three millions of gallons daily for the first ten years, it actually delivered fifteen millions of gallons during that period. It may fairly be claimed that the City of Boston is pre-eminently indebted to the forecast, firmness and professional skill of Mr. Baldwin, for its present abundant and constant supply of pure water from Cochituate.

Although confining himself to his professional duties, and having little taste for politics, Mr. Baldwin was once elected a Senator for Suffolk, and held the office until his appointment as Water Commissioner.

Mr. Baldwin was of commanding presence, being considerably above six feet in stature, and remarkably well proportioned. He was dignified and affable in manners, kind and benevolent in disposition, warm and unfaltering in his friendships. Steadfast in his conviction of the right, no force could drive, nor influence allure him from the path of duty. His mind was clear, but not rapid in its operations. He came to his conclusions by successive steps, carefully taken and closely examined; but the results once reached, his confidence in them was rarely shaken. His judgment was formed upon a wide consideration of all the circumstances, rather than upon nicely balanced computation. He was more anxious that his works should abound in strength, than that they should be constructed with the least theoretical amount of material and the greatest possible economy.

It may be added to this record of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences—That his sense of justice and his fair appreciation of the rights of others, showed to great advantage in many of his public works. Confidence in his integrity enabled him to settle questions of the transfer of property, with a facility that was quite surprising, especially with those persons who had not the clearest conviction of the invariable uprightness of corporate bodies in their dealings with individuals.

Under his own roof, numbers were made welcome by the warmth of his hospitality; for he made his home a pleasant one for his friends, and many grieve that they can no longer listen to the words of kindness which were daily falling from his lips. He assiduously endeavoured to encourage and assist young students, who were pursuing the study of Civil Engineering, and very many of this class mention him with affection and veneration.*

The late Prof. Benjamin Silliman, LL.D., of New Haven, Ct., in a letter of condolence, says, "Rarely if ever have I met in life a gentleman, who combined so much expansion and depth of mind and so wide a range of knowledge, with such mildness, modesty and gentleness."

His ear was ever ready to listen to the wants and sufferings of others, and his hand to relieve their necessities. He was especially the friend and protector of the orphan. He was a devoted husband and father, and when death was allowed to enter his happy home, and removed one promising son, at the age of eight, in 1829; and the two remaining sons by typhus fever in 1834, at the ages of fifteen and six years; although in these precious sons he had garnered up his choicest and brighest hopes for the future; he bowed in silence, but

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* One of the number, now distinguished in his profession—Samuel Nott, Esq., son of Rev. Dr. Nott—in a letter to Mrs. Baldwin, dated Hartford, Ct., Jan. 23, 1865, says:—"My call on you a few days ago brought up my always grateful recollections of the kindness, goodness and wisdom, which were conspicuous traits in the character of my greatly valued friend, the late Mr. James F. Baldwin, whose friendship I enjoyed for more than twenty-five years. It was to me a constant source of encouragement, for which I am devoutly thankful. I have never known a friend who united dignity with simplicity of character in a more happy combination. It was this which most impressed me at the beginning of my acquaintance with him in 1833. The traits of character noticed, made him through life the kind judicious friend of all young men who were trying to fit themselves for usefulness in the profession of Civil Engineering, in which his skill and experience admirably fitted him to be a friend and counsellor, and as such his memory will live in many hearts that have been encouraged by his kindness and benefited by his advice."—Editor.

with a deeply wounded heart, in submission to the will of Him who doeth all things well.

Regular and methodical in all his habits, calm and equable in temperament, he had enjoyed unusual good health through his whole life, and even at the age of four score had suffered from slight indisposition only. His last illness was of short duration. On the morning of the 20th of May, 1862, he took his usual walk after breakfast; soon returning to his home, after reaching his chamber, he complained of peculiar distress in his chest, and speaking a few words to her who had been the companion of his pilgrimage for forty years, he soon expired.

Mrs. Sarah Parsons Baldwin, relict of the deceased, was the daughter of the late Honorable Samuel Pitkin, of East Hartford, Connecticut —a graduate of Yale in 1779, and son of Elisha Pitkin, Esq., a graduate of Yale in 1753—and his wife Sarah Parsons, the daughter of Rev. Joseph Parsons, of Brookfield, Massachusetts, a graduate of Harvard in 1752, and son of Rev. Joseph Parsons of Bradford, Massachusetts—a graduate of Harvard in 1720—and his wife Frances Usher. The wife of the Rev. Joseph Parsons, of Brookfield, was Sarah Williams, daughter of Rev. Warham Williams (a graduate of Harvard in 1719), and his wife Abigail Leonard. Mr. Williams was the first minister of Watertown, west precinct, now Waltham, Massachusetts, and a son of the Rev. John Williams, of Deerfield, who was carried into captivity by the Indians in 1704.

THE OLIVER FAMILY.

[Communicated by W. H. Whitmore.]

First Generation.

(1) Thomas[1] Oliver, of Boston, came in the William and Frances from London, 1632, bringing wife Ann and children.

(2)	John,[2] b.	1616.
	Nathaniel,[2] b.	1619; d. 9 Jan., 1633, æt. 15.
(3)	James,[2]	
(4)	Peter,[2]	
(5)	Samuel,[2]	
	Abigail,[2]	m. James Johnson.
	———,[2]	m. Richard Wolfall.
	Daniel,[2]	d. June, 1637.

His wife died May, 1635, and he m. Ann ——, who survived him and d. 20 Dec., 1662. He died 1 June, 1658, and his death is thus recorded in Hull's Diary (Am. Antiq. Soc. iii. 182). "The 1st of the 11th month Mr. Thomas Oliver, one of the ruling elders of this church, died, being ninety years old,—a man by his outward profession a chirurgion. He kept his house, or went very little abroad, for the space of three years before he died, and was a lively patern of old age spoken of, Eccles. xii.; though in his former years, a man very serviceable." It is fair to conclude that Hull was right in his estimate

of Thomas Oliver's age. This is important in tracing his origin. The account drawn up by Chief Justice Peter Oliver, no doubt was given by his father Daniel Oliver, the grandson of Thomas. This account places the birthplace of Thomas at Lewes in Sussex. Some years ago, however, researches were made at Bristol, England, on the supposition that John Oliver of Bristol, and afterwards of Newbury, was a near relative of Thomas. The birth of a Thomas Oliver in 1582 was found, and Drake in his pedigree of the Olivers, in the History of Boston, assumed that this was our settler. This would make Thomas only 75 years old at his death, and I feel sure Hull's description would not apply to a man of that age, and I must reject the affiliation.

(2) John[2] Oliver of Boston, freeman 1634, m. Elizabeth, dau. of John Newdigate, and had:

John,[3] bapt. 29 July, 1638; d. Mch., 1639.
Elizabeth,[3] b. 8 Mch., 1640; m. Enoch Wiswall 25 Nov., 1657.
Hannah,[3] b. 8 Mch., 1642; d. young.
(6) John,[3] b. 15 Apr., 1640. m Suzanna Swell d/o John.
(7) Thomas,[3] b. 10 Feb., 1645–6; d. young.

He died 12 Apr., 1646. His will is copied in the Register, iii. 266. Winthrop says of him, The fever "swept away some precious ones amongst us, especially one Mr. John Oliver, a gracious young man, not full thirty years of age, an expert soldier, an excellent surveyor of land, and one who, for the sweetness of his disposition and usefulness through a public spirit, was generally beloved and greatly lamented. For some few years past he had given himself up to the ministry of the gospel, and was become very hopeful that way (being a good scholar and of able gifts otherwise), and had exercised publicly for two years." Hull writes of him, "1646, April 11, died Mr. John Oliver, one of choice parts, endued with variety of able gifts for the generation; but God took him away in his youth, to the saddening of very many godly hearts and threatening of the rising generation."

Note. See Reg. xii. 33, for what seems to be the settlement of his estate. There were then four shares, the widow's, eldest son John's, Thomas's (deceased?), and Elizabeth Wiswall's.

(3) James[2] Oliver, a captain in King Philip's war, mentioned in Hutchinson, i. 296, and Drake's "King Philip's War."

He d. in 1682, and as administration was granted to "two of his nephews," John Oliver and Nathaniel Oliver, it is reasonable to presume that he was unmarried.

(4) Peter[2] Oliver of Boston, an eminent merchant, married Sarah, dau. of John Newdigate, and had:

Sarah,[3] bapt. 7 Jan., 1644; m. John Noyes.
Mary,[3] b. 21 Feb., 1646; m. { Jonathan Shrimpton, / Nathaniel Williams.
(8) Nathaniel,[3] b. 8 Mch., 1652.
(9) Peter, b. 3 Mch., 1655.
Samuel,[3] ; d. 1657.
(10) James,[3] b. 19 Mch., 1659.
(11) Daniel,[3] b. 28 Feb., 1664.

He d. 11 Apr., 1670, and his widow was buried 11 Oct., 1692.

(5) Samuel[2] Oliver, m. Lydia ——, and had :
Vigilant,[3] bapt. 27 June, 1647.
Patience,[3] ; d. 26 Nov., 1653.
Deborah, bapt. 1 Feb., 1652.
He was drowned 27 Mch., 1652, and his widow m. 16 Feb., 1654, Joshua Fisher, of Dedham.

THIRD GENERATION.

(6) John[3] Oliver, only son of John, m. Susanna, dau. of John Sweet, and had :
Susanna,[4] b. 27 Aug., 1668 ; d. young.
Hannah,[4] b. 13 July, 1670 ; d. "
Mary,[4] b. 3 June, 1672 ; d. "
Sweet,[4] b. 16 Jan., 1678 ; d. "
(12) John,[4] b. 1675 ; } surviving heirs.
(13) Peter,[4] b. 1682 ; }
In July, 1684, his widow was appointed administratrix of her husband "deceased beyond seas."
In 1693, John Oliver, aged 18 and over, son of John and Susanna, both deceased, chose a guardian. In 1699, Peter, aged 17, also chose one. John Oliver's inventory mentions two children, and property which would come to them on the death of their mother by Mr. Sweet's will.

(7) Thomas[3] Oliver may have been of Cambridge, and there left a family, as Savage and Drake seem to assert. I shall, however, refer to him after closing this account of the Boston Olivers.

(8) Nathaniel[3] Oliver, m. 3 Jan., 1677, Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas Brattle, and had : (Note the first child is said to be by wife *Mary*.)
Elizabeth,[4] b. 1680 ; m. Samuel Keeling.
Sarah,[4] b. 7 Jan., 1681–2 ; m. Thomas Smith.
Nathaniel,[4] b. 1683.
James,[4] b. 27 Oct.,1687.
Brattle,[4] b. 1 June, 1689.
Peter,[4]
Mary,[4] b. 1695 ; d. unm. 1773.
William,[4] ; d. 13 Nov., 1696.
He d. 15 Apr., 1704, and his widow d. May, 1719. Her will mentions all three children, and gr. ch. Mary, dau. of James.

(9) Peter[3] Oliver, H. C. 1675, disappeared.

(10) Dr. James[3] Oliver m. Mercy, dau. of Samuel Bradstreet, and had :
Mercy,[4] b. 1695.
Sarah,[4] bapt. 20 Dec., 1699 ; m. Hon. Jacob Wendell.
He d. 8 Apr., 1703, and was buried at Cambridge. His widow d. 29 Mch., 1710, also at Cambridge.

(11) Daniel[3] Oliver m. Apr., 1696, Elizabeth, dau. of Andrew Belcher, and had :
Daniel,[4] b. 13 June, 1702 ; d.
Daniel,[4] b. 14 Jan., 1704 ; d. 5 July, 1727, unm.
Andrew,[4] b. 28 Mch., 1706.
Peter,[4] b. 15 Aug., 1711 ; d.
Peter,[4] b. 17 Mch., 1713.
He d. 23 July, 1732. His wife d. 21 May, 1736, aged 61.

Fourth Generation.

It seems most probable that only one line of the family was continued after this generation; that only two of Thomas Oliver's sons, viz., John and Peter, left male issue; that of these, John had only two grandsons, recorded in the next paragraph, and that with them terminated that branch.

(12) John[4] Oliver, cooper, m. 28 Jan., 1706, Hannah, dau. of Rev. Increase Mather; who d. prob. *s. p.* 2 Dec., 1706. He m. 2dly, 8 May, 1707, Martha Bant, and had a son John, b. 6 June, 1711. His widow adm. 24 Feb., 1717, but I find no trace of any children surviving.

(13) Peter[4] Oliver, goldsmith, m. 1st, Jerusha, another dau. of Rev. Increase Mather, 1 Mch., 1709–10, and had a dau. Jerusha, b. 17 Dec., 1710, d. 5 Jan., 1711. His wife d. 30 Dec., 1710. He m. 2d, Hopestill Wensley, 1 Mch., 1711–12, and died 27 April, 1712. His will leaves property to his child, "if any be born,"—but I find no reason to think that any was.

The identification of these two sons of John Oliver and Susannah Sweet is made certain by a deed (Suff. Deeds, xxi. 562) of John Oliver, cooper, and Hannah his wife, and Peter Oliver, goldsmith, "the only two children of their father John Oliver, merchant, deceased, which he had by Susannah his wife, also deceased, who was one of the daughters and co-heirs of John Sweet, late of Boston, aforesaid, carpenter." This aunt, the other heir, was Mary Edwards.

We shall next proceed to trace the descendants of Hon. Daniel[3] Oliver (11) through his two sons Andrew[4] and Peter,[4] leaving out, at present, the children of his brothers.

Andrew[4] Oliver, H. C. 1724, the Secretary and Lieutenant Governor, m. 1st, 20 June, 1728, Mary, dau. of Hon. Thomas Fitch, and had:

i. Daniel,[5] b. 7 May, 1729; d. 13 May, 1729.
ii. Elizabeth,[5] b. June, 1730; d. 28 June, 1731.
iii. Andrew,[5] b. 13 Nov., 1731.

His wife died 26 Nov., 1732, and he m. 2dly, Mary, dau. of William Sanford, sister of Gov. Hutchinson's wife, 5 July, 1733, and had:

iv. Mary,[5] b. 20 Sept., 1735; d. unm. 29 Mch., 1770.
v. Griselda,[5] b. 9 May, 1737; m. Col. Samuel Waldo.
vi. Elizabeth,[5] b. 17 Mch, 1738; m. Edward Lyde.
vii. Margaret,[5] b. 3 July, 1740; m. John Spooner.
viii. William[5] Sanford, b. 14 Apl., 1742; d. Feb. 10, 1743.
ix. Daniel,[5] b. 22 Feb., 1743; H. C. 1762; d. 6 May, 1826.
x. Sarah,[5] b. 18 Sept., 1745; m. Thomas Hutchinson.
xi. William[5] S., b. 8 Apr., 1748.
xii. Peter,[5] b. 17 Sept., 1749; m. Love, dau. of John Frye.
xiii. Martha,[5] b. 18 July, 1751.
xiv. Jonathan,[5] b. 18 Nov., 1752.
xv. Thomas,[5] b. 22 Mch., 1754.
xvi. Brinley Sylvester,[5] b. 6 Sept., 1755.
xvii. Louisa,[5] b. 15 June, 1759; d. unm. 31 Dec., 1800.

He died in Boston, 3 Mch., 1774—and his wife d. 17 Mch., 1773.

Of these children,

Andrew,[5] H. C. 1749, Judge C. C. P. and a mandamus councillor, m. 28 May, 1752, Mary, dau. of Hon. Benjamin Lynde, and had :

i. Mary,[6] b. 22 Apr., 1754 ; d. 13 July, 1754.
ii. Thomas Fitch,[6] b. 4 May, 1757.
iii. Benjamin Lynde,[6] b. 20 May, 1760 ; d. 14 May, 1855, *s. p.*
iv. Andrew,[6] b. Nov., 1761 ; d. 16 Dec., 1761.
v. Andrew,[6] b. 11 Sept., 1763.
vi. Daniel,[6] b. 22 Aug., 1764 ; d. Dec., 1786.
Peter,[6] b. 17 Oct., 1767.

Rev. Thomas-Fitch Oliver, eldest grandson of the Lt. Governr, m. Sarah, dau. of William Pynchon, 7 June, 1778, and had :

Thomas Fitch, b. 3 Sept., 1779 ; m. Margaret Brown, of Alexandria, La., and d. 8 Feb., 1821, prob. *s. p.*

i. Mary-Lynde,[7] b. 20 Dec., 1781 ; m. Joseph Storey, and d. 22 June, 1805.
ii. Andrew,[7] b. 21 Nov., 1783 ; d. unm.
iii. William-Pynchon,[7] b. 17 Oct., 1785 ; and d. Sept., 1807.
iv. Daniel,[7] b. 9 Sept., 1787, H. C. 1806 ; Professor of Physiology in Dart. Coll. and the Med. Coll. of Ohio, m. Mary Robinson Pulling, and d. 1 June, 1842, leaving issue.
v. Benjamin-Lynde,[7] b. 14 Sept., 1788 ; d. *s. p.* 18 June, 1843.
vi. Sarah-Pynchon,[7] b. 5 May, 1791.
vii. Elizabeth-Digby,[7] b. 3 May, 1795 ; m. Jona. Freeman.

Rev. Thomas F.[6] Oliver was Rector of St. Michael's, Marblehead, and of St. Thomas's, Baltimore, in which latter city he d. 25 Jan., 1797. His widow d. 13 Mch., 1832.

Lt. Gov. Andrew Oliver's family, by his second wife, went to England with their uncle, and of them—

William Sanford,[5] b. 8 Apr., 1748 ; m. Susanna Honeywell, and had :

i. William Sanford,[6] b. 8 Mch., 1774 ; m. Mary Oliver Hutchinson, and had :
i. Mary-Hutchinson[7] Oliver, m. Frederick Hutchinson, and had ch.
ii. Elizabeth-Gertrude[7] Oliver, d.
iii. Rev. William-Hutchinson[7] Oliver, m. Rachel Hutchinson, and had Elizabeth-Mary.[8]
ii. Brinley-Sylvester.[6]
iii. Daniel.[6]
iv. Jane.[6]

The other branch, descended from Daniel[3] Oliver, is the following :

Peter[4] Oliver, Chief Justice of Mass., m. 5 July, 1733, Mary, dau. of William and Hannah Clarke. Her mother was dau. of Major Appleton, of Ipswich, and m. 2dly, Josiah Willard, and d. 1766, aged 81. Wm. Clarke was born in the west of England, says Judge Peter O. Children :

Elizabeth,[5] b. 30 June, 1735 ; m. Major George Watson.
Daniel,[5] b. 8 Oct., 1738 ; d. 22 Apr., 1768.
Peter,[5] b. 17 June, 1741.
William,[5] b. 23 May, 1743.

Andrew,[5] b. 15 Sept., 1746; m. Phebe Spooner, and d. at Middleborough, Mass., 1772, leaving a dau. and a son.

Mary,[5] b. 22 July, 1751; d. young.

He was a refugee, and d. at Birmingham, Eng., 13 Oct., 1791. He was the antiquary of the family.

Dr. Peter[5] Oliver, son of the Ch. Justice, m. Sarah, dau. of Gov. Thomas Hutchinson (who d. in London 28 June, 1780), and had three sons and one daughter.

The Brattle-Oliver Branch.

We will now return to the children of Nathaniel[3] Oliver and Elizabeth Brattle.

(1) Nathaniel[4] Oliver, H. C. 1701, m. 30 Nov., 1709, Martha Hobbs, and had:

i. Martha,[5] b. 28 July, 1711.
ii. Paige,[5] b. 3 Feb., 1714–15; d. 28 July, 1715.
iii. Peter,[5] ; H. C. 1737, of whom we know nothing more.
iv. William,[5] ; m. Rebecca, dau. of John Sayle, and gr. dau. of Penn Townsend.
v. Nathaniel,[5] b. 2 June, 1713, H. C. 1733; m. 25 June, 1741, Mercy, dau. of Hon. Jacob Wendell, and had:
Martha,[6] b. 1742; m. Jacob Wendell.
Nathaniel,[6] b. 9 Nov., 1744; d. 11 June, 1750.
Daniel,[6] of whom presently.

His wife d. 4 Mch., 1760, aged 38, and he m. 2dly, Sarah, dau. of Capt. Thomas Hill, and d. 1769.

The only grandson of Nathaniel and Martha (Hobbs) Oliver, who left issue, was apparently,

Rev. Daniel[6] Oliver, Dart. Coll. 1785; m. Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas Kemble, and settled at Beverly. He had:

Sarah,[7] b. 25 Apr., 1787; m. Ziba Hayden.
Nathaniel, b. 21 Jany., 1789; d. 2 May, 1789.
Nathaniel[7] K., b. 5 Oct., 1790; m. Ann T. Hunt.
Hannah,[7] b. 3 May, 1792; m. { Lt. Wm. M. Caldwell, U. S. N. / Col. Elisha Jenkins, U. S. A.
Elizabeth,[7] b. 3 Aug., 1793; m. Thomas Vinton.
Mary,[7] b. 19 Sept., 1795; m. Dr. Amos A. Evans.
Abigail,[7] b. 22 June, 1797; d. unm., 1 Feb., 1859.
Thomas-Henry,[7] now called Henry-Kemble, } b. 24 Nov., 1800.
Margaret-Kemble,[7] b. 28 Sept., 1803; m. { 1. John G. Brown, / 2. John Dickinson.

He d. 14 Sept., 1840, and his widow d. 19 Mch., 1841.

Of the children of Rev. Daniel Oliver, Henry-Kemble[7] was fitted for college at Andover, and studied at Harvard and Dartmouth. He has held many important positions, having been Adjutant-General 1844–8, Mayor of Lawrence 1859, Treasurer of Massachusetts since 1861. He has had:

i. Samuel-Cook,[8] b. 10 June, 1826; U. S. A.; m. 1st, Sarah Elizabeth Crosby, and 2dly, Elizabeth-Sprague Andrews.
ii. Sarah E., b. 28 Mch., 1828; m. Joseph P. Battles.
iii. Henry K., b. 26 Oct., 1829; H. C. 1852. M.D.

iv. Mariah K.
v. Emily K.
vi. Mary-Evans.
vii. Ellen-Wendell.

The second son of Nathaniel[5] and Elizabeth (Brattle) Oliver was James[4] Oliver, m. Rebecca Lloyd 31 Jany., 1711, and had:

Mary,[5] b. 21 Nov., 1712.
Leveret,[5] b. 23 Feb., 1714–15.
Rebecca,[5] b. 3 July, 1721.
Elizabeth,[5] b. 23 July, 1723.
James,[5] b. 16 Apr., 1726.

We know nothing more of this family, except that, in 1719, Mary had her grandmother Rebecca Lloyd appointed guardian of property left her by her other grandmother Elizabeth Oliver.

The third son of Nathaniel[5] Oliver was

Brattle[4] Oliver, who m. 11 Mch., 1713–14, Anna Gillam, and had:

Anna,[5] b. 18 Nov., 1715.
Edward-Brattle,[5] b. 20 Nov., 1719, who m. 8 Aug., 1745, and had Hubbard,[6] b. Oct., 1745, who m. Rebecca Wallis, and removed to Salem, where he had:
Hubbard,[6] b. 14 Jany., 1771.
Gamaliel-Wallis,[6] b. 14 Feb., 1772.
Rebecca,[6] b. 27 Mch., 1774.
Edward,[6] b. 22 Feb., 1777.
William-Wait,[6] b. 10 Dec., 1778; now living at Salem.

Cambridge Olivers.

We have seen that Thomas[3] Oliver, son of John,[2] has been sometimes reported as dying early (as in the abstract of his father's will), and at other times as living and having a family at Cambridge. The latter idea is correct, and his will, dated 30 Oct., 1715, and proved 6 Jany., 1716, mentions wife Mary; sons Peter, Samuel, Nathaniel, Thomas (in college); daus. Abigail O., and Sarah Trowbridge, and Cousin Daniel Oliver.

Thomas[3] Oliver of Cambridge, m. 27 Nov., 1667, Grace, dau. of Capt. Tho[s]. Prentice; and had:

Grace, b. 15 Nov., 1668; d. 1680.
Elizabeth, b. 11 April, 1670; d. 1674.
John, b. 22 Nov., 1671; d. 1673.
Hannah, b. 16 Aug., 1674.
Thomas, b. 22 Aug., 1676; d.
Samuel, b. 18 May, 1679; d.

His wife d. 30 Sept., 1681, and he m. 19 April, 1682, Mary, dau. of Nathl. Wilson, and had:

John, b. 9 July, 1683; d. Sept., 1683.
Nathaniel, b. 1 Feb., 1685.
Mary, b. 20 Mch., 1688.
Sarah, b. 14 Nov., 1690.
Thomas, b. 17 July, 1700, H. C. 1719.
Samuel, b. 12 Jan., 1702.
Abigail, ; m. 12 June, 1718, Hon. Benj. Prescott.

He d. 31 Oct., 1715, and it is believed that his sons left no issue if they were married.

DEED OF CONFIRMATION OF LANDS IN ROWLEY.—1650.

[Communicated by Wm. S. Appleton, A.M.]

Know all men by these p^r^sents, y^t^ wheras there was a deed of Sale of y^e^ Lands at Rowly, Late in y^e^ possession of William Bellingham Gent., bearing date the Twenty third of July, one thousd. six hund^d^ and fifty, w^ch^ said Deed was made only in y^e^ name of Samuel Bellingham, w^th^out y^e^ mentioning of Lucy Bellingham, the p^r^sent wife of y^e^ s^d^ Samuel Bellingham, only y^e^ name of y^e^ s^d^ Lucy Bellingham Subscribed w^th^ her own hand, This p^r^sent witnesseth, that the said Lucy Bellingham doth willingly giue hir full and free Consent unto y^e^ said deed of Sale, as y^e^ s^d^ Samuel Bellingham did, as if hir name was as oft therin Syecifyed as y^e^ name of y^e^ s^d^ Samuel; And y^e^ said Lucy doth hereby give full possession of y^e^ said Lands and Tenements w^t^euer belonging, or by apportion or other right w^t^ever due unto y^e^ said Lucye as wife of y^e^ said Samuel or otherwise; all hir Title, right and propriety in the said Land, shee giues unto y^e^ w^th^in named Joseph Jewet of Rowly, upon y^e^ s^d^ Conditions w^th^in that deed Specifyed; And hereby wee, y^e^ foresd Samuel and Lucy Bellingham, doe Jointly Confirme y^e^ fores^d^ Deed, This Twenty first day of Eight month, one thous^d^ six hund^d^ and fiftye, in witness wherof wee set to our hands and seales.

Sign'd Seald and Deliuered in p^r^sence of us,
Henry Sandys,
Mathew Boyes.

Samuel Bellingham, and a seal.
Lucy Bellingham, and a seal.

This deed was acknowledged by the said Samuell Bellingham and Lucy his wife, 23^th^ day of y^e^ 8^th^ month, 1650, before me,

Samuel Symonds.

From this document we learn a fact not to be found in Savage's Gen. Dict., viz., the Christian name of Samuel Bellingham's first wife. We can only regret that it does not also inform us of her surname.

BALDWIN.—BRUEN.

Is there not an error current among genealogists, respecting the Baldwins and Bruens? The original record at Milford reads as follows:

John Baldwin, Senior, was married to Marie Brewen, daughter of John Brewen, of Pequot.

John Baldwin, son of John Baldwin, senior, and Hannah Brewen, daughter of Obadiah Brewen, of New London, married Oct. 30, 1663.

According to Caulkins's *New London*, page 156, "John Baldwin, senr., and John Baldwin, junr., of Milford, father and son, married

sisters, the daughters of Mr. (Ob.) Bruen: the elder Baldwin married the elder sister, Mary, in 1653; and the younger Baldwin, son by a former wife, and born in 1640, married the younger sister Hannah Bruen, 1663."

From Ormerod's *History of Chester*, we learn that Obadiah Bruen was born in 1606, was son of John Bruen of Bruen Stapleford, in the county of Chester, Eng., who died in 1625, aged 65, and had by a third wife a daughter Mary. Is it not assuming too much, to say that Marie or Mary, the wife of the elder Baldwin, was daughter of Obadiah, because there was no adult John Bruen at New London? Admit that Marie was the sister of Obadiah, and with him at Pequot or New London, and the statement, that the Baldwins, both father and son, married sisters, is an error.

John Baldwin, junr. went to Newark with Mr. Bruen and others, and was the John Baldwin, senior, of that town. His wife Hannah was living in 1680. In 1686, his second wife was Ruth, dau. of Henry Botsford, of Milford. He died about 1702, aged 60, leaving eight sons and four daughters. His father, the elder John Baldwin, of Milford, whose will was made in 1681, left sons and daughters, among whom was an Obadiah, born in 1660, ten years before the death of Mary his mother.

Though from the imperfection of records, the Bruens and Botsfords cannot be classified perfectly, it is certain, that of the Baldwins of Connecticut and New Jersey, a great company may properly claim John Bruen of Bruen Stapleford as an ancestor, and emulate his virtues.

> "An Israelite in whom no guyle
> Or fraud was ever found,
> A Phœnix rare
> Whose virtues fair
> Through all our coasts do sound." (Vide Epitaph.)

S. H. C.

SAMUEL BRACKENBURY.

Any person who reads with the care and interest of a relation the article "Brackenbury" in the Gen. Dict. of N. E., must notice a sort of incomplete resemblance in the lives of the two Samuels. There is no doubt that Mr. Savage mentions more of that name than ever really lived. For lines 11–17 on p. 228 of vol. i., I would substitute.—Samuel, Malden, son of William, H. C. 1664, freeman 7 May, 1673, was a physician, yet preached at Rowley two years, prob. about 1669–71, m. Mercy, dau. of Rev. Michael Wigglesworth, had at Malden Samuel, b. in Feb., 1673, moved to Boston, where he had Mary, b. 12 March, 1674, and William, and died in Jan., 1678. Samuel, son of the preceding, a physician, m. at Charlestown 22 Oct., 1694, Ann, dau. of John Chickering, had Mercy, b. 14 Oct., 1696, and at Boston Samuel, b. 7 May, 1700, and Elizabeth 1 Oct., 1701, died at Malden 26 Nov., 1702, aged about 30. I will add that Dorcas, dau. of second John Brackenbury, married 28 Nov., 1700, Zechariah Symmes or Symes, as the record has it.

W. S. A.

[Waltham, Symmes
Appleton

ANNUAL ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT.

[Delivered by Winslow Lewis, M.D., January 4, 1865.]

Gentlemen,—

Once more we are permitted to assemble together at the commencement of another year; and what duty is so manifestly incumbent upon us, as to calmly and thoughtfully review the *Past*, and derive therefrom lessons for the *Future*? It seems to me that the position of our Society now, in consequence of the momentous events that are daily transpiring, and rendering this country and age prœminently a country and an age of the grandest and most terrible History, is one of immensely greater importance and more solemn responsibility, than was the position which it occupied before the outbreak of the Civil War.

Before I proceed, however, to refer further to this topic, let me give expression, in your behalf, to our gratitude for the blessings we have enjoyed, and the progress we have made, during the past year—a year full of, and fraught with, so many events of incalculable national consequence, and which, along with so much of public triumph, has carried into the homes of New England so much of private trial and mourning. As we glance back over the record of this past year, what a vast array of such events rises before the bewildered eye of memory! To advert to a very few. In March, a new call for 200,000 men—then in May the battles of the Wilderness and of Spottsylvania, in which so many patriot-warriors were called to "sleep the sleep that knows no waking"—a few weeks later, the sanguinary combat of Coal Harbor—then the glorious sinking of the Alabama, by *our own* brave Winslow, on the 19th of June, followed, in a few days, by General Grant's fierce attack on Petersburg—and five days after, the battle of Kenesaw Mountain, in which our troops, though repulsed, won for themselves immortal honor. In July, another call (evidence of the tremendous character of the contest in which we are engaged) for 500,000 men, succeeded by the terrific battle near Atlanta, where the brave and chivalrous McPherson fell, and with him many a brave son of New England. Another week witnesses a second fierce combat almost on the same ground, and two days after the loss of many thousands of our valiant brethren before the lines of Petersburg. August opens with the glorious achievements of Farragut in Mobile Bay, and before the close of the month war once more claims his hosts of victims in the battles of the Weldon Road.

To pass over many other events, which have reflected a lustre of triumph, albeit a melancholy one, as being gained by the defeat and death of those, who, however erring, are still our *Brethren*, what feelings of admiration are excited in every American breast by the details of that glorious march of our most glorious General Sherman, a march that may fitly and fairly compare with the expedition of Hannibal, or still more aptly with the retreat of the 10,000 Greeks under Xenophon, after the death of the younger Cyrus. Whatever may be the after events of this terrible war, I venture

unhesitatingly to predict that Sherman's march through the heart of the seceded States to Savannah, will, through long succeeding ages, be regarded by all students of History, and especially of Military History, as an achievement unsurpassed by any general of either ancient or modern times. And then its brilliant conclusion, the capture of one of the strongest, richest and most important cities of the Rebel Confederacy, with its vast stores of cotton and other valuable "materiel," and no less than 60 cannon and several thousand men, killed or captured. Then again, as we come, or rather return, by a few days, to the 15th and 16th of December, we have the battles of Nashville, in which Thomas so triumphantly and terribly defeated General Hood, who had begun somewhat too soon to sing the pæan of victory!

If these successes and triumphs are somewhat dulled or dimmed by the comparative check suffered by the Wilmington Expedition, we must derive consolation from the thought, that perhaps this was needful, not only to temper and moderate our too quickly rising pride and triumph, but also to warn the leaders of such expeditions to sternly and steadily imitate the wise example of the successful Sherman, by observing a strict silence as to their plans.

Such are a few of the war events of the past year. But there have been other events no less important, no less worthy of remembrance —nay, even more calculated to awaken and intensify our feelings of gratitude. And to which of these could I possibly refer before those great Sanitary Fairs, which, during 1864, have borne such strong testimony to the patriotic and practically Christian spirit of our people, and have reflected such brilliant honor on the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Chicago, and certainly not least, on our good old Boston; the patriotic action of whose citizens, and more especially of those high-spirited and large-hearted ladies, in regard to the recent "Sailor's Fair," will, if gratitude be not lost to earth, be long treasured in the grateful memory of all Americans, and, above all, of every American Sailor.

There was one event, however, which perhaps more than all the rest, has left the stamp of historic interest on the year 1864, and claims, above all, the gratitude, not only of us New Englanders—not only of all loyal Americans—but of every friend of freedom and free institutions throughout the world. I allude, of course, to the 8th of November. On that day the cause of popular self-government stood on trial before the bar of a gazing world, of which even the friendly part was agitated with intense anxiety and much of agitating doubts; while the other part, headed by the leaders and the tools of despotism, stood ready, in malicious anticipation of an evil triumph, to chant a demoniac dirge over the downfall of Freedom. The 8th of November's sun set upon a land, in which, throughout all its broad borders, and amid all the intense excitement of party feeling, Law and Order were *universally, absolutely triumphant!* This self-governing, alike in the wild rural districts, and in the thronged and troubled cities—full of manly self-respect, of quiet firm resolve—poured on to the polls in one steady, continuous stream, from the opening to the close, each man freely and frankly recording his vote according to his conscience. At last, the will of the popular majority was declared; the minority submitted, and the American Election of 1864 terminated without one act of tumult or of violence, to call for the in-

terference even of the local police, or to offer even the semblance of a pretext for the exercise of hostile criticism! That day will yet be gratefully regarded as one of vast Historic interest to the world's Freedom! But not to the chance *Future* should we at least leave its just appreciation, but we should strive fully to understand and appreciate it *now*, and thus better qualify ourselves to explain its momentous importance to those who are rising up to take our places, and by whom its consequences will be more keenly felt than by us who have been sharers and actors in the scenes now.

What little I have said, and you all know how much more might easily be added, tends to show the grand and solemn historic character of the times in which it is our lot to live, and especially of the past year, to claim and kindle our earnest, heart-felt gratitude, and to rouse *us* up to consider what is *our* duty, as the Historic-Genealogical Society of New England, in view of such mighty and marvellous events, as those that circle and crowd and career around and along the path of our daily life.

I trust that in what I am about yet further to say, I shall not be deemed guilty of assumption or presumption. So far from sympathizing with that spirit of national vanity which, in former times, has been a standing jest, and let me add sometimes very unfairly so, against America, and Americans, I have always been opposed to, and have expressed my aversion to it, as derogatory alike to our personal and national dignity, and unworthy altogether of the solid and substantial greatness of America. There are occasions, however, on which national claims have to be asserted or plainly stated, no less than individual ones; and the present appears to me peculiarly such an occasion.

Under the guidance of Divine Providence, this American continent of ours is now, and for three years past has been, the scene of one of the grandest, most awful and most terrible Historic Dramas, that the world has ever witnessed. The catastrophe of this Drama, whatever it may be, and whenever it shall happen, will unquestionably exercise a mighty and wide spread influence upon the political history of the world at large.

Again, in the whole of this grand and tragic scene, New England, and New England men and women, have acted and are acting a prominent, leading part. There is no presumption in saying, that in point of mental acumen, enthusiasm of spirit, and energy of action, New England leads America; not always perhaps so well, or so wisely, as might be, but there is the keen, calculating brain, there is the strong and ready hand, and there too is the warm, enthusiastic heart; and if such forces be only guided aright, they will form a combination of levers, that no "*vis inertiæ*" will be able to resist. Now I believe that no more useful and effectual instrumentality for such *right training* and *guidance* can be found, than in the studies to which our labors are professedly devoted—History and Genealogy, or better, Biography. And here Truth compels me to express my belief, that this right training and guidance through a right and philosophical study of History and Biography, neither have been, nor are generally, afforded by the educational system of our country. I have investigated this subject more recently, as a basis of these remarks to-day, and while feeling justly proud of the efforts made by America in general, and by New

England in particular, for the promotion of popular education, I feel bound to confess that the mode in which History is studied, whether in schools or colleges, is, with some few and remarkable exceptions, very defective. In the *former*, little more is taught than a summary of our own History; while in the *latter*, the study of a very small number of text-books, pursued with little regard to philosophical method, and with still less concern for that *impartial spirit of inquiry*, which constitutes the foundation-stone of a right and profitable study of History, forms the sum and substance of our higher Historical Education. At Harvard College, all the course of instruction as to History, comprises Smith's History of Greece, Constitution of the United States, History of France, Stephen and De Tocqueville, and the Constitutional History of England.

In Biography, again, national prejudice and personal predilection too often and too generally over-ride that conscientious sense of truth and justice, which should guide the biographer, no less than the historian. A reference to a recently published biographical work, now generally considered the standard one in this country, will more than bear out this assertion. Without bringing forward personal illustrations, which might appear invidious, and even hurt the feelings of those, whom I very cordially esteem and respect, I may observe, that in the work referred to, several pages are often given to the biography of an American, who, however worthy of respect in his own sphere, is still only a third or fourth rate class man at the best: while some of the most illustrious thinkers, scholars, philosophers and public men of Europe—men confessedly ranking in the first class of their several orders—are dismissed with perhaps half a column, or less than that. Now such a course as this, is not only unjust and adverse to the true principles and purposes of biography, but it also reflects discreditably upon our national literary character. Foreigners, perusing such a work, attribute the barefaced bias to our national vanity, and become confirmed in the idea, that an American can see no good in anything not American. We, on the other hand, know it to be greatly the result of a "mutual admiration" system, which has reached a great and threatening height amongst us. The New York *litterateur* writes a long, laudatory life of his Boston friend and contemporary, which the latter feels bound to return in kind and degree, and if, in this interchange of biographical compliments between our native celebrities, the great names of European History, past and present, should, for a while, be overlooked or slighted, we are left to derive consolation from the argument that "in an American publication, a preponderance of attention should be given to American notabilities." I need hardly say that such an argument could only apply to a work professedly devoted to American Biography. But when, as in the instance alluded to, a work professes on its title page to be *cosmopolitan*, not merely American, no such bias or unjust preponderance is admissible. Acknowledged eminence, whether of intellect or action, should alone graduate the extent or minuteness of the notices. I feel and speak strongly on this subject, because it is precisely by this indulgence of national vanity and "mutual admiration," that we afford a just handle for criticism, at which we are the first to feel hurt and offended. I feel also that our position as a people, is too high and powerful to condescend to littleness of this kind. Whether

nationally or individually, we can stand the test of a fair comparison with any other people of the civilized world, without seeking to detract from, or dim the brightness of, the illustrious character of other nations.

And now, to revert for a while to HISTORY, its mode of study and its uses. I am far from being so presumptuous as to suppose that I can bring forward anything new or original on such a subject, but yet, as you have done me the honor of placing me, not now for the first time, in this chair, I feel assured you will afford an indulgent hearing to the few general remarks I shall offer on a subject, which to me, at all events, seems of vast, of vital importance. Of learning history as it is too generally taught in our schools and colleges, I think very little, so little, that I deem the time expended thereon, might more profitably be devoted to other subjects. But *History rightly* and *philosophically studied*, has long appeared to me to be so important a branch of education, as to deserve the most careful attention in all measures, public or private, connected with Education. The lessons of history thus studied, form the best and soundest training in politics and statesmanship; and where, as with us, every man has a voice in the common government, it is all the more necessary that in no man's or woman's education should so vital an element as this be neglected, perverted or omitted. Whatever "Young America" may say, I boldly stand by the old-fashioned assertion that "History is philosophy teaching by examples." However it may be on different stages, or in altered phases, as HUMAN NATURE in every age is still the same, so HUMAN HISTORY revolves in cycles, and is continually repeating itself. And thus it happens, that the statesman, the politician, aye, and the citizen-member of a democratic government will find, even in the history of ancient nations, most valuable examples for imitation and warning for avoidance. In the history of the Jewish people, and in that of Greece and of Rome, he will again and again find, in the stern reasoning of facts, a demonstration of the truth, that national, no less than individual welfare and happiness, are the concomitants and correlatives of national virtue and integrity. The learned Dr. Henry, of New York, in a discourse entitled "The Providence of God, the Genius of History," has some remarks based upon the Jewish History, which are so apposite, and so congenial to my views on this subject, that I do not hesitate to cite a portion of them.

"And now the question that comes up is this:—For what purpose is it that we have these divine commentaries? Is it merely to gratify our curiosity? or is it to teach us a great *practical* lesson? Is the truth, which these divine commentaries disclose, a truth only with relation to the Jewish and other ancient nations, whose records we find in the Sacred Books? Or is it a truth, which is true for *all* nations, and *all* times?

"That is the question; and we say that the very purpose for which these historical details and these divine commentaries are handed down to us, is, to teach impressively, for all nations and for all times, this great truth—that the *Providence of God is the Genius of human history*; that the hand of the Almighty Ruler of the Universe is upon all the nations of the Earth, and that He everywhere apportions *national destiny* according to *national character*. If we have divine com-

mentaries on the world's whole history, such as we have on that portion of it contained in the Sacred Records, then the same truth, which is so impressively taught in these Records, would appear with equal clearness on the face of all the history of the world. We should see the right hand of the Almighty in all the fates and fortunes of all the nations of the Earth, in the revolutions of dynasties, in the rise and fall of empires, in the wars and conquests, battles and sieges, famines and pestilences, negotiations and treaties, with which the pages of history are filled."

But because we have *not* these divine commentaries on the *whole* of the world's history, shall we any the less believe the great truth, which the sacred records teach? Because the light of special inspiration does not make visible the hand of the Almighty, moving in and behind the visible procession of events, shall we any the less believe His hand is there at work? No! We are as much bound to believe this great truth is true for *every* nation on the earth, as for the ancient nations, of whom it is expressly declared in the Sacred Books. We are as much bound in reason to believe it true in reference to the great drama of political history, that now seems opening on the earth, as though we saw it preternaturally written by the finger of the Almighty, in characters of fire, on the earth and on the sky, on the hills and on the clouds. "And we are, finally, not to believe that this divine interposition is merely for the sake of interposition, nor merely in the way of retributive judgment on the nations. The Almighty presides over the fates and fortunes of the nations, each in its successive epoch, with a GREAT PURPOSE, which connects each with each, in the flow of the great ages, with a comprehensive IDEA to be realized in the whole historical life of Humanity, and in the whole history of the Universe."

These views of Dr. Henry are, I am well aware, as old-fashioned as my own, and equally regarded either with silent contempt, or more violent and noisy opposition, by a large number of historic sciolists and worldly politicians in this country, but they were virtually the views entertained by our own immortal Washington, and the other Fathers of our Republic, and they have been recognized and endorsed by many of the greatest statesmen, as well as best men, that have ever been entrusted with the management of nations. But for the mere opinions of men in such a matter, I should care but little, so long as my conscience and reason are convinced that they are right and just and true. And the evidence that they are so, is stamped in indelible characters upon the whole face of history, ancient and modern. In our own day, it is too true, that, in those nations where the Bible has free circulation, and where religious thought is free, the laws and doctrines of christianity are too often violated in every phase of society and rank of life; but *yet* in how much better a position in every way are *those* nations, than the lands that are lying oppressed beneath the hand of kingly and priestly tyranny, and dark, deadening ignorance!

I cannot discuss this subject with anything of the fulness it demands on the present occasion, but must briefly sum up the views that I entertain, and which I would respectfully and most earnestly urge you, the members of this Society, to propagate and disseminate by every means in your power, by your voice, by your pen, and through the organ of our

Society, *The Historical and Genealogical Register*. I neither claim to be a statesman nor a politician, nor yet a profound historical scholar; but I have thought long and deeply on this subject, and I do most earnestly believe, that if we can promote a *right* study of HISTORY throughout our country, we shall confer a great, an inestimable blessing upon her, and we shall be erecting one of the strongest bulwarks for the defence of her free Constitution, and one of the most effective barriers against anarchy on the one hand, or tyranny on the other. Let the study of HISTORY, then, ever be based upon, and accompanied by, a solemn recognition of God's moral government of the universe. Secondly, let it be divested of national and personal prejudice and bias: for, the object being to obtain a true and correct knowledge of facts, every hindrance adverse to truth and fair judgment must of course be set aside. In all disputed matters of History, especially where such a bias is likely to influence us, and to cloud our judgment, let us, as a matter of absolute duty, calmly investigate both sides of the question, hear the arguments on both sides, and, as sworn jurymen, abide by the evidence. Again, let us not imagine that History consists merely in the romantic and stirring narrative of battles, sieges, and those great and startling events, the "pomp and circumstance of war," which many so-called historians seem to have regarded as the only things worthy of notice. All these things belong to the external life of a nation, and they are not to be neglected; nor is there much fear that they will be, because this external life of nations, as of individuals, is the most attractive, the most easily known, and, to most minds, the most interesting.

In the words of the illustrious Dr. Arnold, whose lectures on History I would strongly commend to all who may not yet have read them—"A *nation* has its *inward* life, no less than an *individual*, and from this, its *outward* life is characterized. For what does a nation effect by war, but either the securing of its existence, or the increasing of its power? We honor the heroism shown in accomplishing these objects, but power, nay, even existence, are not ultimate ends. The question may be asked of every created being, why he should live at all, and no satisfactory answer can be given, if his life does not, by God's will, consciously or unconsciously *tend to promote* God's glory, and the good of his brethren. And, if a nation's annals contain the record of deeds ever so heroic, done in defence of the national freedom, or existence, still we may require that the freedom or the life, so bravely maintained, should be also employed for worthy purposes; or else, even the names of Thermopylæ and of Morgarten become, in after years, rather a reproach than a glory. Turning, then, to regard the inner life of a nation, we cannot but see that here, as in the life of an individual, it is determined by the nature of its ultimate end. What is a nation's *main object*, is therefore a question which must be asked, before we can answer whether its *inner* life, and *consequently* its outward life also, which depends upon the inner life, is to be called good or evil. Now it does not seem easy to conceive that a nation can have any other object than that which is the highest object of every individual in it: if it can, then the attribute of sovereignty, which is inseparable from nationality, becomes the dominion of an evil principle. For suppose, for instance, that a nation as such is not cognizant of the notions of justice and humanity, but

that its highest object is wealth, or dominion, or security. It then follows that the sovereign power in human life, which can influence the minds and compel the actions of us all, is a power altogether immoral, and yet commanding the actions of moral beings, then evil. Again, if being cognizant of the notions of justice and humanity, it deliberately prefers other objects to them, then here is the dominion of an evil principle still more clearly. But if it be cognizant and appreciate them rightly, then it must see that they are more to be followed than any objects of outward advantage: then it acknowledges moral ends as a higher good than physical ends, and thus, as we said, agrees with every good individual man in its estimate of the highest object of national no less than of individual life."

In the study of History, then, due regard must be paid to the *internal* life of each nation, no less than, or even more than, the *external:* the state of religion, morals, social habits, trade, manufactures—everything, in fact, that enters into the internal history of a civilized nation in a time of peace.

Again, I would observe, that in order to pursue the study of *History* with any profit to ourselves or others, it is absolutely necessary that we should previously secure a fair, sound knowledge of *political science,* and of Constitutional Law. Without such preparation, no solid or useful knowledge of History can be acquired, and the greater the freedom of institutions enjoyed by any country, the more necessary are these acquisitions to every citizen. Republican institutions, like ours, can only be maintained in purity and integrity, first, by the morality, and, second, by the education of the people; and the subjects I have named are amongst the most important that can enter into the education of a member of a free State. We have prided ourselves, and not altogether without reason, on our educational advantages, and it is a cause for self-gratulation, that every American child, even though born in the humblest and poorest rank, can obtain as his right a fair education. But I do not hesitate to assert, that if, in our educational system, a sound knowledge of History, and of the elements of Political Science and Constitutional Law, had been included several years ago, it would probably, under the Divine blessing, have been the means of saving us from a large portion, if not all, of those civil commotions and strifes, that have been now, for three years past, shaking to its centre the noble edifice of our free Constitution, draining the heart-blood of thousands of our best and bravest, and carrying tribulation and anguish into thousands of once happy homes!

It follows, as a necessary corollary to what I have said, that those who have studied *history* in this truthful, impartial and philosophical spirit, we must listen patiently to, and obey the lessons she offers us. The words of the Roman Historian can never be repeated too often, or impressed too deeply on the memory: "*Hoc illud est præcipue in cognitione rerum salubre ac frugiferum, omnis te exempli documenta in illustri posita monumento intueri; inde tibi tuæque reipublicæ, quod imitere, capias, inde fœdum inceptu, fœdum exitu, quod vites.*"—"This is what is especially wholesome and profitable to the study of History, that thou there beholdest, placed on a conspicuous monument, the records of every kind of example: and that thence thou canst select, for thyself and thy Republic, that which thou wouldst imitate: thence

also that which thou wouldst shun as base in its origin, base in its result."

Nor must this remark be applied by the Historic student merely to the remarkable *men* of history, the great men either of good or evil. It is even more important, especially in these times, that it should be applied to the examination of what I may call *National Conduct.* We should carefully observe, and strive to imitate such causes of public policy, as have manifestly been founded on *right principles, moderation,* and *common sense,* and as a necessary consequence have brought prosperity to the nation, for whose government and guidance they were devised. And, on the other hand, when, either in our own history or that of other nations, we observe the sad results issuing from the violation of principle, the non-recognition of God's superintending providence, the elevation of fanatic folly and fury, into the desecrated and dishonored seat of Christian forbearance and manly good sense—we must give good heed to the solemn warning, and avoid the like error, as "base in its origin, base in its result."

Errors of this kind, most fatal to the peace and happiness of a nation, have again and again been committed by men, whom, as *men,* we may believe to have been conscientious, upright, and patriotic, but unacquainted with, or heedless of, the lessons of History, ignorant of all the higher principles of *political science,* and totally unfitted for the task of legislating for their fellow men. As illustrations of what I refer to, I would adduce the series of political blunders that led to the Great Rebellion of England, which, in the 17th century, spread war and desolation through the land, brought a monarch to the block, substituted for his unconstitutional measures, not freedom, but tyranny of another kind — the tyranny of a great and able man indeed, but tyranny nevertheless, and eventually, by a very natural reaction, brought back the nation under the Godless yoke of the worst and most debasing kind of slavery; the abject and degraded condition of affairs that prevailed under Charles II., when vice and so-called pleasure ruled the nation, and the mass of the people did not even care for freedom. And all this lamentable series of consequences resulted from the want of good sense and moderation, the disregard of History's warnings, the ignorance of constitutional law and political science, exhibited no less by the popular leaders, than by the infatuated monarch and his abettors and advisers.

The same remark will apply, *mutatis mutandis,* to the circumstances which led to our violent separation from the mother country. These United States would naturally have risen to a free and independent condition in the course of a few years, just as the youth, merging into manhood, becomes independent of his parents, and engages for himself in the battle of life. But that instead of attaining this independence in a natural, peaceful and friendly way, it was gained only after a long course of wrangling, recrimination, and sanguinary strife, is attributable to the wrong-headed obstinacy of so-called statesmen, and a monarch no less wrong-headed and obstinate, to the ignorance on the part of both, of those *historic lessons* and *political principles* which are so vitally essential to the government of men. And in this case, the example is the more impressive, because George III. and his ministers were warned again and again, in the most solemn and emphatic terms, by men, who were *really* statesmen, of what must be the con-

sequences of their unjust and unwise policy towards America. What said the illustrious Pitt, in his place in Parliament, in reply to Lord Grenville's insulting and tyranny-maintaining speech? "I know the value of your troops, the skill of your officers, but on *this* ground, the *stamp act*, where so many here will think it a crying injustice (I am one, who will lift my hand against it), in *such* a cause, your success will be hazardous. America, if she fall, would fall like the strong man, she would embrace the pillars of the State, and pull down the Constitution along with her. The Americans have not acted in all things with prudence and temper. They have been wronged, they have been driven to madness by injustice! Will you punish them for the madness which you yourself have occasioned? No! rather let prudence and temper come from *this* side—

'Be to their faults a little blind,
Be to their virtues very kind.'

My opinion is (said Pitt in conclusion), that the Stamp Act be repealed—*absolutely, totally,* and *immediately:* and that the reason be assigned, that it is founded on an *erroneous principle.*"

Like warnings were given by Col. Barré, by the great Orator and Statesman, Fox, and by the venerable Lord Chatham, then standing almost on the verge of the grave. "I am an old man (he said), and would advise the noble Lord in office to adopt a *more gentle* mode of governing America: proceedings like these will never meet with the wished-for success. Instead of these, pass an amnesty on all their youthful errors, clasp them once more to your fond and affectionate arms, and I venture to affirm you will find them children worthy of their sire."

We all know how unavailing were these warnings and entreaties of these better and wiser minds of the British Parliament. Ignorance of *Political Science,* disregard of all the lessons of *History,* urged on, or backed by, obstinacy and a love of tyrannical power, carried the day, and England lost the brightest jewel in her crown, and the North American Colonies became the American Republic!

The great Revolution of France, towards the end of the last century, was preceded and hurried on by similar ignorance and blunders; and here I will cite some remarks from a work, which discusses "The claims of History on the Age": "Any one (the author observes) who is at all acquainted with the history of the Revolution of France, must be well aware that it was brought about by a series of blunders, in which *both* parties were *alternately* to blame. But still, it has struck me, that there was *one* error, which occurred at *so critical* a time (an error not greatly noticed by historians) that it deserves *especial* consideration, as being the pivot on which the headlong course of the Revolution turned. At an early stage of that great national convulsion, a measure of conciliation and mutual concession was proposed by the friends of the crown, at what was called a 'Royal Sitting' on the 23d of June. The concessions offered were certainly not so extensive as had been demanded by the States-General, but still, they were such as patriots were, I think, bound to accept, rather than involve their country in a civil war, to which the progress of events was plainly tending. Now there is little doubt that the *earlier* leaders of the popular movement in France, were actuated by a sincere, how-

ever mistaken, desire to serve their country: and not, like their successors in the reign of terror, inspired by the demons of anarchy and bloodshed. Still, *at this most critical period*, they rejected the offers of the King, and thereby lost the last chance of averting the threatened catastrophe!

"How differently would they have acted, could a magic glass have brought before their view the dread prospect of the Future—the attacks upon the palace, and the gross insults offered to the Royal Family—their subsequent imprisonment—that terrible meeting of the Assembly, in which the subject of discussion was the execution of a most virtuous and inoffensive monarch—the members of that Assembly at length passing up in turn to record their votes, and the deep stillness of that midnight meeting still re-echoing to the *one dead sound* of Death, death!—and (most heart-chilling scene in the whole appalling tragedy!) that King's own kinsman, Philippe Egalité, Duke of Orleans, joining in that vote of death against his sovereign!—the scaffold dyed with the blood, not only of the monarch, but also of his wife and sister—France changed from a civilized land into a human slaughter-house, in which the butchers, Robespierre and Marat, reigned supreme—and, last, not least, the guillotine demanding *their* blood also, the blood of *them*, the *early patriots, who might perhaps have averted all this!* Could they have foreseen these things, how differently would they have acted! But to them, as to too many others, repentance came too late, and they had to weep for their errors with tears of blood."

The instances that I have briefly adduced will, I trust, suffice to show the *vast*, the *vital* importance of a *just* and philosophical study of the lessons of History and political science, as a means, the *best* and *surest* means, of preserving men and nations from mistakes that are sure to be fraught with so much of most direful disaster.

As I have more than once used the word "philosophical" in connection with this subject, let me utter a brief word of warning against another and opposite evil, towards which a large school of historical and political writers of the present day seem to be rapidly tending. The great spread of inductive science has created and sharpened a keen, almost voracious appetite for "Philosophies of History," and the school I refer to seems inclined to apply the laws of inert *matter* to the history of *men*, men endowed with souls, minds, and passions, which always *have* exercised, and always *will* exercise, a powerful influence over the cause of national, as well as individual life. This tendency of modern thought has both a good side and an evil one, and both are well defined in these words of Prof. Kingsley: "Surely it is good (he observes), and a thing to thank God for, that men should be more and more expecting *order*, searching for *order*, welcoming *order*. But there is evil also. For *young sciences*, like young *men*, have their time of *wonder, hope*, imagination, and of *passion* too, and *haste, and bigotry*. Dazzled, and that pardonably, by the beauty of the few *laws* they may have discovered, they are too apt to erect them into gods, and to explain by them all matters in heaven and earth; and are too apt, too, to patch them, where they are weakest, by that most dangerous succedaneum of vague and grand epithets, which very often contain, each of them, an assumption far more important than the law to which they are tacked."

The time I have already occupied, warns me that I must not dilate on this point, but leave it to yourselves to carry out its logical conclusions. For the same reason, I must resign the intention of speaking at any length on *Biography*, as the handmaid of History. I will content myself with citing a few words from the same writer, Prof. Kingsley, addressed by him to the History Class of the University of Cambridge, England. "If any of you should ask me how to study History, I should answer—Take, by all means, biographies. Fill your minds with *live human* figures, men of like passions with yourselves, see how each lived and worked, in the time and place in which God put him. Believe me, that when you have thus made a friend of the dead, and brought him to life again, and let him teach you to *see* with his eyes, and *feel* with his heart, you will begin to understand more of his generation and his circumstances, than all the mere History books of the period will teach you."

If I have not quite failed to convey my views to you, you will see, that looking especially to the present circumstances of our country, I would urge this Society to devote its labors henceforth, and *at once*, to a much *broader* and more *elevated* field of study, than is covered by New England History and Genealogy alone. Not that I would have these neglected, not that I would be ungrateful to those of our brethren who have devoted so much thought and labor, and with so much just credit to themselves and the Society, to those topics which you and I, as New England men, are bound ever to hold in high honor and esteem. But I am anxious you should all rise to the level of the demands made upon us, and enter *boldly* and promptly on a sphere of duty, by which we can largely benefit, perhaps *lastingly bless*, our native land. Let us not neglect any of those duties, that have hitherto been so ably, though unostentatiously performed by our Society. Let us continue to preserve, promote, and elucidate every point of our New England History. Let us continue to trace, in our genealogical inquiries, the parent seeds of that virtue, heroism, and patriotic self-sacrifice, that have even, during the last few years, been wreathing such glorious amaranthine garlands around the brows of New England's sons, living and dead! But let us also endeavor, by all means in our power, to establish and promote a right study of History in general throughout the country. Nor would I close without respectfully offering a practical suggestion as to the way in which this can be done by us. There are, in our Society, men eminently qualified to teach History, Political Science, Constitutional Law—to teach them *ably, eloquently* and *soundly;* and not only qualified, but, unless I am greatly mistaken, ready and willing to do so, without any other reward than the gratifying consciousness of assisting to promote a good object. Let us invite these gentlemen to deliver courses of lectures, under our auspices, in some public hall, that we hire for the purpose, until the time arrives—*not, I sincerely trust, far distant* when we shall have a Hall of our own. To these lectures, invite more particularly those engaged in the work of public education, and the more advanced students of our schools. Throw them open, also, if you please, to the large and intelligent class of our artisans, who are always so ready, after their day's work is over, to avail themselves of every opportunity of gaining information and instruction, but who now are too often tempted, for want of more solid and wholesome

food, to appease their keen intellectual appetite by listening to superficial and sensational harangues, political discourses by those who, too often, are ignorant of the first principles of political science, or mystifiers by transcendental and metaphysical discourses, that can have no other effect than to becloud and bewilder the minds of the hearers. And again, I would suggest that our Register, that excellent work, which forms so valuable a repertory of genealogy and local history, should henceforth devote a portion of its pages to the object I am advocating, the diffusion of right views on the study of General History and Biography, and the educing, for the benefit of this and after generations, of those valuable, those vitally important lessons, which HISTORY, and HISTORY alone, can effectually teach. I have thought and felt on this subject deeply, and you will therefore forgive me, if I trespass somewhat too largely on your patience by these remarks. My sole desire is, to render the labors of our Society actively and powerfully conducive to the welfare of our beloved country, of whom (in the words of that great Orator, who so nobly defended America against the blind and tyrannic measures of an infatuated monarch and ignorant ministry) I would most earnestly say, "My prayers shall ever be for her welfare! Length of days be in her right hand, and in her left, riches and honor! May her ways be ways of pleasantness, and all her paths be peace!"

THOMAS PRINCE. — A Reminiscence extracted from my private Diary.

April 22, 1828. Called this evening on old Mrs. H. M. Crocker. She is a sprightly person, nearly eighty. [She was 76.] Among several amusing anecdotes which she related, was the following of Prince the Chronologist.—"Mr. Prince came to my Father's house one morning, quite in a hurry—I was then quite a little girl—to examine some book. He was shown up into the Library, and was soon forgotten by the family. At length, when dinner time came, some one inquired if Mr. Prince were gone. All knew of his going to the library, but no one recollected of his going away. So, I was sent up, and there he was, so intent upon some work that he did not appear to notice me. I asked him to come down and dine with us. He started in much surprise, and demanded if it were dinner time. And being told it was, and that it was noon, he went down and took dinner. After dinner he asked my father's permission to take home certain manuscripts which he had seen in the library, and being told that he might do so, he went again into the library, and was again forgotten. At supper time the question was again asked, if Mr. Prince were gone, or was still in the library. I was sent up with a candle, and again found him as busy and as unconscious of the passing time as before. And with many apologies he took his leave."

Mrs. Crocker, it will be remembered, was daughter of Samuel, and grand-daughter of Cotton Mather. In the sixth volume of the Register will be found a pedigree of her ancestors; but more full and correct in the republication of Dr. I. Mather's History of King Philip's War.

S. G. D.

THOMPSON. — HOUGHTON. — EARTHQUAKE AT PORT ROYAL, 1692.

Died in Easton [Mass.], Mr. David Thompson, a pensioner of the longest standing of any in the Union; and it is believed the last surviving soldier of the ill-fated garrison that defended Fort William Henry, under the command of Col. Munroe, when, eighty years ago, while these States were yet British colonies, it was surrendered to the French, under the command of Mons. Montcalm, who, with an army of eleven thousand regulars and two thousand Indians, laid siege to the fort, while the defence was maintained with an inconsiderable force of two thousand three hundred men. Mr. Thompson, during his long life, was much respected. He was a large athletic man, with a soldier-like appearance, and unusually erect in his carriage, which posture, when walking, he retained to the very last. His age is not accurately known, as there is no record of his birth among his descendants. They fix it from 98 to 102 years. He belonged to the Congregational Church and Society at the time of his death, having been a communicant 44 years. He left, at his death, six children, 38 grand children, 100 great grand children, and several grand children's grand children. Mr. T., at the age of 16, enlisted in the old French war, and lost his left arm by a bomb in the storming of Fort Henry by the French in 1757. He has received a pension ever since, and was the last surviving pensioner who took part in that war.* His grandmother, Mrs. Mary Houghton (her maiden name was Blackburn), was one of the three whose lives were saved at the sinking of Port Royal,† in Jamaica, by an earthquake. She heard and felt the earthquake, and rushed to the door, and as the place sunk in the water she clung to the sill of the house, which separated from the building. She remained in the water three days and three nights, when a vessel

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* We well remember Mr. Thompson. In our youthful days he used to make occasional visits at the home of one of his descendants in Dorchester. He was said, then, to be about 90 years of age. He had a form erect and commanding, and a firm and majestic step. His countenance was bright and expressive, and according to our impressions he was one of the best specimens of an old soldier we ever saw. He was uniformly dressed, we think, in blue. We used to look upon him with veneration, almost with awe, as a rare sight in those days—a live soldier of the French war. Editor.

† On the 7th of June [1692] a tremendous earthquake shook Port Royal, in Jamaica, to its foundations; buried nine tenths of the city under water, and made awful devastations over the whole island. Northward of the town, above 1000 acres were sunk. Two thousand souls perished. In the space of three minutes, this beautiful town was shattered to pieces, and sunk. The earthquake took place about half an hour after 11, A.M.—(Holmes's *Annals*, i. 445; *Univ. Hist.*, xli. 318, 364–366; Coll. Mass. Hist. Soc., iv. 223–230).

"One of our Dorchester people, Ralph Houghton, Jr., was buried in the ruins, as we learn from the following memoranda found pinned to the cover of an old manuscript; viz.: 'In 1692, Mrs. Mary Horton, widow of Mr. Ralph Horton, huo was sunke in ye earthquake at Jemeco the seventh day of June, betwen a Eleven and twelve a clock at nune in 1692. Ye above named person was then 28 years of age from March ye last past.' "—*Hist. of Dorchester*, p. 259.

There is a discrepancy here. According to the first statement above, Mrs. Mary Houghton was the person who was saved at the sinking of Port Royal, at the time of the earthquake.

The quotation from the old manuscript, as printed in the Hist. of Dorchester, may be made to read either way, as referring to Mr. Houghton, or to his widow. We wish information on this subject. We are inclined to the opinion, however, that the first account is correct. Editor.

passed by and she was taken on board. Her trunk of clothing floated within her reach and was saved. She afterwards lived at a tavern at Dorchester and waited upon passengers. Several years had elapsed when her husband entered the tavern to put up for the night. They immediately recognized each other, and the effect was such that they both fainted; he having expected she was lost at the time of the earthquake, and she expected he was lost at sea, being gone a voyage at the time of the disaster. She died in 1708, at the advanced age of 105 years.—(From the *Franklin Mercury*, printed at Greenfield, Mass., Oct. 25, 1836.)

BRIEF MEMOIRS AND NOTICES OF PRINCE'S SUBSCRIBERS.

[Continued from Vol. xviii. p. 389.]

Mr. JACOB HURD, of Charlestown.

Mr. JACOB HURD, *Goldsmith* (for six).

John[1] Hurd, of Boston, 1639, had a numerous family, as Savage records. Of these, Jacob,[2] b. 10 Sept., 1644, removed to Charlestown, married Anna Wilson, 21 Dec., 1675, and had the following children: Jacob,[3] b. 21 Sept., 1676; Benjamin,[3] b. 31 Oct., 1678; Anna,[3] b. 6 Apr., 1681, d. 28 June, 1681; Anna,[3] b. 8 Dec., 1682; John,[3] 14 May, 1685, d. 3 June, 1685; John,[3] 13 June, 1686; Joseph,[3] 18 Nov., 1688, d. 29 Oct., 1690; Nathaniel,[3] b. 12 Feb., 1690, d. 12 May, 1691; Ebenezer,[3] 12 July, 1692, d. 20 July, 1692. Savage adds a dau. Elizabeth, b. 1699, but this was his son's oldest child, as his own will was proved 14 Dec., 1696.

Of these, Jacob,[3] joiner, of Charlestown, m. 1st, Elizabeth Tufts, and had: Elizabeth,[4] b. 14 Apr., 1699, m. Thos. Welch; Anna,[4] b. 21 Dec., 1700: Jacob,[4] b. 12 Feb., 1702–3: Mary,[4] b. 21 Feb., 1704–5, m. 1st, Samuel Underhay, 2d, Joseph Sweetser; Rebecca,[4] bapt. 30 Mch., 1707, m. Jerahmeel Pierce; John,[4] bapt. 23 Jany., 1708–9; Sarah,[4] b. 3 Mch., 1710–11, d. 28 Sept., 1711; Sarah,[4] b. 30 Nov., 1712; Mercy,[4] b. 8 Mch., 1714–15, d. 30 Apr., 1721.

This was no doubt the Subscriber.

His wife d. 12 Oct., 1721, aged 47; he d. 23 Sept., 1749.

Jacob[4] Hurd, goldsmith, of Boston, m. 20 May, 1725, Elizabeth Mason, and had: Jacob, b. 1 Mch., 1725–6; John, b. 9 Dec., 1727; Nathaniel, b. 1729; Elizabeth, b. 17 Mch., 1730–1; Prudence, b. and d. 11 Aug., 1732; Prudence, b. 25 Aug., 1733; Anne, b. 5 Apr., 1735; Sarah, m. Thomas Walley as second wife; Benjamin; Mary.

Administration was granted 18 Aug., 1758, to his son John Hurd, of Boston (Jacob was then late of Roxbury), mentioning his widow and minor children Mary and Benjamin. This was no doubt the Subscriber.

Nathaniel Hurd, goldsmith and engraver, died 17 Dec., 1777, as appears by his tombstone in the Granary, aged 48. He probably never married. His will mentions brothers Jacob, of Halifax, John and Benjamin Hurd, sisters Walley, Hall and Elizabeth Henchman, sister Anne, wife of John Furnass, and her two children, John Mason F., to whom he made a gift of his tools, owing "to the genius he

discovers for the business," &c., and Nathaniel Hurd Furnass, his namesake.

He was one of the first engravers on copper, though not the first, as Savage says, and engraved the seal of Harvard College. In 1768, he engraved a portrait of Rev. Samuel Sewall.

I have seen several book-plates engraved by him, and the Oliver coat of arms on a piece of silver stamped "Hurd." His engravings were very delicate and beautiful.

The following inscriptions from the Granary yard are valuable evidences. "In memory of Mr. Benjamin Hurd, goldsmith, son of the late Capt. Jacob Hurd, who died at Roxbury, 2d day of June, 1781, aged 42 years, and is here interred. Also of his brother-in-law, Mr. Daniel Henchman, Goldsmith, son of the late Rev^{d}. Nathaniel Henchman, of Lynn, who died 7th Jany., 1775, aged 44 years, and lies buried near this place." "To the memory of John Hurd, junr., an officer in the late Massa. Line of the Continental Army, Obit. 20th Aug.st, 1784, An^{o}. æt. 24."

"In memory of Mrs. Elizabeth Hurd, the amiable and virtuous Consort of John Hurd, Esq., who departed Life the 14th day of November, 1779, Anno Ætatis 48, very truly lamented by all her family and friends." "Joseph Hurd, son to Mr. Jacob and Mrs. Elizabeth Hurd, aged 4 years, died Feby. y^{e} 1st, 1747–8." W. H. W.

The *Rev.* Mr. John Avery, of Truro.

He was the son of William Avery, of Dedham, by his second wife, Elizabeth White, and was born 26 Dec., 1685. Freeman (Hist. Cape Cod, ii. 557) says he died 23 Apr., 1754, after a pastorate of 44 years: being the first pastor ordained at that place. "He was emphatically a good man, highly esteemed as a physician and greatly useful as a minister." W. H. W.

The Rev. Mr. John Webb.

We find in the Boston Gazette for May 1, 1750, the following obituary. "On Friday, April 20, was decently interred the Body of that excellent Minister of Christ and Preacher of his pure Gospel, the Rev. Mr. John Webb, senior Pastor of the New North Church in this Town, who deceased in the evening after the 16th courant, of six days Fever, in the 63d year of his age. He was a son of Mr. John Webb, formerly of Braintree, where he was born in Aug., 1687. Brought up in the Grammar school there, entered Harvard College in 1704, where he was blameless and studious; took his 1st degree in 1708, and his 2d in 1711: about which time he began to preach to very good acceptance. In 1714, he was chosen and ordained the 1st Pastor of the said New North Church, where he has been a burning and a shining light ever since, which has greatly increased under his lively ministry, and in whom they have highly rejoyc'd and been very happy.

"In 1715, he married Mrs. Frances Bromfield, a Daughter of the late Honourable Edward Bromfield, Esq., who died of the Small Pox in 1721, without offspring. In 1726, he married Mrs. Elizabeth Jackson, a Daughter of the late Mr. Jonathan Jackson, of this town, who survives with a Son and Daughter."

Capt. John Larrabee, Lieutenant of Castle William.

The following account is from the Boston News Letter, Feb. 25, 1762. "On Feb. 11, died—Capt. John Larrabee, of his Majesty's Cas-

tle William, about 76 years of age, who when he was very young entred into his Majesty's service in that Garrison, and behaved so well, that he was soon taken notice of and gradually advanced: until 41 years ago, he received his commission for commanding at the Castle under the late honourable Governor Dummer. He deservedly acquired and sustained the reputation of an officer honest, good and faithful. . . . . He steadily discovered himself to be a regular and serious attender on the offices of Religion; kind to his Relatives, Friends and Acquaintances; charitable and liberal to the Poor; a lover of good men; and benevolently humane and courteous to all about him." W. H. W.

[See farther about Capt. Larrabee, Reg., vol. xvi. pp. 15, 60. EDITOR.]

FAMILY OF NATHANIEL SPARHAWK OF CAMBRIDGE.

[Communicated by WM. S. APPLETON, A.M.]

THE following extracts from the Register of the Church of Dedham, Essex, England, were copied in the Summer of 1862.

1560—ffebruarij. The 17 daye Lewes Sparhawke and Elizabeth Banig was maried.

1561—July. The xxvith daye Patienc Sparhauke the daughter of Lewes Sparhawcke was baptised.

1564—Julye. The second daye Nathaniell Sparhauke the sonn of Lewes Sparhauke was baptised.

1571—December. The 26 daye Dannyell Sparhaucke the sonn of Lewes & Margret was baptised.

1587—Nouember. The 14 daye Daniell the sonne of Samuell Sparhauke was baptised.

1592—December. John Sparhauke the sonn of Samuell was baptised the fythe daye.

1595—Nouember. Lewes Sparhauke the sonne of Samuell was baptised the 9 daye.

1598—ffebruari. Nathaniell Sparhauke the sonne of Samuell was baptised the 16 daye.

1600—ffebruarii. Mary Sparhauke the daughter of Samuell was baptised the first daye.

1602—May. Edward the sonne [of] Samuell Sparhawke was baptised the 22 daye.

1604—Marche. Beniamin the sonne of Samuell Sparhauke was baptised 6.

1561—December. The second daye Clement Sparhauke the daughter of Lewes Sparhauke was buryed.

1562—Aprill. The last daye Elizabeth Sparhauke the wife of Lewes Sparhauke was buryed.

1598—July. Margeret Sparhawke was buried the 10 of this month.

The entries of marriages and burials 1613–41 are missing.

Nathaniel Sparhawk, born in 1598, was unquestionably the emigrant to this country. The baptism of his father Samuel is not found, but

he may be presumed son of Lewis, who had, I hope, had a wife before marrying Elizabeth Bayning. Nathaniel settled in Cambridge in 1638, bringing with him wife Mary, and probably children, Nathaniel, Anne, Mary and Esther. John, who died at Cambridge 21 Sept., 1644, is also more likely to have been his son than his elder brother. He had here, Samuel, born 27 Oct., 1638, died 13 Oct., 1639. His wife died 25 Jan., 1644, and he soon married Katharine ——, by whom he had Ruth, born 12 April, died 9 May, 1645; and Elizabeth.

Mr. Nathani. Sparhauke was freeman 23 May, 1639, was a Deacon of the church of Cambridge, and a Deputy to the General Court 1642–47, by which he was often appointed on committees of important business. In May, 1645, he was one of "a comittee to consider of some way whereby y^e^ negative vote may be tempered, y^t^ justice may have free passage." He died 28 June, 1647, and his wife 5 July of the same year. His estate is recorded as indebted to John Sparauhauke at Copell, in England.

His daughter Anne married John Cooper, who undoubtedly came from Dedham, with his mother and step father Gregory Stone and family. The names of Cooper and Stone are both found on the register of Dedham, where John, son of Simon Cooper, was baptized 14 March, 1618. He died 22 Aug., 1691, in his seventy-fourth year, and his widow soon married James Converse, of Woburn. She had several children by her first husband.

Esther Sparhawk married7 May, 1668, Samuel Adams, of Chelmsford. Joseph and Benjamin were her only children living in 1693.

Elizabeth died unm. 9 Nov., 1692, aged about 47 years.

Nathaniel[2] Sparhawk, the only surviving son, married 3 Oct., 1649, Patience, dau. of Rev. Samuel Newman, and had:

Nathaniel, b. 3 Nov., 1650, d. 12 Feb., 1651.
Mary, m. 8 Oct., 1673, William Barrett.
Sybell, b. about 1655, m. 22 July, 1679, Jonathan Avery, and secondly Rev. Michael Wigglesworth.
Esther, Samuel, Nathaniel.
John, H. C. 1689, minister at Bristol, ancestor of the second Sir Wm. Pepperell, d. 29 April, 1718.

He died in January, 1687.

Samuel[3] Sparhawk, born about 1664, freeman 1690, married Sarah, dau. of Rev. Joseph Whiting, of Lynn, had:

Samuel; Sarah, b. 22 Dec., 1700, d. 9 Oct., 1701; John, b. 12 June, 1702, H. C. 1723, d. 1747; Simon, b. 30 Nov., 1704, prob. d. y.; Thomas, b. 25 May, 1706, m. 14 Jan., 1731, Mary, dau. of Nath^l^. (?) Oliver; Joseph, b. 2 April, 1708.

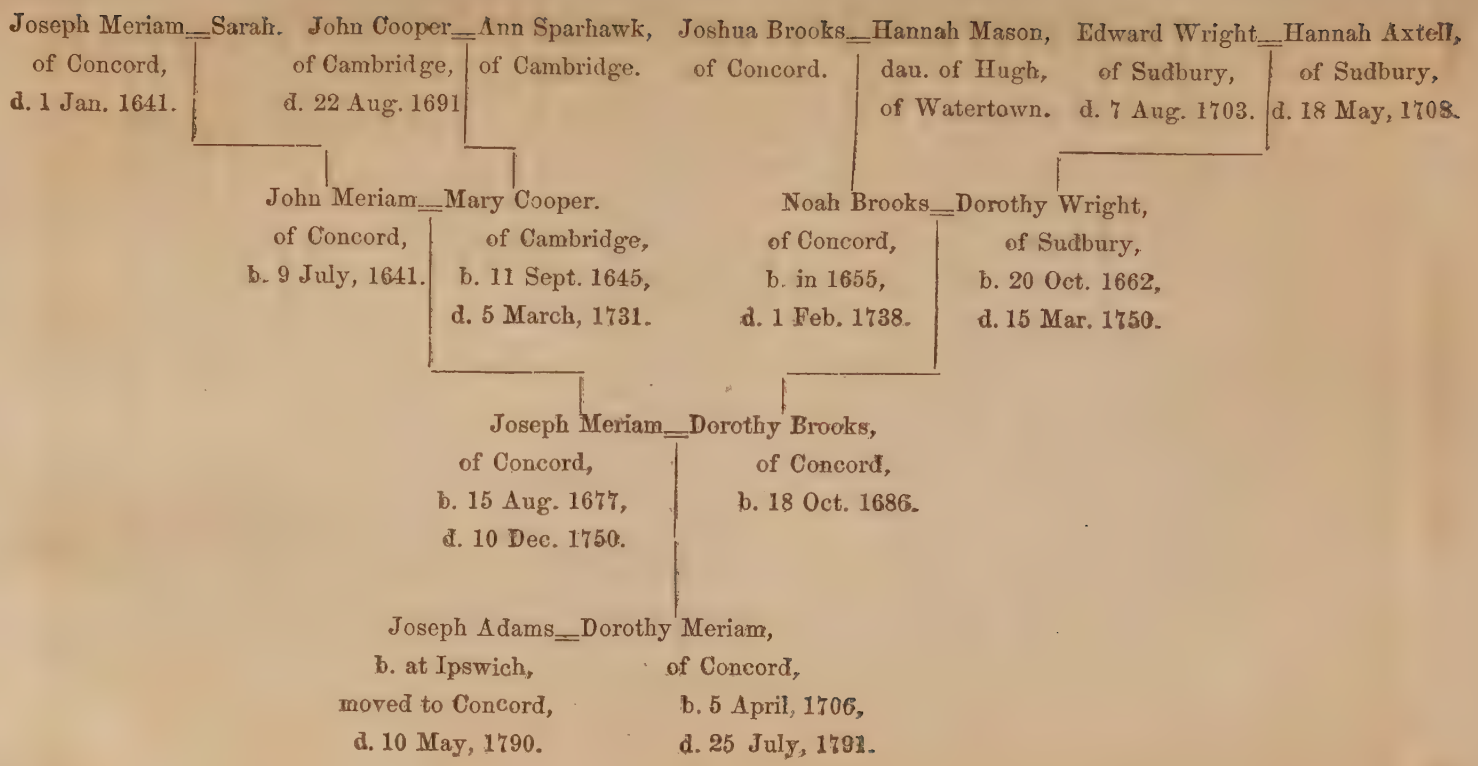
He died 2 Nov., 1713, and his widow 8 Dec., 1752, in her 85^th^ year.

Nathaniel[3] Sparhawk, born 29 Oct., 1667, freeman 1690, married Abigail, dau. of Simon Gates, had:

Nathaniel, H. C. 1715, d. 1732; Noah, b. 12 Feb., 1697, d. 4 Feb., 1749; Abigail, b. 21 Jan., 1710; and probably more children.

He died 8 Nov., 1734.

I add, in a tabular form, the ancestry of Dorothy Merriam, who married Joseph Adams, of Concord (Register, vol. xviii. p. 244), showing her connection with the Sparhawks and several other families. It may be interesting to some, beside her own descendants.


Joseph Meriam = Sarah.
of Concord,
d. 1 Jan. 1641.
John Cooper = Ann Sparhawk,
of Cambridge,
d. 22 Aug. 1691
of Cambridge.
Joshua Brooks = Hannah Mason,
of Concord.
dau. of Hugh,
of Watertown.
Edward Wright = Hannah Axtell,
of Sudbury,
d. 7 Aug. 1703.
of Sudbury,
d. 18 May, 1708.
John Meriam = Mary Cooper.
of Concord,
b. 9 July, 1641.
of Cambridge,
b. 11 Sept. 1645,
d. 5 March, 1731.
Noah Brooks = Dorothy Wright,
of Concord,
b. in 1655,
d. 1 Feb. 1738.
of Sudbury,
b. 20 Oct. 1662,
d. 15 Mar. 1750.
Joseph Meriam = Dorothy Brooks,
of Concord,
b. 15 Aug. 1677,
d. 10 Dec. 1750.
of Concord,
b. 18 Oct. 1686.
Joseph Adams = Dorothy Meriam,
b. at Ipswich,
moved to Concord,
d. 10 May, 1790.
of Concord,
b. 5 April, 1706,
d. 25 July, 1791.

LETTERS OF GOV. JONATHAN BELCHER TO CAPT. BENJAMIN LARRABEE—1731–1740.

[William Larrabee (written "Leraby" on the Malden records) was married by Mr. Richard Bellingham, in Nov., 1655, to Elizabeth Felt, perhaps daughter of George Felt (born in 1600), who as early as 1640 "lived in a stone garrison at Broad Cove," in North Yarmouth, Maine, "on land which he purchased of John Phillips, a Welchman, who had probably before occupied it, and which in 1643 he repurchased of an agent of Sir Ferdinando Gorges, Proprietor of Maine. Here he reared a family. He had two sons: George, killed by the Indians on Munjoy's Island, 1676; and Moses, born in the year 1650, and living at Chelsea in 1733. George Felt, Sen. died at Malden after 1688." So says Shepley, in his *Historical Notices of the Church and of the Town of North Yarmouth.*

What became of William Larrabee, of Malden, or his wife, we know not. There was a Stephen Larrabee who had wife "Izebel" and two children, born in Malden, viz.: Abigail, in Sept., 1694, and Benjamin, Feb. 11, 1696–7. Possibly, Stephen may have been a son of William. We have no evidence of it, however. In the *History of North Yarmouth* (Maine Hist. Coll. vol. ii. p. 173), it is stated, that Feb. 24, 1685, land was granted to the settlers. Among the names mentioned are those of William, Samuel, Isaac and Benjamin Larrabee. It is possible that William, of Malden, is the one above mentioned, and that the four were brothers. If so, William probably returned to Malden, where George Felt, senior, his supposed father-in-law, died. There was a William Larrabee, of Malden, made freeman, March 22, 1689–90. Was this the William who married Elizabeth Felt, as Mr. Savage has it? Willis, in his *History of Portland*, ii. 27, 299, states, that Benjamin Larrabee, the companion of Major Moody, and the second in command at the fort at Casco, was born in 1666, and died in 1733, aged 67. "His father" (whom Savage calls Isaac) "was one of the early settlers of North Yarmouth, who, with others of the name, having been driven by the war of 1688 from that place, removed to Lynn. Some of the family returned and occupied their former possessions, where their posterity still remain." This Benjamin the second, married Deborah, dau. of John Ingersoll, and had also, brothers Samuel and Thomas. Benjamin, the third, son of Benjamin and Deborah, was probably the one to whom the following letters were written. He was born in 1700; married Amy Pride of Back Cove, about 1730, and had a sister Elizabeth who m. Joshua Cromwell. Benjamin and Amy (Pride) Larrabee had *Elizabeth*, who m. John Webb in 1753, and died in 1827, aged 95; *Benjamin*, b. 1735, died in 1809; *Mary*, b. 1737, m. Thomas Tuckfield; *John*; *Abigail*, b. 1747, living in 1833, unmd.; *Anna*, b. 1751, m. David Ross; *Sarah*, unmd.; *William*, died young. Willis's *Portland*, ii. 298.—Editor.]

Sir,—Upon a Representation laid before me of the great Advantage it would be to His Majesty's Service and Honour, and to the Benefit

of His People in this Province, That there be a fair and good Communication among the Frontier Towns of this Province, and that the Gent^{n} concerned in the Lands in and about Brunswick had some time before the War cut a Road the greatest part of the Way from Brunswic to North Yarmouth and which by the Interruption of the late War with the Indians is overgrown—as I therefore Judge it would be for the Publick Service to have this Road well cleared, It is my Order, That you employ the People under your Command (this Winter) to open the Communication betwixt the said Towns in the best manner you can, for the future Safety and Encouragement of the Inhabitants in Case of any Rupture thereafter with the Indians, and the Gent^{n} concerned with the Lands there will furnish Liquor &c. for the better comfort of the Soldiers in their Service.—Given under my Hand at Boston, Nov. 25th, 1731. JONATHAN BELCHER.

To Cap^{t} Benj^{a} Larrabee, of Fort George, Brunswick.

Cap^{t} LARRABEE,—I rec^{d} yours of 16 Janu^{a} p^{r} Mr. Cutter, and altho' there is a Report at present of a Likelyhood of Peace at Home, yet as it's uncertain you must not leave your Post, nor suffer any Officer or Soldier to be Absent from Fort George, without my Special Leave, and keep a good Guard, that you mayn't at any time fall under any Surprize.

As to what you Saw in the Print about the Establishment it was a Mistake, and your Number of Officers and men is just the Same as it formerly was.

I am told the Indians are often made drunk with Rum at Brunswick. As there is no Truck house, I hope neither you, nor any of your Officers Supply them with Rum. I would have you inquire into this Matter and draw a Memorial to the Gov^{r}: of the mischiefs attending Selling Rum in Quantities to the Indians, and let it be Sign'd by yourself and Officers of the Repairs wanting to the Fort, and of the Small number of Men, and let me have these memorials as Soon as possible. I am, your Ready Friend,

JONATHAN BELCHER.

Boston, Feb. 11, 1733–4.

Cap^{t} LARRABEE,—I rec^{d} yours of 6: March, with the Memorials, which shall be laid before the General Assembly at the first convenient opportunity, and I shall move to them to increase the Number of your men. I have at no time heard you taxed with letting the Indians have Rum, and wish there could be a proper Proof made on those that do it. It is a vile, wicked Trade, and I'm afraid will produce fatal Consequences, unless it can be Stopt.

It is yet uncertain as to War or Peace, but the Latter Seems at present most likely. I am your Ready Friend,

Boston, April 10: 1734. JONATHAN BELCHER.

Mrs. Belcher thanks you for the Sables, as I do for the Cannoo; you must remember me for a fresh supply of Wood.

Cap^{t} LARRABEE,—By the latest advices from England, I am not altogether without my fears of War. It is therefore my Order, that you keep your Officers and Men well to their Duty in the Garrison; let them watch and ward with good Caution, and yet carry it pru-

dently to the Indians, that they may not be disgusted, and you may assure them, the Articles of Peace shall be punctually observed on the part of this Government. I would not have you leave the Garrison, till the next Trip Sanders makes after this, when you may come to town. I am Sir, your Ready Friend,

JONATHAN BELCHER.

April 14, 1735.

Cap^{t} LARRABEE,—I have yours of the 4th Ins^{t}; the wood you mention came p^{r} Sanders in Nov^{r} last and was good.—I thank your Care about it. I dont remember Saunders said any thing to your prejudice as to any delay or any thing else.

I would fain have all the Officers of the Government as friendly and easy among themselves as the Governor is to them all.—You must make me a very Particular Return to the Inclosed Warrant.

Sir, your Ready Friend,

JONATHAN BELCHER.

Boston, March 31, 1740.

Cap^{t} LARRABEE,—I have yours of 7 Currant, p^{r} Sanders, and observe its Contents.—By an Express, I lately sent as far as Georges and is returned, I find the Indians are well inclined to keep the Peace, altho' the French had been tampering with them to come into a Warr, and I doubt not but you will have them at the Fort as usual, and you must always treat them kindly and do what you can at all times to protect and incourage the new Settlem^{ts} about you.

Sir, your Ready Friend,

JONATHAN BELCHER.

Boston, July 29, 1740.

Cap^{t} LARRABEE,—I rec^{d} yours of 21st July, while I was at New Hampshire. Four of the Penobscots are now here, and returning with Sanders; as there is no French War at present, they'll doubtless be quiet, but you may depend they stand ready for Mischief upon the first News of a Rupture with France, you must therefore be always well upon your Guard, treat them justly and honestly, but dont have too much Confidence in them.

When you come hither, you shall have a Warrant for David Sergeant to be your Gunner.

Protect and incourage the Settlements about you all you can; and when you gain any material Intelligence let me hear from you.

I am, Sir, Your Ready Friend,

JONATHAN BELCHER.

Boston, Sept. 1st, 1740.

Cap^{t} LARRABEE,—I have yours of 30th Sep^{t}. Your may come up at the time you desire, tho' I think you had better stay till the Sitting of the Gen^{ll} Court, which will not be till towards Dec., and in the mean time I would have you endeavour all you can to detect the Rogueries and Abuses of the Private Traders about your Fort, and get what Affidavits you can about it, that effectual care may be taken to put an end to it. I am, Sir, your Ready Friend,

JONATHAN BELCHER.

Boston, Oct. 10, 1740.

HANSARD KNOLLYS, AND HIS LETTER OF PUBLIC ASSURANCE.—1639.

[Hansard Knollys was born in Chalkwell, Lincolnshire, about the year 1598. When he left the university at Cambridge, where he graduated, he was chosen master of the "free school" at Gainsborough,* in his native county. In June, 1629, he was ordained by the Bishop of Peterborough, first deacon, and then presbyter, soon after which the Bishop of Lincoln presented him to the living of Humberstone, in Leicestershire, which he held only two or three years, when, having conscientious scruples in regard to a conformity to the Church of England, he resigned his living into the bishop's hands. About the year 1636 he left that church and joined himself to the Nonconformists. Being followed by persecution wherever he went, in his native country, he sought shelter in New England, and arrived in Boston in 1638. He sympathized with Rev. John Wheelwright in his religious doctrines—was accused in Boston of having Antinomian views, and subsequently went to Dover, N. H., where he preached four years. Being recalled to England by his aged father, he arrived safely in London, Dec. 24, 1641. He taught a few scholars in his own house upon Great Tower hill, till he was chosen master of the free school in St. Mary Axe. There, in the course of one year he had no less than one hundred and fifty-six scholars. He quit the business of a teacher; entered the parliament army and preached to the soldiers, but soon left the army and returned to London. He preached in Suffolk, where he met with renewed persecutions—was imprisoned in Newgate eighteen weeks—removed into different parts of England and Wales, went to Holland, from thence to Germany, and back again to Rotterdam, from whence he returned to London; was again engaged in preaching and teaching school, and died after a short illness, Sept. 19, 1691, in the 93d year of his age.

His wife died April 13, 1671, and afterwards his only son. The remains of Mr. Knollys were interred in Bunhill Fields. Rev. Thomas Harrison published a sermon upon his death, and the Rev. Benjamin Keach an elegy on the same occasion. Mr. Knollys published several works, the titles of which, twelve in number, are specified in Brook's *Lives of the Puritans*, and Wilson's *History and Antiquities of Dissenting Churches*. Some account of the Life of Knollys, written with his own hand, to the year 1672, as also, his *Last Legacy to the Church*, was published after his decease.

Gov. Winthrop calls Knollys "a weak minister," "an unclean person," &c. It is not in our power, of course, to disprove these allegations. We have no doubt, however, that Winthrop was strongly prejudiced against this "preacher of antinomanism so called," and it may be magnified his failings. The presiding public functionaries did not like

* This school was founded by Queen Elizabeth, who permitted any of her liege subjects to endow it with lands or other property, not exceeding in value £30 per annum. See Carlisle's *Endowed Grammar Schools in England and Wales*, Vol. i. 797.

to be thwarted in their plans, or disturbed, in the least, in their schemes of policy. Opposition to their measures would naturally at once be frowned upon. True, Knollys, by letter at least, maligned the government, but "he afterwards made an ingenuous and satisfactory confession." Let it also be remembered, that he arrived at Boston, "a persecuted fugitive, in a state of utter destitution. He had sacrificed every thing for conscience sake. His child had died on the passage. His wife's money was all expended." "Few living men now would blame him for writing sharply to his friends of the oppressive system under which he suffered on his first coming here." Besides, some of the charges brought against him were undoubtedly untrue. His enemies would not be expected to speak of his virtues, and we know that small faults or suspicions of failings even, passing through malicious channels, are often swollen into the deepest of sins. We are aware that our opinion in regard to the merits or demerits of this noted man will have but little weight. One who esteemed him says:—"He bore his sufferings with the greatest courage and cheerfulness; and behaved with meekness towards his enemies. In the whole of his life he exhibited a bright pattern of Christian piety. He did not confine his affections to Christians of his own party, but loved the image of God wherever he saw it. And so circumspect was he in the whole of his behaviour as to command the reverence of those who were enemies to his principles."

See Brook's *Lives of the Puritans*, iii. 491; Wilson's *History and Antiquities of Dissenting Churches* (which contains also a portrait of Knollys), ii. 571; Crosby's *English Baptists*, i. 334; Harrison's *Sermon on the Death of Knollys;* Eliot's *Dictionary;* Drake's *History of Boston*, pp. 220, 242, 254, 256, 378; Sprague's *Annals of the American Pulpit*, Vol. vi. Baptist.

The following "letter of Public Assurance," as it is termed, was copied from the first volume of Suffolk Registry of Deeds. It is without signature. Editor.]

Massa. 11 : 29 : 1639.

Wheras, Mr. Hansard Knolles, of Dover, vpon Pascay., hauinge, by letters into England greatly Scandelized y^e^ Church and Civill State of this Jurisdiction, and beinge vpon better consideration brought to see the greatnesse of his offence and there vpon hath oft and earnestly craued Libertye that he might come to giue Publq. satisfaction: *

*"At his first coming hither," says Winthrop (see Savage's edition of Winthrop's Journal, i. 326), he "wrote a letter to his friends in London, wherein he bitterly inveighed against us, both against our magistrates and churches, and against all the people in general (as by the copy of his letter sent over to our governour may appear). The governour gave him notice thereof, and, being brought to a better judgment by further consideration and more experience, he saw the wrong he had done us, and was deeply humbled for it, and wrote to the governour to that effect, and desired a safe conduct, that he might come into the bay to give satisfaction, etc. for he could have no rest in his spirit until, etc." [Winthrop had just stated, that Mr. Knollys was denied a residence in the Massachusetts on account of his being found inclining toward the views of the "familistical opinionists," in whose company he came over from England; that he went to Pascataquack, where he began to preach, but Mr. Burdett, their governor and preacher, "inhibited him;" so he removed to Acomenticus, and there gathered a church of which he became a pastor; "and Capt. Underhill being their governour, they called their town Dover."] Gov. Winthrop proceeds, "which being sent him," (that is, "a safe conduct" "to come into the bay," &c.) "under the governour his hand (with consent of the council), he came, and, upon a lecture day at Boston (most of the magistrates and elders in the bay being there assembled), he made a very free and full confession of his offence, with much aggravation against

I haue thought fit, by the advise and consent of the rest of the Councell, to graunt him these letters of Publq. Assurance: by w^{ch} he shalbe in peace and saftye wthin this Jurisdiction, duringe the time of his cominge, stayinge, and returninge, free from any arest ore other molestation, by, ore from, any Auth^{ty}. heere, he demeaninge himselfe well, accordinge to the order of such Publq. Ass^{ce}. p^{r}vided, that he shall not staye wthin this Jurisdiction aboue tenn dayes, after notice giuen him by the Governo^{r}, Depty Gov^{r}., this Assurance to be in force till the ende of the thirde month next, and noe longer.

To all Publiq. Officers
and others within this
Jurisdiction whom this
may concerne.

PETITION OF THE NATIVE AMERICANS RESIDING IN LONDON, TO HIS MAJESTY GEORGE III., IN 1774.

[Communicated by Jeremiah Colburn.]

The bills alluded to in this petition, were the last of the series of those acts of the British Parliament which produced a crisis, and were the immediate cause of the Revolutionary War.

To the King's Most Excellent Majesty:—

The Petition of several natives of America, most humbly sheweth:—

That your petitioners, being your Majesty's most faithful subjects, are obliged to implore your gracious interposition, to protect them in the enjoyment of those privileges which are the right of all your people. Your Majesty's petitioners have already seen, with unspeakable grief, their earnest prayers rejected, and heavy penalties inflicted, even on the innocent among their countrymen, to the subversion of every principle of justice, without their being heard. By this alarming procedure all property was rendered insecure; and they now see, in two bills (for altering the government of the Massachusetts-Bay, and the impartial administration of justice there), the intended subversion of the two other grand objects of civil society and constitutional protection, to wit, *liberty* and *life*.

Your petitioners most humbly represent to your Majesty, that to destroy or assume their chartered rights, without a full and fair hearing, with legal proof of forfeiture, and the abrogating of their most valuable laws, which had duly received the solemn confirmation of your Majesty's royal predecessors, and were thence deemed unchangeable without the consent of the people, is such a proceeding as renders the enjoyment of every privilege they possess totally uncertain and precarious.

himself, so as the assembly were well satisfied. He wrote also a letter to the same effect to his said friends in England, which he left with the governour to be sent to them."

On the first page of the first book of Suffolk Deeds, is a letter, chiefly in characters, entitled, "Copie of A letter sent to England from Mr. Hansed Knollys, To Mr. Robert Simson, and bearing date: ye 19: of 12 month Anno 1639." This may be a copy of one of the letters referred to by Gov. Winthrop.

That an exemption of the soldiery from being tried in the Massachusetts-Bay, for murder, or other felony committed upon your Majesty's liege subjects there, is such an incouragement to licentiousness and incentive to outrage, as must subject your Majesty's liege people to continued danger. Your petitioners and their countrymen have been ever most zealously attached to your Majesty's person and family. It is therefore with inexpressible affliction that they see an attempt, in these proceedings against them, to change the principle of obedience to government, from the love of the subject towards their sovereign, founded on the opinion of his wisdom, justice and benevolence, into the dread of absolute power, and laws of extreme rigour, insupportable to a free people.

Should the bills abovementioned receive your royal sanction, your Majesty's faithful subjects will be overwhelmed with grief and despair.

It is therefore our most earnest prayer, that your Majesty will be graciously pleased to suspend your royal assent to the said bills.

And your petitioners, &c.

Stephen Sayre,	William H. Gibbs,
William Lee,	William Blake,
Arthur Lee,	Isaac Motte,
Edmund Jenings,	Henry Laurens,
Joshua Johnson,	Thomas Pinckney,
Daniel Bowley,	John F. Grimké,
Benjamin Franklin,	Jacob Read,
Thomas Busten,	Philip Neyle,
Edward Bancroft,	Edward Fenwicke,
Thomas Bromfield,	Edward Fenwicke, Jr.
John Boylston,	John Peronneau,
John Ellis,	William Middleton,
John Williams,	William Middleton, Jr.
John Alloyne,	Ralph Izard,
William Heyward,	Ralph Izard, Jr.

[Sixteen of the signers were from South Carolina, six from Massachusetts, six from Virginia, and two from Pennsylvania, all of whom, with but a single exception, remained true to their principles, and were active in the service of their country, throughout the whole of the Revolutionary War.]

Rev. John Barnard (vol. xviii. p. 386).—Good accounts of him will be found in the biographical dictionaries of Eliot and Allen. The latter (3d ed. pp. 63–4,) devotes more than two columns to him, giving a list of his principal productions. His works in Harvard College library fill more than half a page of the printed catalogue.

His adopted son and heir, Dr. John Barnard Swett, grandson of Joseph Swett, referred to on p. 387, was the father of Col. Samuel Swett (*ante* vi. 58), a valued correspondent of the Register, now living in Boston, at an advanced age, who is the author of a *History of the Battle of Bunker Hill*, and other works. Col. Swett graduated at Harvard College in 1800. J. D.

LETTER FROM JOHN HANCOCK TO DOROTHY QUINCY, 1775.

[This letter was written by Mr. Hancock, the year previous to his marriage to Miss Dorothy Quincy. He was on his way to Philadelphia, where he was chosen President of the Continental Congress, May 24th.]

New York, Sabbath Evening, May 7, 1775.

My Dear Dolly,

I arriv'd well, tho' Fatigu'd, at King's Bridge, at Fifty minutes after Two o'clock yesterday, where I found the Delegates of Massachusetts and Connect[t] with a number of Gentlemen from New York, and a Guard of the Troop. I Din'd and then Set out in Procession for New York, the Carriage of your humble servant, of course, being first in the Procession. When we Arriv'd within three miles of the City we were met by the Grenadier Company and Regiment of the City Militia under Arms, Gentlemen in Carriages and on Horseback, and many thousand of Persons on Foot; the Roads fill'd with people, and the greatest Cloud of Dust I ever saw. In this Situation we Enter'd the City, and passing thro' the Principal Streets of New York amidst the Acclamations of Thousands, we were Set Down at Mr. Francis's. After Entering the House, three Huzzas were Given, and the People by Degrees Dispers'd. When I Got within a mile of the City, my Carriage was Stopt, and Persons Approaching, with proper Harnesses insisted upon Taking out my Horses and Dragging me into and through the City, a Circumstance I would not have had Taken place upon any Consideration, not being fond of such Parade. I Beg'd and Intreated that they would Suspend the Design, and ask'd it as a favour, and the Matter Subsided, but when I Got to the Entrance of the City and the Numbers of Spectators increas'd to perhaps seven Thousand or more, they Declar'd they would have the Horses out, and would Drag me themselves, thro' the City. I Repeated my Request, that they would so far oblige me as not to Insist upon it; they would not Hearken, and I was obliged to Apply to the Leading Gentlemen in the procession to intercede with them not to carry their Designs into Execution, as it was very Disagreeable to me. They were at last prevailed upon, and I proceeded. I was much Oblig'd to them for their good wishes and Opinion; in short, no Person could possibly be more Notic'd than myself. After having Rode so fast and so many Miles you may well think I was much Fatigu'd, but no sooner had I got into the Room of the House, we were Visited by a great number of Gentlemen of the first Character in the City, which took up the Evening. About 10 o'clock I sat down to a Supper of Fried Oysters, &c., and at 11 o'clock went to Capt. Sears's (the King here) and Lodg'd. Arose at 5 o'clock, went to the House first mention'd, Breakfasted, Dress'd, and went to Meeting, where I heard a most excellent Sermon by Mr. Livingston. Returned to the same House, a most Elegant Dinner provided, went to Meeting, heard Dr.

Rogers, a fine preacher. To morrow Morning, propose to Cross the Ferry. We are to have a large Guard in several Boats, and a number of the City gentlemen will attend us over. I cant think they will dare to attack us. The Grenadier Company of the City is to Continue under Arms during our Stay here, and we have a Guard of them Night and Day at our Doors. This is a sad Mortification to the Tories. Things look well here.

I Beg you will write me. Do acquaint me [with] every Circumstance Relative to the Dear Aunt of mine. Write lengthy and often. Mr. Nath[ll] Barrett and Mr. Breck are here. People move slowly out, they tell me, from Boston. My best Respects to Mr. and Mrs. Burr. My poor Face and Eyes are in a most Shocking Situation, burnt up and much Swell'd, and a little painfull. I dont know how to Manage with it. Is your Father out? As soon as you know, do acquaint me, and Send me the Letter, and I will then write him. Pray let me hear from you, by every Post. God Bless you, My D[r] Girl, and believe me most sincerely, Yours most Affectionately,

JOHN HANCOCK.

Superscribed—

For, Miss Dorothy Quincy,
At the House of Thaddeus Burr, Esq.
In Fairfield.

LIST OF AMERICAN PRISONERS COMMITTED TO OLD MILL PRISON, ENGLAND, DURING THE WAR.

[Communicated by JEREMIAH COLBURN.]

Continued from page 75.

Brig Fancy, taken August, 1777, crew committed 1777.—Capt. John Lee, escaped; Dan'l Lane, exchanged; John Beckford, Wm. White, *Newbury,* exchanged; Robert Stephenson, Joseph Barker, Wm. Pickett, Thomas Meek, James Valentine, Francis Salter, And. Slyfield, Rob[t] Swan, John Swan, escaped; Wm. Laskey, John Lio, Wm. Cole, James Cox, Sam'l Cox, Michael Frefice, Jacob Vickory, Sam'l Hawley, Sam'l Beal, Thos. Horton, Jona. Bartlet, Edmund Bowden, John Adams, Robt Brown, Nicholas Thom, Robt Peirce, Sam'l Whitrong, Benj. Marston, Skillings Brooks, Nicholas Gurler, Richard Gause, John L. Craw, Cæsar Bartlett, exchanged; Elias Hart, *Marblehead,* died; Sam'l Treadwell, Nath'l Jones, Sam'l Larkman, Wm. Longfellow, Adam Choate, Dan'l Goodhew, exchanged; John Fowler, Charles Barnes, died. John Fisher, escaped; Samuel Harris, *Ipswich,* remains. Alex. Barter, Luke Larkman, exchanged; Israel Matthews, *England,* escaped: William Skinner, *Philadelphia,* escaped; Martin Shaw, *Ireland,* exchanged; Wm. Linn, *Sweden,* exchanged; Thos. Salter, *Frenchman's Bay,* exchanged.

A Letter Marque taken May 24, 1777, two of the crew committed. George Rolls, escaped; George Watkins, *Virginia,* exchanged.

Schooner Hawkes' Prize, taken 1777; Benj. Leach, Abiel Lee, Thos.

Knowlton, *Manchester*, exchanged; Moses Stacey, Thos. Widger, *Marblehead*, exchanged; Amherst Waite, *Newbury*.

Brig Lexington, taken Sept. 19, 1777, crew committed 1777.—Capt. Henry Johnson, escaped, *Boston;* David Welsh, Ancher W. Kirk, John Kennedy, Thos. Colston, John Howard, Robert Ford, James Hayes, Joshua Barry, Joseph Colston, Thos. Welch, Nicholas Sheals, Thos. Marlin, Matthew Branham, escaped; John Hopes, Wm. Lee, Wm. Kelly, Philip McCocklin, Thos. Bradley, James Dick, *Ireland*, exchanged; Aaron Gugley, Andrew Grois, James Shields, Daniel Fagen, Francis Colburn, David Clark, escaped; Jacob Crawford, John Harvey, Henry Buckley, *Philadelphia*, exchanged: George Thayer, *Providence*, exchanged; Richard Deal, escaped; Henry Lawrence, *Virginia*, exchanged; Joshua Kingingrow, died; John Stewart, *Ireland*, escaped; John Shester, exchanged; Thos. Lyon, Matthew Clear, John Widow, Sam'l Williams, John Davis, Joseph Hall, Benj. Richards, Edw. Hart, *England*, escaped; Samuel Hubbell, *Connecticut*, remains; George Morrison, *Maryland*, escaped.

Schooner Warren, taken Dec. 27, 1777, crew committed 4th June, 1778.—Capt. John Ravell, John Jones, Wm. Bright, Richard Crispin, Sam'l Knapp, John Underwood, escaped; Benj. Beckett, Thos. Manning, died; Samuel Foot, John Batton, Wm. Smith, Jona. Lander, Joseph Lambert, Stephen Waters, Jona. Archer, Isaiah Jordan, Clifford Crowningshield, Edward Hulin, Thos. Mashury, Sam'l Townsend, Daniel Chubb, Nathaniel Ward, John Batton, Jr., Thomas Stevens, Wm. Archer, Peter Harris, *Salem*, exchanged; Benj. Chipman, *Beverly*, escaped; John Cushing, *Haverhill*, exchanged; Eben Bosworth, *Bristol*, exchanged; Sampson Simms, *Warren*, escaped; Thos. Austin, Wm. Clark, Preserved Sissal, exchanged; Sam'l Harris, *Rhode Island*, escaped; Wm. Hall, *Philadelphia*, escaped; Peter Mercey, remains; John Phillips, *France*, escaped; Joseph Ingersol, *Cape Ann*, escaped; Robert McClary, *Boston*, escaped; Ezekiel Casey, *Carolina*, escaped.

Black Snake, taken in the West Indies, Aug., 1777, part of the crew committed 1777.—Capt. Wm. Le'Craw, *Marblehead*, escaped; John Wheeler, *Rhode Island*, escaped; John Buckley, *Maryland*, exchanged.

Trepanned by an English Smuggler in France. John Burrell, *England*, escaped; Wm. Morris, *Boston*, escaped.

Ranger's Prize, taken in West Indies, Feb. 23, 1778, committed Aug. 13, 1778; Charles Foster Sherman, *Rhode Island*, exchanged.

Schooner True Blue, taken Jan., 1778; only the captain committed, 1778.—Faunel Jones, *Marblehead*, exchanged.

Musqueto's Tender, taken in West Indies, 1778, one of the crew committed.—Wm. Dalton, *St. Mathias*, escaped.

Sloop Hawk, taken in West Indies, April 13, 1778, crew committed Oct. 16.—John Pickworth, escaped; John Haynes, escaped; John Dedham, *Salem*, remains; Thomas English, John Foye, *Boston*, died; Woodward Abraham, *Charlestown, New England*, exchanged.

Sloop Lucretia, taken July 3, 1778, part of crew committed 1778.—James Horton, *Casco Bay*, exchanged; Samuel Lewis, *Boston*, escaped.

Brig Booty, taken Aug. 11, 1778, committed March 22, 1779.—Thos. Watkins, *Maryland*, escaped; Isaac Barren, *Chelmsford*, remains.

America's Prize, taken Nov. 19, 1778, committed 22d March, 1779.

—Richard Neagles, Francis Meservey, George Pike, Phil. Trask, John Lapthorn, ran away; Thomas Collier, *Marblehead*, exchanged.

Taken in a Letter of Marque and committed. James Hays, *Ireland*, ran away.

Ship Alliance's Prize, taken 1779, crew committed March 22, 1779.—John Patton, Daniel Nickerson, John Dalton, Wm. Neal, *Ireland*, ran away; Zac. Bassett, *Milton*, remains; David How, *Scotland*, ran away; Abram Symonds, *Rhode Island*, ran away; John Adams, *England*, ran away.

Ship Effingham, taken Jan. 21, 1779, part of the crew committed 10th May, 1779.—Isaac Hilton, *Casco Bay*, exchanged; Benj. Sawley, *Falmouth*, remains; Lott Gage, remains; Wm. Lumber, *Cape Cod*, ran away.

Brig Phœnix, taken Feb. 12, part of the crew committed 10th May, 1779.—Richard Tucker, Wm. Widger, Wm. Triffey, John Wills, remain; Charles Grant, Thomas Snow, Christopher Bubler, Richard Skinner, Sylvester Stevens, of *Marblehead*, ran away.

Schooner Hawk, taken 1779, part of the crew committed 10th May, 1779.—Capt. John Calfe, John Knight, *Newbury*, ran away.

Sloop Providence's Prize, taken and committed 10th May.—James Adams, *Boston*, ran away.

Ship General Sullivan's Prize, taken 9th Jan., committed 3d July, 1779.—Wm. Broughton, John Sewards, Jas. Cotton, remain; Levi Pickering, Joseph Mead, Richmond Black, *Portsmouth*, exchanged; Scipio Gray, *Boston*, Phillip Poor, *Ireland*.

Ship Mart's Prize, taken June 10th, 1778, one of the crew committed July 3, 1779.—Benj. Stutson, *Cohasset*, remains.

Royal Lewis, taken 12th Nov., 1778, committed July 3, 1779.—Benj. Hunt, *Braintree*, remains.

Schooner Mariana, taken June 22, 1779, crew committed July 28, 1779.—Richard Drummond, Joshua Lawrence, entered; Seven White, Robert Jarvis, *Virginia*, remain; Jos. North, *Bermuda*, remains; John Burdo, John Baptist Laramon, *France*, remain.

Oliver Cromwell's Prize, taken in June, part of the crew committed July 28, 1779.—Wm. Chadwell, *Marblehead*, Richard Perry, *Kittery*, Thomas Iremy, *Salem*, remain.

Pilgrim's Prize, taken June 7, part of the crew committed July 28, 1779.—Ambrose Stacy, *Marblehead*, remains.

Cutter taken, only Captain committed Aug. 23, 1779.—Gustavus Cunningham, *Philadelphia*, ran away.

Black Prince, Cutter's Prize, drove on shore July, 1779, one of the crew committed Aug., 1779.—Lieut. Arnold, *Middleton*, ran away.

Ship Jason, taken Sept. 30, 1779, part of the crew committed Dec. 16, 1779.—Capt. John Manly, exchanged: Wm. Russell, Nathaniel Warner, Samuel Jenner, remain; Michael Shepard, of *Boston*, died; Benjamin Linenkin, *Salem*, Bowers Door, *Dorchester*, died.

Brig Monmouth, taken Oct. 2, committed Dec. 16, 1779.—John Stacey, remains; Nath'l Dodd, *Marblehead*.

Brig Wild Cat, taken July, committed Dec. 16, 1779.—Jacob Hale, *Middleton*, entered.

Brig Rambler, taken Oct. 21, 1779, crew committed Feb. 16, 1780.—Abram Quiner, John Green, Edward Hiller, Edward Hiller, Jr., Samuel Gale, Henry Johnston, *Marblehead*, remain; Thomas Farlis,

Salem, entered; Wm. Brown, remain; Samuel Allen, *Manchester*, died; Michael Down, *Beverly*, remains.

Taken in a French vessel May 10, committed July 17, 1780.—Edward Hulin, *Salem*, remains; Lambert Mussey, *Marblehead*, entered; Wm. Read, *Virginia*, entered: John Washburn, *Plymouth*, remains.

Brig Aurora, Letter Marque, taken June 14, crew committed July 25, 1780.—Capt. Sam'l Gerrish, ran away; John Bodge, John Bryer, Rich'd Tibbets, Robert Neal, *Portsmouth*, remain; Mark Furnell, John Chandler, James Hooper, James Brown, Thomas Brown, Benj. Dame, remain; Isaac Chauncey, George Phips, *Kittery*, ran away.

Ship Minerva, taken June 28, committed Aug. 24, 1780.—Pierce Horsewell, Rescomb Sanford, *Rhode Island*, Josiah Calder, *Nantucket*, Eben Bragdon, *Old York*, remain.

Ship Marlborough, taken June 28, committed Aug. 24, 1780.—Edmund May, *Cape Cod*, remains.

Brig Polly, taken March 13, committed Sept. 10, 1780.—Samuel Symonds, *Rhode Island*, exchanged; Jona. Chace, Shubael Clark, *Nantucket*, James Odel, James Manning, *Salem*, remain; Browing Amsbury, *Bedford*, entered.

Cutter American Union, taken, Captain committed Sept. 19, 1780.—Joseph Mirick, *Nantucket*, entered.

Revenge Cutter, Capt. Cunningham, their prize taken April 8, 1778, committed in May.—Wm. Hessman, *Philadelphia*, Daniel Villet, *Newbury*, Wm. Fowler, *Casco Bay*, exchanged.

Brig Thom, taken July 20, committed Sept. 19, 1780.—Joseph Gerrish, Thomas Kelly, William Rand, *Portsmouth*, Aaron Waite, *Ipswich*, exchanged.

Brig Maryland, taken Sept. 22, Captain committed Oct. 14, 1780.—Solomon Frazier, *Maryland*, ran away.

The following prisoners, taken and carried into Pembroke, 1778, committed to Mill Prison, Oct. 14, 1780.—Thomas Hunt, Nathaniel Osgood, entered; Moses Townsend, Joseph Pelt, *Salem*, remain; Joseph Leach, *Beverly*, entered; Andrew Godfrey, *Taunton*, exchanged; Uriah Oakes, George Humphrey, entered; Joshua Oakes, *Cohasset*, exchanged; Elisha Davis, remains; Gershom Spear, *Boston*, entered; Arch. McNiel, *Charleston, S. C.*, remains; John Hull, *R. I.*, remains; Samuel Chandler, *Casco Bay*, remains.

Brig Jolly Tar, taken July 13, 1780, part of crew committed in Oct.—Tobias Weymouth, *Berwick*, Chatman Homer, *Cape Cod*, Elisha Wildes, *Boston*, remain; Richey Miller, *Philadelphia*.

Brig Industry, taken July 7, committed 18th Nov., 1780.—William Drew, David Spooner, remain; Thomas Crandod, *Dartmouth*, entered; George Lummis, *Connecticut*, Nath'l Miller, *Long Island*, remain.

Ship Terrible, taken Sept. 1, committed Dec. 25, 1780.—William Blackler, John Lewis, John Downs, *Marblehead*, remain.

Ship Harlequin, taken June 16, crew committed Dec. 24, 1780.—Wm. Gould, Benj. Venderford, Nathaniel Woodbury, remain; John Venderford, John Majory, *Salem*, entered.

Ship Jack, taken July, committed Dec. 25, 1780.—Tim Newhall, *Lynn*, remains.

Brig Lively, taken Sept., committed Dec. 27, 1780.—John Allen, entered; Gassaway Pendall, Stephen Watkins, Joshua Wheeler,

James Pratt, Richard Davis, Wm. Harris, Aaron Parish, *Maryland*, remain; Wm. Addison, *Ireland*, entered; Allen Wood, *Virginia*.

Ship Hannibal, taken, Sept., 1780, committed Jan. 18, 1781.—John Tishew, John Coventry, remain; Thomas Martin, *Marblehead*, died; Benj. Hammon, *Danvers*, Nath'l Nazro, *Boston*, Nath'l Collins, *Cape Ann*, Nath'l Bartlett, *Amesbury*.

Ship Tracy, taken Sept. 14, 1780, part of crew brought from New York and committed Jan., 1781.—John Fenton, *N. Y.*, entered; Wm. Green, *Providence*, remains; James Woodroe, *Ireland*, entered; Mayen Allen, *Bedford*, Francis Butler, *Conn.*, Ezekiel Durfee, *Providence*, remain.

Ship Hector, taken Sept. 12, 1780, committed Jan., 1781.—Charles Lynn, ran away; John Kemper, John Connor, *Philadelphia*, entered.

Ship Washington, taken Oct. 16, from New York, committed Jan., 1781.—Wm. Murray, *Philadelphia*, entered.

Sloop Comet, taken Oct., 1780, part of crew committed Jan., 1781.—Paul Ripley, William Pitt, Thomas Ball, John Ashton, *Charleston, S. C.*, Samuel Owens, Fred Molinox, Robert Burridge, Theo. Elsworth, remain; Daniel Brown, *Philadelphia*, entered; Nathan Simonds, *R. I.*, John Brown, *S. C.*, remain.

Schooner Greyhound, taken Oct., 1780, crew committed Jan., 1781.—Capt. John Kemp, *Maryland*, Shubert Armitage, *Philadelphia*, remain; Dennis Butler, *Boston*, ran away; John Gallaway, *Bermuda*, entered.

Ship Revenge's crew taken from N. Y. Oct., 1780, committed Jan., 1781.—Wm. Whitpain, Thomas Pemberton, remain; George Fordham, Wm. Lettemore, entered; James Fletcher, *Philadelphia*, died; Simon Alderton, *N. C.*, remains.

Ship Brutus's Prize taken Oct. 10, 1780, committed Jan., 1781.—Joseph Salter, *Marblehead*, remains.

Ship Saraboga's Prize, taken Oct. 17, 1780, committed Jan., 1781.—Joshua Barhey, John Hacket, *Philadelphia*, ran away; Wm. B. Faggo, *Boston*, ran away; John Gavin, *Portsmouth*, remains.

Ship General St. Clair, taken Oct. 5, 1780, committed Jan., 1781.—Capt. George Carvin, *Philadelphia*, ran away; Adam Lee, *Jersey*, entered; Peter Aspinwal, *Virginia*, remains.

Ship Roebuck, taken Oct. 16, 1780, committed Jan., 1781, from New York.—Capt. Gideon Manfield, remains; Wm. James, *Marblehead*, exchanged.

Brig Marboys, taken Oct., 1780, committed Jan., 1781.—John Kits, *Philadelphia*, ran away.

Brig Resolution, taken Nov. 28, 1780, committed Jan. 22, 1781.—James Brewer, John Brewer, *Boston*, remain; Thomas Cobb, Isaac Snow, Jesse Crowell, Elias Gage, Stephen Young, Jeremiah Newcomb, Aquilla Rich, Samuel Curtis, Nathaniel Atwood, Eleazer Higgins, Elisha Jones, Joseph Peirce, remain; Ezekiel Rich, *Cape Cod*, entered.

Brig Adventurer's Prize, taken Oct. 31, brought from N. Y., and committed March 31, 1781.—George Mitchell, ran away; Roger Haddock, *Boston*, entered.

Ship Protector, taken May 5.—Samuel Shorkley, *Bedford*.

Ship Washington, taken Oct. 26, 1780, committed March 31, 1781.—Capt. Silas Talbot, exchanged; Josiah Haynes, *Providence*, remains.

Brig Hector, taken Sept. 12, 1780, committed March 31, 1781.—Capt. James Stover, Thomas Justice, *Philadelphia*, remain.

Ship Hannibal, taken Sept. 18, 1780, committed March, 1781.—Jabez Waistcoat, *Newbury*, entered; Samuel Harris, *Boston*, entered.

Sloop Hibernia, taken Oct. 24, 1780, committed March, 1781.—Robert McKnown, remains; Samuel Smedley, *Conn.*, ran away.

Letter of Marque *Brig Petomne*, taken July 12, 1780.—Francis Beck, *Virginia*, remains.

Schooner Two Sisters, taken March 2, 1781, at St. Eustatia, committed April 24.—John Stevens, *New Haven*, entered; Benj. Ashby, *New London*, Nathaniel Varnums, *Maryland*, Anthony Tennibale, *Virginia*, remain.

Schooner Robertson, taken Jan. 20, 1781, at St. Eustatia.—Cromwell Folger, *Nantucket*, Isaac Farrow, Jacob Farrow, Shadrack Drew, Robert Booth, Simeon Howard, David Austin, William Kennedy, *No. Carolina*.

Sloop Gascon, taken March 12, 1781, at St. Eustatia, committed May 4.—Benjamin Starkins, *L. Island*, Sol. Evens, *Virginia*, remain.

Schooner John, taken March 10, at St. Eustatia, committed May 4, 1781.—Wm. Fulz, Andrew Fullerton, *No. Carolina*, remain.

Ship General Nash, taken at St. Eustatia, March 10, committed May 4, 1781.—Richard Slater, remains; Isaac Cunningham, *N. Carolina*, entered; Wm. Mule, *Baltimore*, remain.

Ship Tom Lee, taken March 23, committed May 5, 1781.—Josiah Marshall, *Baltimore*, Thomas Campbell, *Virginia*, entered; Michael McLemer, ran away; William Dorsey, died June 26; Samuel Brewer, *Maryland*, remains.

[To be continued.]

PEPPERRELL MANUSCRIPTS.

[The originals in possession of J. Wingate Thornton, A.M.]

Bill of Lading.—1704–5.

Shipped, by the Grace of God, in good Order and well-conditioned, by Sam[ll] Legg, in and upon the good Briganteen called the William and Andrew, whereof is Master, under God, for this present voyage, Cap[t]. William Pepperell,* and now riding at anchor in the Harbour of Boston, and by God's Grace bound for Rotterdam, to say, one Caske of Skinns and furs being on y[e] Joynt acco[t] and risq[e] of Levinus Vanschaick, James Meers, and Samuel Legg, being marked and numbered as in the Margent, and are to be delivered in the like good Order and well-conditioned, at the aforesaid Port of Rotterdam (the danger of the Seas only excepted) unto y[e] said M[r]. Levinus Vanschaick, merch[t] or to his Assigns, he or they paying Freight for the said Goods

* Father of the Baronet. The vessel was owned by Col. Pepperrell, it appears, and was named after himself and his two sons, of whom Andrew was the first born. He crossed the Atlantic twice as Captain of the "William and Andrew," before Capt. Pray commanded her, as we learn from a modern memorandum on the label.—Editor.

three pounds money and other Charges in England. with Primage and Avarage accustomed. In witness whereof, the Master or Purser of the said Briganteen hath affirmed to three Bills of Lading, all of this Tenour and Date, the one of which three Bills being accomplished, the other two to stand void. And so GOD send the good Briganteen to her desired Port in safety, AMEN. Dated in Boston, Febr 28th, 1704–5.

Ye cask Reseued of qualetey on known pr mee.

WM. PEPPERRELL.

LETTER FROM S. WALDO TO COL. PEPPERRELL (no date).

Dr Sr,

I left Mrs. Pepperrell, your daughtrs * and two sons well, at Boston, on Monday noon. I have not the pleasure to be the Bearer of any other Com'ands than that of letting you know they gott to Town on Fryday night, the Ladys pretty much fatigued, tho' well recover'd when I left them. I have much buisness to do this Evening at Yorke and must be att Blackpoint to meet some Persons on an appointment to-morrow, which, and it being now near seven in the Evening, will I hope plead my Excuse for not waiting on You, att yr house, this Evening. I wish you health, and hope on my Return to have the happyness of seeing You att Boston; mean while I am, with the greatest Esteem,

Dr. Sr,

Wednesday Evns. Yr most obt. Sert,

Portsmouth. S. WALDO.

Colo. Pepperrell.

PROTEST IN BEHALF OF CAPT. SAMUEL PRAY.—1706.

By this Publick Instrument of Protest, Be it knowne and manifest vnto all persons whom it doth shall or may concerne, That on the twenty ninth day of Aprill anno Domi 1706, before me, John Valentine Notary and Tabellion Publick for her Majts Province of the Massachusetts Bay, in New England, by authority admitted and sworne, p'sonally came and appear'd Samuel Prey, Mariner, Master of the ship William and Andrew, burthen about sixty Tuns, navigated with eleven men, and five Guns mounted, who manifested and declared, That on the Twenty-fourth day of February last past, he sayled in and with the said vessell from Plymouth, in the Kingdome of England, loaden with English and Dutch Goods, bound for Boston, in new England, and that in the prosecution of his said Voyage, on the ninth and eleventh of Aprill Inst., he mett with violent stormes and very bad weather and ship'd Great Seas, which broke in the Cabbin Windows, when they shipped abundance of water wch ran betwixt decks, they bayl'd it out with Bucketts at the Stearidge door, and on the eleventh day following they ship'd another great sea, which broke the helm britch, and were againe forced to Bayl the water, by all which the appeas hath great reason to suspect that the goods have received damage in the hould, but the Certainty, or how much, the Appears Cannot yet determine. Wherefore at his request, and on the behalfe

* He had six daughters—Mary, Margery, Joanna, Miriam, Dorothy, and Jane. Parsons's *Life of Pepperrell*, pp. 16, 17.—ED.

of his men, I, the s[d] Notary, Did and Do hereby solemnly protest against the violence of the s[d] Stormes and seas as the only occasion of any damage that hath happened to the Cargoe; and the Appear[t] declared, that he arrived in the harbour of Boston last Saturday evening.

Thus done, published, and protested at Boston, afors[d], the 29[th] Aprill abov s[d], in p[r]sence of the witnesses subscribed, who belong to the said vessell. SAM'LL PRAY.

Sam[ll] Hoddy, Mate,
James Grendall.

Re attestor maunque
Sigillo rogatus
Jno. Valentine, Not[s]. Pub.

ACCOUNT OF GOODS FROM PROWSE TO THE PEPPERRELLS.—1716.

Laus Deo in Exon the 20 Feb. 1716.

Invoice of the prime cost and Charges of one Case Seven Quarter frames Lacker[d], shipt on board the Prosperous, for new England, Cap[n] Hen. Safford, for the proper account and Risque of Mess[rs]. William Pepperrell's Merch[ts] in Pascataqua, [to the amount of £144 and upwards.] Labelled—"Invoyce of Goods from M[r]. Roger Prows."

LETTER FROM JONATHAN BELCHER TO COL. WM. PEPPERRELL.—1719.

Boston, May 25th, 1719.

Col. William Pepperrell & Son,

S[rs],—The 21[st] Curr[t] I rec'd yours of 14[th] p[r] Mr. Beal. Herewith you have a note of the particulars p[r] Bill—the Duck don't Sute you, I am Sure, There's none in [town] that will, for it was pickt out of a great Quantity I had, just come from Lond[n], and its smart, good Cloth. Cap[t]. Wibird writes me, he will Comply with my Note of 200£ to you. I shall want 600 Q[tls] of your best Winter and Spring fish, and it will be a great favour and service to me if you can secure it. If not the whole, then, all you possibly can. I shall send you a Vessel to take it if you so order, p[r] the return of the post. I thank your care that it shall be well Cur[d]. I cannot send you pork, if Money will not purchase it. It's now Scarcer than gold or silver, and I believe many fishing vessels must be laid by this sumer for want of it. However, I have had 3 Barrels from Connecticut, which I shall send p[r] Smallage, with the bread and Ozenbrigs, when he Calls. You must not spare a pound of pork to any but your own fishery. There's not a bushel of Ind[n] Corn to be bought at any Rate.

I am, [JONATHAN BELCHER.]

LETTER FROM COL. PEPPERRELL TO THOMAS SALTER.—1730.

Kittery, August 10th, 1730.

M[r]. Tho[s] Salter,

S[r],—Yo[r] favours of y[e] 8[th] June and 3[d] of August last, is now before me, w[ch] should have answered before this time had I not ben from hom. I have dispos[d] of M[r]. Halls goods, except a parcel of corn w[ch] now goes of Dull, but to make up y[e] Acco[t] I have given Credit for y[e] whole, and y[e] Neate proceeds coms too, if no Mistake, £292.10—great parte of it is out standing Debts but hope in good hands, and since it may be off service to my friend Hall, shall pay y[e] money

directly. My orders from M^r^. Nath^l^ Hall was to pay it to M^r^. Maligo Salter, who liveth nere y^e^ quakers Meeting house, but keepeth his shop at y^e^ Long wharfe. It's possible he might meane Malachy, or you. I don't desire to keep any mans money, and if you can discharge me, if you can get two or receipts sign^d^ of one Ten^r^ and date, and send by any person, upon y^e^ delivery of them, I shall pay y^e^ money down or give orders for it at Boston—am affraid to come to Boston, for feare of y^e^ small pocks. I desire nothing but to be secure. I have no knowledg of you as can remember. I am,

Yo^r^ Humb^le^ Serv^t^,

Wm. Pepperrell.

Mr. Roger Prowse's Invoice and Letters.—1732.

Laus Deo In Exon the 13^th^ March 1731–2.

Invoice of the prime cost and charges of one large Chest and one pack containing sundry merchandizes, shipt on the New Friendship, for Boston, in New England, Cap^tn^ John Tallamy, and goes consigned to Messrs. William Pepperrell, Merchant, in Pascataqua, in New England. £48.19.6.

P^r^ Roger Prowse.

Exon the 9^th^ March, 1731.

Messrs. William Pepperrell,

S^rs^,—I have yours both of y^e^ 29^th^ Sept^r^ and 16^th^ October, with two bills on two persons of Poole, for £43.15.10d. ster., which moneys I have rec'd, and for which you have Credit. I shall send you, p^r^ Cap^tn^ Talamy, who will saile some time this month, all y^e^ Goods you have order^d^ for, and by whom shall write you more at Large. Wishing you health and prosperity, I am with best respects. R. P.

S^rs^,—Above, you have coppy of my last to you of y^e^ 9^th^ Vltimo., to w^ch^ refferr you. You have now here incloss'd Invoice and bill of Loading for the sundry goods you were pleas^d^ to order me to buy, amounting unto £48.19.6^d^, for which Credit me, and I hope will come safe to your hands, being on board the New Friendship, Cap^tn^ John Talamy, who will sail the first fair Wind for Boston.

You have also here encloss^d^, your account Currant, the ballance of which make due to me, £3.13.6¼^d^, which hope you will find right, if so, note it accordingly.

I wish had any Incouragement of sending you a ship to Load Fish, but I find it will not answer at present. I don't remember so many ships have gone to New Found land, for a season, as have gone this Year, so that the Marketts will be glutted, and those that sell in [the] Land will make the best voyage.

In what I can serve you or any other Friend in here freely Command him, that is with best respects,

S^rs^, You^r^ Most hum^ble^ seru^tt^.

Exon the 3^d^ April, 1732. Roger Prowse.

[Four bills of mourning goods sent to William Pepperrell, Esq., of Kittery, on the death of his father, Col. Pepperrell, who deceased Feb. 15, 1733–4, in his 87th year. His widow survived him until April 24, 1741. One bill was from Cap^tn^ John Rindge of Portsmouth,

dated Feb. 20, 1733-4. Amt. £28.18.6., delivered M^r. Charles Frost. Another, from John Rindge, Feb. 21, 1738. Amt. £24.19.8, delivered M^r. Timothy Gerrish. One bill was from William Williams,* of Boston, Feb. 20, 1733-4. Amt. £287.1.4. Deduct for boards sold, and for Mr. Henry Caswell. Balance, £193.1.7. Among the items are, 4 p^r Shoe and Knee Buckles, £1; 1 p^r ditto, for M^r. Andrew Pepperrell, 3^s; 1 pair Knee Straps, 5^s; 10 Doz. Gloves, £32.10; 1 pair Shoes and pattoons, £1.9.6.; 72 pair of Gloves Dispersed here by your own order, £19.17.; 1 p^r Shamey [chamois] Shoes 30s. The fourth bill was from Richard Wibird of Boston, Feb. 26, 1733-4, for 4 Doz. of mens w^t Top^t gloves, £14.8.; 2 Doz. of womans ditto, £7.4.]

LETTER FROM SIR WM. PEPPERRELL TO SILAS HOOPER OF ENGLAND.—1737.

Piscataqua in N. England, Dec. 6th, 1737.

Mr. Silas Hooper,

S^r Yo^r favour of y^e 23^d Sept^r last I receiv^d, with y^e Goods you shipt by Cap^t. White; am Greatly Oblig'd to you for all favours, y^e ossenbrigs and buntines deare—am glad you have received y^e cash for all the bills sent you, and thank yo^r care of them.

I Desire that it may not be forgot that my ship Eagle did not proceed for England Last year from Antigua, that the Insurance on her may be abat^d, for she came back here.

Mess^rs. Parminter & Barrow hath promis'd to ship from Bilbas a parcel of Iron, to you, on my Acco^t, to be forward^d to me, w^ch I Desire you to send by y^e first vesel bound for this port or Boston.

William Ball, master of a ship of mine, went from home to Newfoundland and from thence to Dartmouth—his orders was, that what he made of his cargo or freight more then he had Occation of to remit it to you—hope there will be something considerable on my Acco^t.

My ship Eagle, John Moore mast^r, will be ready to saile in a fue days for Antigua, and from thence hope she will get a full freight and come to you—but if she cannot get a freight there and has a prospect to Leward of geting one, I have directed the mast^r to go, but hope she will make it do at Antigua. I have some Encouragement from thence, but if she cannot get a freight for no parte of Great Brittaine, then she is to go to St. Martins or anguila, and Lode Salt and come here. I Desire you to insure six hundred pounds ster^l. on her, on my Acco^t, the aforemention'd Voyage. I desire you would send me my Acco^t Curr^t Every year.

Inclosed you have a bill drawn by Wm. Smith on Tho^s Smith, for £20 Ster^l., another by Edw^d Luce, for £134.15 ster^l., w^ch I desire you to receive and Credit my Acco^t w^th.

I have heard that M^r. Gulston, who supplies His Majes^ty with masts for y^e Navy, hath a mind to remove y^e business from M^r. Sam^l Waldo, if so, I shall for Ever Acknowledge it amongst y^e sever^l other favours receiv'd from you if you would mention me to him, and as I live in

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* The wife of William Williams, son of Rev. William, was a grand-daughter of the elder Wm. Pepperrell. Her mother's maiden name was Miriam Pepperrell. She married Andrew Tyler. See Parsons's *Life of Pepperrell*, pp. 31, 32.

"Major Stoddard remarks of Col. Williams, 'that he married his first wife, Miss Miriam Tyler, for good sense, and got it, his second wife, Miss Wells, for love and beauty, and had it, and his third wife, Annt Hannah Dickinson, for good qualities, and got horribly cheated.'" *Ibid.* ED.

y^e^ Country, where y^e^ masts are procured, and they build y^e^ best Large ships here, I believe I could do his business to his Sattisfaction. What I have now writ to you has not ben mention'd to any person, neither shall I untill I heare from you.

I Desire you will buy and send me by y^e^ first good Oportunity, for this port or Boston, twenty peaces ossenbrigs; eight dosn. of halfe hower glases; foure dos^n^ of halfe minit glasses; three peaces of bed-tick of about fiveteen pence p^r^ yard;—ten peaces of Lubeck Duck; six dossen of such castor hats you sent Last;—a small cask of 2^d^ nails for leathering pumps; one Ditto 3^d^ nails, one Ditto 4^d^, one Ditto 6^d^, one do. 8^d^, one do. 10^d^, one ditto 20^d^, one ditto 30^d^, one ditto 40^d^, and one thousand saile nedels; two Doz^n^ of handsaws that stands about 3s. p^r^ p^r^, halfe a grose of files for y^e^ same; a dos^n^ of Large mill fils, a dos^n^ of horse corry combs, halfe a Tun of Lead in bars, foure Cw^t^. of goose shot, foure Cw^t^. of Duck shot, and two Cw^t^. of pigeon shot; a dos^n^ of Large stock locks, one dos^n^ of cheep box Locks for cabin doors, six dos^n^ of Cheep Closet Locks, six dos^n^ of such Chist Locks you sent Last, a grose of pad Locks; about a Cw^t^. of put^r^ dishes, a grose of put^r^ plates, fifty w^t^ of put^r^ basons; two grose of men's Clasp knives, a grose of Cheep Clasp pen knives, twenty case of Cheep case knifes and forks; five pounds in Silk hand^r^ chiffs; two pounds of Light Coll^d^ sowing silk and foure pounds of Cloth Coll^d^ do.; thirty baggs of mohare bottens of all sorts of Coll^rs^ and mohare Answerable; ten dos^n^ p^r^ of mens shooe bockels; a grose of sisars; a p^s^ of red and a p^s^ of blue persion; six grose of gartering; two grose of silk feriting of all Coll^rs^; twelue p^s^ of Quality binding; twelue pounds of Coll^d^ thread, forty shillings ster^l^. in fine thread fit for garlict and holl^d^; forty shill^s^ in pinns of different Sises; foure peaces of Cheep Camebrick of about 3^s^. 6^d^. p^r^ y^d^ ster^l^.; six dos^n^ of Syths; 12 grose of coat and 12 grose of brest Cheep mettal bottens; a dos^n^ of hansome Chairs of y^e^ New fashion for a Chamber and a hansome looking glase for y^e^ same, and Curtains, &c., for a bed for y^e^ same, and Case of draws. Send me brass and Locks and henges for six Scritors and Ditto for y^e^ same for Case of Draws; six dos^n^ p^r^ of buts for henges of tables; ten thous^d^ of gun flints, six halfe bb^rs^ of Choice pistol powder; one dos^n^ of thumb latches, twelue dos^n^ side hinges of sever^l^ sises, non very large; a dos^n^ of Choice Chist locks that cannot be pickt; a peace of floward Calliminco suteable to make my Mother a wint^r^ Gound and another peace suteable to make my wife a Gound; six dos^n^ of hamers, dont let any of them be Large, y^m^ y^t^ stands about 5^s^. or 5^s^. 6^d^. p^r^ dos^n^; a Cw^t^. of frying pans; two dos^n^ of Iron Compasses; one dosen of Iron bolts for windows of a wharehouse; foure dos^n^ p^r^ of Snipe bills to hang small Chists; two dos^n^ of small Iron Ladels; send two marble Stons to make two haths, one of six feet Long and fiveteen Inches wide, y^e^ other five feet and seven Inches Long and fiveteen Inches wide; three dos^n^ cheep raisers and a case of good raisers for *my own* use; Send 4 Cw^t^. of white lead, 2 Cw^t^. of red lead, 4 Cw^t^. of Sp^a^ brown, 2 Cw^t^. of Spruce Yellow, 4 Cw^t^. of whiting, a q^r^ Cw^t^. of callsine Smalt, two pounds of Vermillion, a q^r^ Cw^t^. of Verdegrees, foure pounds of pur-shon blue, halfe grose of brushes, two Dos^n^ of panseals, two dos^n^ of Tulls* of three Sorts.

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* Tulle. A kind of silk open work or lace.—Ed.

I have ben tyersome to you in y^e^ foregoing Memorand^m^, but there is not a man in England that I should have pretend^d^ to make so bold with as yo^r^ selfe, but I know you take a pleasure to serve yo^r^ Friends, and therefore I must ask another favour of you, to procuer for me and send a handsome Marble tomb Stone, to put over my dece^d^ Father's Tombe, with proper marble pillers or Supporters to Set it on. I would have his Coat of arms Cutt on it, w^ch^ is three pine apples proper, but you will find it in y^e^ Heralds office, it being an Ancient Arms, and I would have y^e^ following Inscription Engraven on y^e^ Stone. (Here Lyes y^e^ body of the Honorable William Pepperrell, Esq^r^., who departed this life y^e^ 15^th^ day of February, anno Domini 1733, in y^e^ 87^th^ year of his age, with y^e^ remains of Great part of his family.)* I should be glad altho' I tarry'd some time y^e^ Longer, if all these things could be sent directly to this Port; but if no opertunity for this port, then send them to Boston und^r^ y^e^ care of Wm. Tyler† Esq^r^, and Inclose my letters to him, that goes by y^e^ way of Boston. When Cap^t^. More arrives in my ship Eagle at London, and is UnLoded, I Desire y^o^ to Look out for a market for y^e^ ship and sell her. She is neare 180 Tuns, and a well built Strong Vesel, well Iron'd, with Spanish Iron, all that is Used in building her, but in as much as I have more Vesels a building, I would have you to sell her if she wont featch her full Value, without you can meet with a good freight for Boston or Lisbon, or any other place that you think will answer better than selling her; this I Leave intirely with you. She is about thirteen months old. If you keep her for saile, then I pray you would procuer a passage for y^e^ Master and men and hasten them here. I chuse she should be sold if she will not fetch her full Value. I am w^th^ Due respects S^r^ Yo^r^ very humble serv^t^, Wm. Pepperrell.

The hight of y^e^ Chamber, where y^e^ bed is to be put, between y^e^ flore and y^e^ plasturing, is 8 feet and 4 Inches. Pray send me, Likewise, a grose of horn combs and a grose of Ivory small teeth combs, and a handsome Rockolet for my daught^r^, of about 15 years old, or what is y^e^ most Newest Fashion for one of her age to ware at meeting in y^e^ wint^r^ Season, and a gold Lase for a hate and botten for my Selfe, and a Lase for y^e^ knees of a p^r^ of briches. Inclosed you have two measures for womens shoes. Pray send One p^r^ of silk womens shovse for Each measure, and Clogs.

You have here inclosed, a draught of a chamber, I desire you to geet mock tapestory or pant^d^ canvis lay^d^ in oyle for hangings for y^e^ same, and send me. Send Likewise, six p^s^ of Cheep Chinie or callico, foure peaces of hat mourning, two peaces of Cyprus or hood mourning; 6 dos^n^ p^r^ mens black gloves and 6 dos^n^ p^r^ womens ditto. My wife would Chuse that y^e^ Curtains for y^e^ bed sent for in this foregoeing Letter Should be of a Crimson Couler, if Fashionable.

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* This monument, now remaining at Kittery Point, was probably erected in 1738. Dr. Parsons (in his *Life of Sir William*, page 30) says, "erected about the year 1736," but the original letter before us, written in the winter of 1737, brings us nearer to the true date. We take the present occasion to recommend, highly, this valuable memoir by Dr. Parsons, which has passed through three editions. A drawing of the Pepperrell Coat of Arms may be seen in a foot note to the second page of that work. The cost of the marble structure, imported from London, is given in a note to the thirtieth page.—Editor.

† William Tyler married Jane, youngest daughter of the elder Col. Pepperrell. He was brother to Andrew Tyler, who married her sister Miriam. The first husband of Jane, was Benjamin Clark, of Kingston, N. H. *Life of Pepperrell*, p. 17.

The Teirce of wine glases you shipt [me] last march, I have now open^{d} y^{e} Teirce, and you call them on y^{e} Invyoce double flent. I am unacquaint^{d} with such things, but they tell me altho' y^{e} prise answers y^{e} name, Yet there is not one doble flint glase amongst y^{m}; so he that put them up for you cannot be an honest man.

[To be continued.]

LETTER FROM EZEKIEL HOPKINS TO JOSEPH OLNEY.

Sir, *Providence, Feb. 9th,* 1777.

You are hereby directed to proceed on a Cruise with the Brig Cabot which you have the Command off, and when out, endeavour to Cruise for Store Ships bound to the Army of the Enemy. If you should take any empty Vessels that you think are not worth sending into port you will take out their Men, and destroy them.

The Carolinas or Virginia I advise as the safest Ports to send Prizes in to while the Winter lasts. You will give your Prize Masters Orders to keep the Men they may have with them, and when your Vessel is weaken'd for want of Men you may put into such Port as you send the Chiefest of your Prizes to, and take your Men on board and Cruize as before, applying to the Continental Agent to take Care of your Prizes, and likewise for Money or Stores to enable you to keep on your Cruize.

You will give the Hon^{ble} Marine Board or me information of your Circumstances by all Opportunitys.

I am, Sir,
Your Humb^{l} Serv^{t},
Ezek. Hopkins, C^{r} in Chief.

Joseph Olney, Esq.,
Commander of the
Brigantine Cabot.

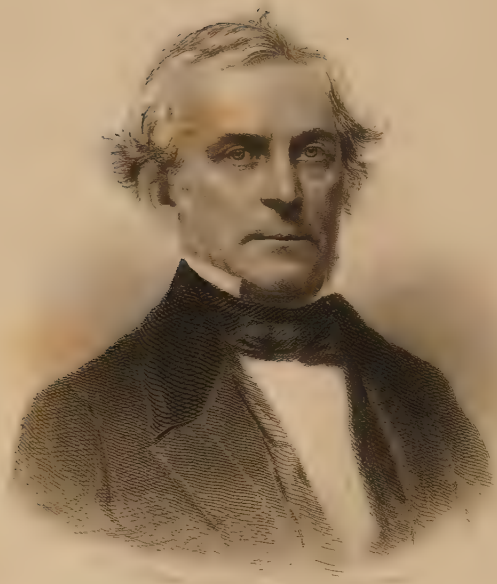
Rhymes.—Page 259, of July N^{o}. for 1864, says of Hon. Peter Gilman, that he married for second wife a Mrs. Taylor whose first husband was a Capt. Rhymes.

My manuscripts say;

"Christopher^{4} Rhymes died 3rd April, 1741, and had wife Dorothy who was wife of Rev. John Taylor, of Milton, Mass., 22nd Sept., 1748. He left property to his wife with child, to son Christopher,^{5} Jr., to daughter Ann,^{5} to mother Mary^{3} Clifton, to his wife's brother Richard ——, to brother Samuel^{4} Rhymes, brother Samuel's children Christopher^{5} and Dorothy.^{5}

This Captain Christopher^{4} Rhymes was son of Samuel Rhymes of Portsmouth, N. H., who married Mary,^{3} daughter of Samuel^{2} Wentworth, of Portsmouth. This Samuel Rhymes was a mariner, and was dead as early as 1712, and had Samuel, William and Christopher. His widow had married Dr. John Clifton in 1717, and was his widow in 1731. She died about 1743, without children by Clifton.

J. W.



S. F. Thayer

MEMOIR OF GIDEON F. THAYER.

[Communicated by Thomas Cushing, A.M.]

Gideon French Thayer was born in Watertown, Mass., Sept. 21, 1793. He was descended from English ancestors who emigrated to Massachusetts about the year 1630, and settled in the neighborhood of Braintree, where the name is still common.

His paternal grandfather was Jedediah Thayer, a Captain in the Engineer Corps under Kosciusko in the Revolutionary War. His maternal grandfather was Col. Wm. Bond, of Watertown, of the 25th Regiment of Infantry. He served at Bunker Hill in the position of Lieut. Colonel, and his Colonel being killed he was promoted to the Colonelcy. [Vide Bond's *Watertown Memorial.*]

Zipheon Thayer, son of Jedediah, the father of the subject of this Memoir, a house carpenter by trade, and his wife, Susan Bond, both died young, in Brookline, leaving a large family of young children dependent upon their relatives. Gideon was adopted and brought up by Gideon French, whose name he bore—an honest, thriving and patriotic tallow chandler, of Boston, one of the youngest of the party who destroyed the tea in Boston harbor. The orphan's boyhood was passed in Brookline and Boston, and his school education was received in the Grammar Schools of those towns. To these and his own persevering efforts in self-culture and improvement he owed all that he attained in the way of intellectual advancement. At the age of fourteen he was placed in a retail shoe store, where, in the capacities of apprentice, salesman and clerk, he continued for six years. In 1814 he commenced his career as a teacher. His beautiful penmanship, known as the Boston style of writing, of which, with one or two exceptions, he was the last teacher in Boston, enabled him to apply successfully for the situation of usher in the South Writing School of Boston, then under the charge of Mr. Rufus Webb. His labors in this position were very successful, and it was soon found that he was the right man in the right place; but in 1818 he was obliged to resign his position on account of a severe hemorrhage at the lungs, which was considered likely to prove fatal by the first medical talent of the day. He was sent to New Orleans with the hope of slightly prolonging his life; but he improved beyond the expectation of his friends, and was able to make the journey from New Orleans to Baltimore on horseback, with much benefit to his health. His lungs never gave further trouble, and during his long subsequent career of teaching, and as a public speaker, were of unusual power. Soon after his return, however, he was attacked with a white swelling on the knee, from the effects of which he always suffered, and which suspended his teaching for another year.

In 1820 he commenced a private school on a very limited scale, having at the opening but a single scholar. His characteristic energy and devotion soon brought him a large increase of pupils, and for several years he had a flourishing school in what was known as Har-

vard Hall, in a court in the rear of School and Washington Streets, and his reputation as a teacher was such that he was able to command the means of purchasing on credit the eligible site in Chauncy Place, now Chauncy Street, and of erecting the building known as Chauncy Hall, which was opened as a school in 1828. The plan of the building was on a liberal scale of accommodation for all educational purposes, and much more extensive than had ever been occupied for a private school in this city or in this part of the country; while the furniture and apparatus far surpassed that of the public institutions of the day. The principle of the division of labor in instruction was carried to a much greater extent than had been possible in private schools as usually conducted. The various branches of education, pursued in preparation either for commercial or collegiate life, were distributed among a corps of teachers occupying different rooms; the principal reserving to his own more immediate care the departments of elocution, orthography and penmanship, together with the moral instruction of the pupils, and the care of their habits and manners.

The school was, from the first, a success; all its seats were soon filled, and it never had that mortifying falling off and decay which has attended so many of the educational projects that have had an apparently brilliant commencement. It fully realized the utmost expectations of its founder, who labored in it most faithfully and assiduously, either as sole principal or in conjunction with its present proprietor, till 1855, when yielding to the supposed requirements of failing health, he withdrew from the school to accept the presidency of the Prescott Insurance Office, whose stockholders consisted almost entirely of his former pupils and school friends—a position which seemed to him to promise that freedom from confinement and opportunity for exercise, which seemed essential to his physical well-being.

The Office, under Mr. Thayer's careful and indefatigable superintendence, was established on a wide and secure basis, and soon became a decided success. But with increasing anxiety and responsibility of a kind to which he had been unaccustomed, came a return of those physical troubles and threatening symptoms that made it necessary, in his opinion and that of his friends, for him to resign his position, if he would retain his mind unimpaired and avoid the dangers of threatening apoplexy. The remainder of his life was passed in comparative leisure and retirement, at Keene, N. H., where his married daughter resided. He missed, however, the stimulus of the activity and industry that were the very life of his being, and gradually declined in strength till his death, which occurred on the 27th March of the last year.

Mr. Thayer's success in life and in his chosen calling was due to a strong and well-founded self-confidence, and to an indomitable energy and ceaseless activity, which would leave no stone unturned and never weary of effort to bring about any object which he considered worth accomplishing. He acted upon the idea that a man might accomplish anything he chose to undertake; which, however erroneous, perhaps, as a general principle, he made almost literally true in his own case. Labor was the element in which he delighted, and he by no means confined his exertions to his school and his professional efforts as a teacher. He wished to touch the world at as many points as possible, and make himself felt in all the efforts and enterprises

which were undertaken for personal improvement, the benefit of his immediate circle, or of the world at large.

While yet a youth, he was a member of a literary association called the Belles-Lettres Club; and was afterwards, from 1825 to 1835, a member of the Boston Debating Society. He early enlisted in the Sunday School enterprise, was a teacher in Dr. Channing's School, afterwards a Superintendent of that of Dr. Pierce's church at Brookline, and again in Dr. Lunt's at Quincy. He was for several years an agent of the Boston Sunday School Society, and in that capacity devoted his Sundays to making addresses in schools in all parts of New England that could be reached without interfering with his week-day labors; and after leaving the office, continued to perform much of the same labor from choice.

While residing in Quincy, Mr. Thayer lectured and labored successfully for the establishment of a high school there; was actual editor of a weekly paper, the Quincy Patriot, devoted to literature and general improvement; was President of the Lyceum, and here as elsewhere an active member of the business committee of his parish. He was one of the most active and zealous founders of the American Institute of Instruction, formed about the year 1831, the first and most important of the associations for the improvement of education, and to which we owe most of the important steps that have been taken during the last thirty years; filled the offices of Secretary and President of that body, and was always on those working committees to which so much of its success was owing. He was also actively engaged in the formation and support of the American Association for the Advancement of Education, the Massachusetts Teachers' Association, and similar bodies. He always attended the meetings of these bodies, often lectured before them, was prominent in debate and indefatigable in labor in their behalf. He was one of the editors of the Massachusetts Teacher for 1848. He was also prominent in many of our most beneficent charities; was a very active member and for many years chairman of the Managers of the Boston Dispensary: was six years a member of the Common Council of Boston, and while such, was a member of the Committee on Public Instruction, a visitor of the Boston Lunatic Hospital, one of the originators of the Boston Public Library and of the movement for the introduction of the Cochituate Water.

In all these various positions, he was soon found out to be the man for the hard and sometimes disagreeable work that has to be done behind the scenes, and of which the public knows nothing, and always seemed to feel a personal responsibility in making things succeed.

It might be thought, by some, that so many and so various labors could not have been carried on without interfering with the hours and the responsibilities of a large private school; but such was not the case. Having been associated with him in some capacity from the year 1824, either as pupil, assistant or partner, I can truly say that such was not the case. Every moment of his school hours was faithfully devoted to the labors of his profession, and many and long additional hours were given to labors in connection with his pupils that nothing but a most conscientious sense of duty and the hope of planting and nurturing the seeds of knowledge in the most barren and un-

promising soils, would have induced him to undertake. By a method rigorously exact and a military promptitude of habit and action, he was enabled to meet the demands of all professional and extra professional duties, as well as mingle freely in general society, which his genial nature and buoyant disposition fitted him especially to ornament and enjoy. An active intermingling in society, and a liberal stake in the business of life, he considered an aid, not a hindrance to the full success of a teacher and educator of men.

In consideration of Mr. Thayer's services to the cause of letters and education, the corporation of Brown University in 1854, and of Harvard University in 1855, conferred on him the Honorary degree of Master of Arts.

As his vocation as a teacher was his chosen and primary one, and the school-room his chief position of activity and influence to which everything else was merely subsidiary, a few remarks upon him in the capacity of an instructor and educator may not be out of place.

One could not be long within the sphere of his influence as a teacher, without being fully convinced that he had fallen into the niche for which nature had designed him; that he was a *master* in every sense of the word. His dignified person and manners bore the seal of authority legibly impressed upon them; while his exact and thorough knowledge of whatever he undertook to teach, was immediately apparent in his mode of communicating it. It was evident that, regarding the trust reposed in him as an important one, he was endeavoring to fill it with conscientiousness, earnestness and efficiency; that he knew no half measures in his share of the work of instruction, and would be satisfied with none on the part of his pupils.

In his ideas of his duty as a teacher, Mr. Thayer was eminently conscientious. In taking charge of another's child he felt, in its full force, what is made the legal obligation of the public teacher, to consider himself *in loco parentis*. Everything was to be done by him that could conduce to the improvement of the mind, heart, health, or manners of the precious charge. He did not consider his duty done by going through any formal routine of lessons or hours, but would labor in season and out of season; ever trying some new expedient to reach conscience or intellect, hoping against hope, and dismayed by no amount of dulness or unappreciating indifference.

Personal comfort, and the enjoyment of time that might fairly be considered his own, were never thought of by him, when, by the sacrifice of them, there was a possibility of improving those under his charge. Years of time were devoted by him in extra and self-imposed labor which could never have been expected of him. But such labor was not unrewarded. Impressions were often produced that could hardly have been looked for; and the animus of the teacher came to be understood even by the reckless and negligent. Whatever his requisitions or inflictions, his pupils felt that he was conscientiously acting for their benefit, and, in maturer years, if not at the time, have acknowledged their obligations. Independent of any improvement, a valuable lesson was thus taught them, that was never forgotten.

Earnestness was eminently characteristic of Mr. Thayer, as a teacher. Regarding his duty as highly important, he undertook the discharge of it with all his might. Holding nothing unimportant in

a work that is made up of particulars, a chain of many links, he would not allow one of them to pass from his hand unskilfully forged or carelessly polished and united. He was equally alive to the necessity of correcting an error or impressing a truth the ten thousandth time as the first, and would use the same liveliness of manner and clearness of illustration to impress it on the young mind. The writer can distinctly remember, after the lapse of nearly forty years, *when* various points of propriety and correctness were indelibly impressed upon *his* mind. Education, under Mr. Thayer's direction, was no sleepy process, no mere matter of books, or routine of question and answer, but something that called out the whole man, warm, fresh and glowing with his subject. Possessed of much native eloquence and power of illustration and persuasion, Mr. Thayer used them freely, and often successfully, to warn, guide, and encourage; and his brief but impressive addresses have planted much good seed in the minds and hearts of his hearers. Mean, selfish and unmanly actions received a withering condemnation from his lips, and the doers of them were glad to hide their abashed heads; while no one could better portray the honest, the just, the magnanimous in conduct, and confirm his hearers in the practice of them.

Mr. Thayer had the qualities that go to make the orator or the advocate, and would, no doubt, have succeeded as well at the bar or in the pulpit as in the school room. Believing that important ends were to be attained, he threw himself into his work with an ardor that increased rather than diminished with increasing years and experience —not the mere sudden and quickly-spent fire of the novice, but the steady, undying warmth of the veteran.

Exactness and *thoroughness* were original qualities of his mind, and were fully brought into play in the exercise of his profession. Whatever he knew, he wholly knew, and tried to impart in all its entireness. In his favorite department of *elocution*, he had early made the orthoëpy of the English language his special study, and had fixed in his mind the best authorized pronunciation of every word in it; at least, during a long intimacy, the writer never knew him at a loss to decide promptly and correctly when appealed to in regard to any doubtful or disputed point. The characteristics and habits of mind which enable one to do this, will be appreciated by those to whom the troublesome subject of English pronunciation is ever new, and whose minds are never fully settled in regard to it. His mind held, with a vice-like tenacity, anything connected with the subject, and reproduced it at shortest notice. As a consequence, his teaching in this or any other branch that he undertook was marked by an unusual degree of promptness and accuracy. If there was a *best way*, he was master of it, and wished his pupils to be also; and a large portion of them imbibed a part of his spirit and realized corresponding results.

Prompt, careful and accurate habits, he considered an essential part of education, and the formation and cultivation of them an important part of his mission as a teacher; and though success usually crowned his efforts, the battle was constantly to be fought over again with each new host of thoughtless and undisciplined children. But his zeal never flagged; his ardor never abated. His short and pithy precepts still ring in the ears of thousands, who, among other benefits, have to thank him for giving them strict *business habits*.

In all these respects Mr. Thayer required nothing of his pupils of which he did not set them the most rigid example. He believed in no teaching in which he did not lead the way. If punctuality was required, who was earlier at his post than he? If regularity in the discharge of duty, when did he ever allow the pressure of outside business or pleasure to interrupt the expected engagements of the day? If nothing slovenly, lounging or careless in habits or manners was permitted, who more polished in language or gesture, who more uniformly urbane or courteous? He came before his pupils as great orators go before their hearers, as worthy of his best efforts, and not to be insulted with anything slipshod or unfinished.

Mr. Thayer had great *executive* ability. He could arrange work for the various departments of a large school, and see that it was all performed, as well as his own share which was always heavy. He could carry in his mind all the different processes and arrangements that were necessary to make the whole machine work harmoniously, and hold in his hand all the cords that regulated its powers, without omitting any of the smallest details of his own teaching. All his pupils in their ever varying characters, with all the elements of good and evil that went to make up their dispositions and habits, were ever present to his mind, and prompt action in regard to them might certainly be expected in the mode most conducive to each one's well being. He undertook and executed an amount of labor that would have appalled most men, and devised systems of individual responsibility, which, though highly efficacious and useful to his pupils, brought unceasing care and labor upon himself. Active industry was his element; and toil was lightened by the positive pleasure that he took in the various processes of instruction; for upon no other principle can I account for his successfully bearing so heavy a load for so long a period, with little or no concession to the claims of physical weakness or infirmity.

Mr. Thayer ever evinced a most liberal and generous spirit, in his position as a prominent private teacher. He was never willing that "chill penury" should close the avenues of learning to any one who had a desire to enter them, as far as they were under his control. Many pupils were received into his school as freely as if it had been a public establishment, and no one was allowed to leave it from the want of ability on the part of his friends to comply with its moderate terms. He held that education was twice blessed, and that he could not diffuse its advantages too freely. He took great interest in the career of his pupils upon leaving school, and spared no amount of personal pains to further their views and obtain them good situations in business.

Such active and persistent efforts in teaching, put forth in the same field for nearly forty years, were not without their result. He made his mark upon a large number of the active business men of Boston who were his pupils; and not of Boston only. They may be found all over the globe, where honorable enterprise carries the American merchant; and wherever they meet, their school days and the maxims and precepts of their teacher are a bond of union and source of pleasant reminiscence among them.

EXTRACTS FROM THE EARLY PROBATE RECORDS OF BRISTOL COUNTY, WITH NOTES FROM THE REGISTRY OF DEEDS AND TOWN RECORDS.

[By Gen. Ebenezer W. Peirce, of Freetown.]

1687. August 8th.—Letters of Administration were granted to Samuel Howland, upon the estate of his brother John Howland, deceased.

[Samuel, John and Zoeth, were sons of Henry Howland, of Duxbury, said Henry being one of the 26 original proprietors of Freetown. Henry Howland died in 1670, and Mary his wife died June 16, 1674. Zoeth had a son Nathaniel, who divided his grand-father's lot (the 6th in Freetown) with uncle Samuel, Feb. 13, 1687. In this division Samuel Howland also received 32 acres of land in Swansea. Nathaniel Howland, of Dartmouth, in consideration of 60 pounds, sold Henry Brightman, of Portsmouth, R. I., half a freeman's share in Freetown, and half a freeman's share in the meadows at Sippacan, December 8, 1691. Zoeth was the ancestor of the New Bedford branch of the Howland family.]

1705. March 6th.—Benjamin Chase appointed "guardian unto his grand-daughter Sarah Makepeace."

[This was Benjamin Chase, the cooper, who was the earliest of the Chase family who settled at Freetown. Sarah Makepeace married, February 22d, 1711, Isaac Hathaway, of Freetown. The very numerous family of Chase in Plymouth and Bristol counties are descended from Benjamin Chase, the cooper.]

1704. June 8th.—Mr. John Rogers, Lieut. James Leonard, of Taunton, Lt. Job Winslow and Lieut. Josiah Winslow, both of Freetown, divided the estate of Lieut. Thomas Terry, of Freetown, deceased.

"Thomas the N. E. half part of the 17-lot 51 rods and 6 feet in breadth. Two acres at Brants neck, called the broad meadow at the westerly end to be measured with an 18 foot pole, 6 pole from a rock at the head of Shepherds cove. If a bridge and way be made through this 2 acres then Thomas to be allowed for it in meadow adjoining.

"Widow Anna to have the remainder of said meadow by estimation 6 acres during her life. One half the upland at Briants neck to Thomas, and the other half to John and Benjamin Terry. Thomas to pay the widow 10 shillings per year.

"In the 17-lot Benjamin to have next to Thomas 12 rods 9 feet and a half in breadth, so far as the 100 acres bought of Osborn extends, and above that 25 rods in breadth.

"The remainder of 17-lot to John Terry."

[Lieut. Thomas Terry was one of the first board of selectmen of Freetown, elected June 2d, 1685, and he was re-elected in 1686–1689 and 1690. He was commissioned Lieut., June 4th, 1686; Representative to the General Court in 1689.

Thomas, the son, was commissioned a Justice of Peace for the Coun-

ty of Bristol in 1720. He was Representative to the General Court in 1725, a Selectman of Freetown 24 years, Assessor 17 years, Treasurer 7 years, and Moderator of the annual town meeting 9 years.]

1715. Feb. 15th.—Samuel Howland, of Freetown, Yeoman, made his will and gave "to wife Mary, 2 cows, White mare and y^e^ colt, one warming-pan, one bason and my chamber pot and bed I commonly lie upon and the bedding belonging to it, also one sheet and a box and all therein at the time of my decease.

"To daughter Mary Rounsevill one cow. To daughter Content Sanford more than she has had one pound. To sons Samuel, John, Abraham, Joshua and Gershom, more than they have had in other things one shilling each. To grand daughter Mary Morton one shilling, and to each of son Isaac's children one pound in money."

This will was presented and proved in the court of Probate May 7^th^, 1716.

[Besides the above enumerated gifts, Samuel Howland had conveyed to his sons by deed as follows. "1711, April 13th. To son Joshua of Taunton, one quarter of the sixth lot, one quarter part in width and upon the north side. 1712, Dec. 16th, to son Joshua who is now said to be of Freetown, one quarter part in bredth of the sixth lot from Taunton river to the great fresh pond. 1712, Dec. 16th, to sons Samuel and Gershom of Freetown a part of the northerly half of sixth lot."

Samuel Howland, the parent, was elected one of the Selectmen of Freetown May 12, 1690, and an Assessor Nov. 24th, 1697. He is undoubtedly the Samuel Howland who resided in Duxbury in 1662, and was fined 10 shillings or be whipt for carrying on the Lord's day a grist from mill; and he was also charged with "*discharging a fowling peece on the body of William Howse,*" of Sandwich, while gunning at the "*high pyne on Salthouse beach.* A verdict was given by the jury, *not guilty* of *willful murder, yett we find that the said Howse received his deadly wound by Samuel Howland's gun* goeing off, *as it lay on his shoulder.*" Mary, the daughter of Samuel Howland, is supposed to have been the wife of Philip Rounsevill and mother of the entire Rounsevill family in this country.]

1726. June 22d.—James Barnaby, of Freetown, cordwainer, made a will, and gave his daughter Lydia Perry 30 pounds. To son Ambrose all his real estate. Ambrose, sole executor.

[James Barnaby died July 5th, 1726, in the 56th year of his age. His wife, Joanna *Harlow,* died Sept. 4th, 1725, aged about 56 years. The real estate given Ambrose Barnaby in his father's will was the farm purchased of Lieut. Nichols Morey in Feb., 1725, for 1300 pounds, and still owned by the Barnaby family.]

1729. March.—James Cudworth, of Freetown, made a will, and gave "to son David the land bought of Mr. Timothy Lindall where David's dwelling house stands and also 5 acres of land on y^e^ west side of the road next to Mr. Lindall's lot, and to begin at the road and run to the brook which bounds out Lindall's land into the meadows. Give and bequeath all the rest of my lands and buildings in Freetown and else where to my two sons David and James. To daughter Bathiah Jones 26 pounds in bills. To daughter Lydia 40 pounds in bills. To daughter Abagail the looms she now useth and all the Slays and harness. To daughter Mary 40 pounds. To daughter

Zuriah 40 pounds. To daughters all my house hold goods and utensils in doors."

[James, the parent, married Betty Hatch, who bore him children as follows: David, who married Phebe Drinkwater; James, born Jan. 16, 1697, m. Sybil Chase, March 19, 1735; Abagail, born March 9th, 1699, m. Benjamin Smith; Mary, born Nov. 14, 1702, married Benjamin Leonard, of Dighton, June 13, 1734; Zeruiah, born April 1st, 1704, m. Nathaniel Potter, of Dartmouth, March 10, 1726; Jessee, born Jan. 11, 1706.]

1731. July.—The will of Benjamin Chace, the cooper, was proved in the Court of Probate. "To sons Benjamin and Walter all my lands in Freetown purchase. To grand son Benjamin Grinnell one 40 acre lot of land in No. 23, and also the 7th share in 3d lot, it being a cedar swamp lot in Middleboro'. To daughter Barthiah Dunham one half of the 14th lot near Baiting Brook in Middleboro' and one cow. To son Benjamin the fifth share of the aforesaid third lot in Middleborough purchase. To sons Benjamin and Walter all the rest of my lands in Middleborough. To daughter Philip Hathaway, and son in law Jacob Hathaway, all my land from and adjoining the land that my son Jacob Hathaway bought of my son Benjamin Chase and shall be a quarter Share in breadth and extending in leangth down to the river, always excepting 3 rods square which is to be reserved for a burying place and is to be in the south west corner. Also to daughter Philip 20 pounds, and all my moveable furnature that I have removed to my son Jacob Hathaway's house. To grand daughter Sarah the wife of Isaac Hathaway one cow. To grand child Daniel Grinell 5 shillings. Son Walter, sole executor."

[The grand children Grinell were the children of Benjamin Chase's daughter Mary. Sarah, the wife of Isaac Hathaway, was the daughter of his daughter Sarah, the wife of Thomas Makepeace. Benjamin Chase, the parent, was a Selectman of Frectown in 1698–99 and 1708; Assessor in 1691.]

1757. May 5th.—George Winslow made a will and gave "to son George south half of the 16th lot in Freetown up to the mill brook that is to extend one quarter of a share in bredth from Captain Ambrose Barnaby's land Northerly from road to the brook, and also my 5 acre lot eastward of the salt meadow and one quarter acre lot in the south side of the landing place on the said 16th lot at the river, also my salt meadows in the town ship of Swansea from Labor in vain Creek north up toward Taunton on the west side of Taunton River. Also half of my quarter of a share of land in said Freetown, lying above the mill brook in said 16th lot, and one eighth part of the mills on said mill brook with all the priviledges to said 8th part belonging. Also, one half that salt marsh given me by my brother William late of said Freetown, and also half of 3 acres given me by said William. Also my best anvil and half my smiths and carpenters tools, except my Steel anvil which I gave to my son Barnabas. Son George to pay legacies. To daughter Phebe 3 pounds 7 shillings in house hold goods. To daug. Elizabeth Strange 7 pounds in house hold goods.

"To son Barnabas the northerly half of homestead and buildings, except a part of house yard and garden given to wife. To son Barnabas half my quarter share of land above mill brook. Also to son

Barnabas one eighth the mills and priviledge and half my smiths and carpenters tools, and all the land above the mill brook given me by my brother William, and half the 3 acre lot and half my salt marsh. Barnabas to pay to daughter Elizabeth Strange 2 pounds 12 shillings lawful money, and to Rebecca Winslow 9 pounds and 12 shillings, or value in house hold goods. To daughter Hopestill Cook, to be paid by my two sons beside what I have already given her, five shillings. Sons to pay wife Elizabeth annually 8 pounds. Wife Elizabeth to have half the house and half the wood yard and garden, and after her to go to son Barnabas. Son George to be sole executor."

1747. July 7th.—Letters of Administration were granted to the widow Philip Paine, upon the estate of her late husband John Paine, Jr., of Freetown, deceased. The inventory showed the estate to consist of a house and 30 acres of land.

[Philip, the widow, was a daughter of Lieut. Lot Strange. After the decease of John Paine, Jr., she married Seth Chase, of Freetown, whom she also survived, and then married John Crandon, of Dartmouth. Her children by John Paine, Jr., were: John, who married Barbery Rice, of Warwick, R. I.; Ebenezer, born 1740, married Wait Freeborn, May 20th, 1769, and Widow Hannah Randall 1792, and died Feb. 8, 1826; Abagail, who married Edward Chase, of F., Jan. 26, 1764; Mary, who married Jesse Cudworth, of F., January 30th, 1761. Her children by Seth Chase, were: Augustus, born in 1753, married Olive Chase, of F., Nov. 18, 1782, and died June 28, 1839; Philip, born 1760, married Polly Read, of F., 1782, and died Oct. 6th, 1818.]

1748. May 5th.—Thomas Terry, Esq. made a will, and disposed of his estate as follows: "To wife Abagail one third of my dwelling house during life. Also twenty pounds old tenor to be paid to her annually, and She also to have the Service, government, and improvement of my negro maid Jemima. Son Abial to find wife fire wood for one fire. To wife Abagail two beds and furniture belonging to them, and as much house hold goods as shall be necessary for her use during life, and after her decease to go to my executor, except one bed. Executor to provide food suitable for wife both in sickness and in health, and also for the negro maid.

"To son Thomas all that tract of land and buildings and fences I bought of Josiah Winslow, Jr., of Freetown, it being a part of the 24th lot in said town. I give him also that tract of salt meadows and flats and inlet flats I bought of Joseph Holloway, and lying in Dighton at a place called Timothy's neck. If Thomas dies without lawful issue, then my will is that what I have given my son Thomas, Abial shall have, and in case son Abial die, then his heirs to have the same. To daughter Lydia Jones beside what I have given her one Hundred pounds old tenor. Son Abiel to have all the rest of my property. Son Abial to be guardian to son Thomas until Thomas understanding be restored to him again. Son Abial Executor." This will proved in the Court of Probate for county of Bristol, June 15th, 1757.

1756. Aug. 30th.—Joanna Weaver, widow, granted letter of administration on the estate of Capt. Benjamin Weaver, Junr. of Swansea, deceased.

1757. Nov. 1st.—Joanna Weaver, of Freetown, widow, appointed guardian to her son Benjamin Weaver.

[Joanna Weaver was a daughter of Capt. Ambrose Barnaby and

Elizabeth Gardner his wife. Joanna was born at Freetown, June 26, 1733, and married Capt. Benjamin Weaver, Jr., of Swansea, Nov 4, 1753. Benjamin, their only child, was born June 25, 1755, and entered the Patriot army in the war of the revolution as a 5th Sergeant, from which he was promoted to captain, and from captain to Lieut. Colonel, in a Regt. of which George Claghorn (afterwards master builder of the frigate Constitution) was Colonel, and Robert Earl, of Westport, Major. Col. Weaver was a Selectman and Assessor of Freetown, and Treasurer of that town, 29 years. As a Judge of an inferior court he left the record of three thousand cases that had been tried before him. Joanna Weaver, the widow, for a 2d husband married Colonel Sylvester Childs, of Warren, R. I., in 1758. Colonel Childs commanded a Regt. under the King before the war of the Revolution. He was appointed Colonel in 1764; Thomas Church being his Lieut. Colonel, and N. Cogswell, Major.]

EXTRACTS FROM SERMONS BY COTTON MATHER.

On the Death of Rev. John Higginson of Salem, Delivered 16. 10. 1708.

[Rev. John Higginson was born in England Aug. 6, 1616;—died Dec. 9, 1708, in his 93d year. His colleague, Rev. Nicholas Noyes, wrote an elegy on his decease, which was printed.]

"A *Parallel* drawn between old *Simeon*, and this Excellent old Man (our HIGGINSON,) would presently Entertain us, with Strokes more Valuable than any in *Plutarch*. I will only Say; That the Servant of God, being desirous to be *Dismissed in Peace*, (far from *Setting back the Clock* of his *Time*, as many *Dotingly* do when 'tis past the Eleventh Hour with them!) when he was come to that *Old Age*, in which he was daily looking for his *Dismission*, he composed and Published, a Gracious Book, Entituled, *Our Dying Saviour's Legacy of Peace, to his Disciples in a Troublesome World.*" "This Book he left as his own Legacy to the Beloved people of *New England*," "for whose welfare, his Holy Soul was in a Continual *Travail*, I may say, from the Time of their *First* being a People, till he had seen the Colony arrive to be, as it is this day Fourscore Years Old." "Beyond his own Expectation, he lived more than Twenty Years after this." "And *New England* saw such a Rarity, (which in that Valuable Man of God, Old *Alexander Hume*, who Died a Year ago, about the same Age with our *Higginson*, was by *Old England* also esteemed as a *Rarity*,) *A Sermon Preached by an Eminent Servant of God, at Ninety years of Age.*"

"His FATHER, the *Glory* of *Leicester* in *Old England*, the *Founder* of *Salem* in *New*;* One of the bravest Men, that ever set Foot on the *American Strand*, (and One, whose *Life*, is one of the most Entertaining Articles in, *The History of New England*:†) He lived, little

* See Memoir of the Rev. Francis Higginson, by Rev. Joseph B. Felt, in *Register*, vi. 105–127.

† Mather's *Magnalia Christi Americana, or the Ecclesiastical History of New England.* Edition of 1855. Vol. i. pp. 354–366.

above a Year, after his coming into the Country; and not beyond the *Forty-Third* Year of his Age. At his Death, he left a Disconsolate *Widow*, and *Eight Children.*" "His Two Sons particularly, had a learned Education bestow'd upon them. The *Younger* of them (Named *Francis* which was the Name of his incomparable Father) Dy'd an Useful Minister in *Westmoreland* before he was *Threescore* Years of Age. The Elder (who was Born at *Claybrook* in *Leicestershire*, in Great Britain Aug. 6, 1616) was more than *Threescore* and *Ten* Years, and might Seven times over have Celebrated his *Decennalia*, in the Evangelical Ministry. This was our Simeon who was, first a Chaplain and Preacher at *Say-Brook;* then a School-Master at *Hartford;* And after that, a Minister at *Guilford;* but finally succeeded his Father, and made the People of *Salem* to *know the Joyful Sound*, for a whole *Jubilee* of Years, even *Seven times Seven* Years together; except you will say, and for a Reason presently to be mentioned, I am content it should be said, *He Dy'd near two Years ago.* . . . . Tho' his *Head* were Eminently (as the *Old Mans Head* has been sometimes called,) *The House of Wisdom;* yet for divers Moneths at last, there were Times in which the *Door* was a little shut, and *Curtains* drawn over the *Windowes.*" "How Fearful was he—will you give me leave to mention one particularity, which I have myself sometimes heard him Utter? Lest in that one thing of *Smoaking Tobacco*, he should sometimes forget that Rule, *Whatever ye do, do all to the Glory of God!*" "How fervently, how publickly, did he bear his *Testimonies* to *The Cause of God and His People in New-England.* He stated that *Cause* in a Sermon at our Greatest anniversary Solemnity; and it is, I suppose, the *First-Born* by the way of the Press, of all the *Election Sermons* that we have in our Libraries."*

"I know not whether I have ever seen that Great Subject of too much modern Controversy, more Truly, and more Clearly Handled, than in a Discourse, which he wrote, when he was about *Fourscore and Four* years of Age. 'Tis his Preface to a Book, Entituled, *The Everlasting Gospel.*"

The Death of Good Men considered, &c.†—1715.—Appendix.

Letter from the Relict of Mr. Grindal Rawson.

"After he [Rawson] had taken his first Degree, he was invited by his Brother-in-Law, the Reverend Mr. *Samuel Torrey*, to come to his House, and Study Divinity there. Which he did"— . . . "Preached his first Sermon at Medfield, with great acceptation; and after two Months Occasional Performances at other Places, he received an Invitation to *Mendon.*" . . . . . .

"There was not a Council for many years in all the Neighbouring Towns, but he was at it. Also his voyage, as a Chaplain, with the Fleet that went unto *Canada;* and the Half Year he spent in service for God at *Nantucket;* will not be soon forgotten. As for his Pains

* The late Rev. Dr. Pierce, of Brookline, in the appendix to his Election Sermon delivered Jan. 3, 1849—less than eight months previous to his death—says:—"The first printed Election Sermon, which has come to my knowledge, is, in 1661, by John Norton, of Boston. This is in the Library of the Massachusetts Historical Society." The next that we have any account of, is the one above referred to, preached by Higginson, in 1663.

† Printed April 9, 1715. pp. 58. Boston in N. E. Printed by B. Green: Sold by Samuel Gerrish at his Shop on the North side of the Town House.

with his own Flock (*since Exceedingly increased unto more than an Hundred Families*) for more than five and thirty Years, he was a faithful Labourer, &c." "He *Catechised* first in Public, on the *Lords-days* in the Afternoon, Afterwards he had set times to *Catechise* in the Week. He divided the Town into *Five Parts;* and every *Friday* there was a Meeting in One or Other of them, where he preached a *Sermon;* and *Catechised* the Children which belonged unto the families there-abouts." . . . . .

"As for his Labours among the INDIANS, it was Twenty Seven Years since he undertook the Work. It was thought, *Two Years* was Time little Enough to Learn their Language in," . . "it was not above *Nine Months*, before he Preach'd to the *Indians*, to their good Understanding." "For a whole Summer his Custome was, when he came from his own English Congregation on the Lords-day, about five a Clock, to take about half an hours Repose, and then go to the *Indians;* and Pray with them, and Preach to them; so that he performed Three Exercises every Lords-day, while he had strength to attend them. His Discouragements were Great, in that there was so little Good done among them. He judg'd, a Great Occasion of it might be, the *Strong Drink*, with which some of the English too often furnished them. I think, no Man could bear a greater Testimony against it. And when he could find no other Way to Restrain it, at length he perswaded the Church to *Renew their Covenant;* and a Solemn Day of Prayer with *Fasting*, was kept on that Occasion; and this Article was made One of the Engagements, *That whoever should sell any Strong Drink to an Indian, should be counted a Covenant-breaker; and be dealt withal in the Church accordingly.* Which put a Considerable Stop unto it."

[Rev. Grindal Rawson was the fifth son and youngest child of Secretary Edward Rawson, was born in Boston Jan. 23, 1659–60, "and was named Grindal, for Edmund Grindal, Archbishop of Canterbury, between whom and his father's mother there was a relationship." (Drake's *Boston*, 553.) He graduated at Harvard College in 1678; married Susannah, dau. of Rev. John Wilson, who was ordained as colleague with Rev. Richard Mather at Dorchester in 1649, and there remained two years, when he became the first minister of Medfield, where he labored forty years. He was a son of the Rev. John Wilson, of Boston. Mr. Rawson was ordained the second minister of Mendon, about the year 1680, succeeding the Rev. Joseph Emerson, who died at Concord, Jan. 3, 1680. Mr. R. died Feb. 6, 1715. (*Ante*, iii. 300.)]

On the Death of Rev. Thomas Bridge, of Boston, who Deceased in 26: 7: 1715.*

"Born at *Hackney*, near *London*, in the year 1657, of Pious and Worthy Parents; After a Religious and Liberal Education, and some Travels into the *Mediterranean;* he Travelled into the *American* World, where he had a strong Inclination to see and serve the Kingdom of our Saviour. Here he first Instructed a Flock at *Jamaica;* and be-

* Boston: Printed by B. Green, for *Samuel Gerrish, Daniel Henchman* and *Benjamin Gray*, at their shops. 1715. pp. 58.

came as far as could be allow'd the *Salt* of that Island. Oh! might he have been more successfully one of the *Æternitatis Salitores* there! From thence he removed unto the Island of *Providence;* Where, for some Time, he was the Principal Person in the Government, as well as the Instruction of the Plantation. From thence he removed unto the Island of *Barmudas;* where his Labour and Courage, and Charity in the Time of a Mortality raging beyond any Pestilence, was worthy to be had in Everlasting Remembrance; and besides other Instances of it, in one Month he preached Nine and twenty Sermons. From thence he removed unto *West Jersey;* where he did in the Recesses of a *Patmos*, conflict with Difficulties and with Discouragements, that proved a most improving *School of Patience* to him. From thence he removed unto BOSTON, the Metropolis of the English *America*, where the First Church invited him, that they might enjoy the Abilities of so *Experienced* a Person, in the Pastoral Conduct of a Flock, where Famous Predecessors were to be succeeded. The *Light* was now in a very considerable *Candlestick;* and shone for Eleven years together. Some of the *Rays* thereof, we have in Four Printed Composures; Entituled, I. *The Mind at Ease.* II. *What Faith can do.* III. Jethro's *Counsel.* IV. *A Sermon to the Artillery Company.* Tho' such was his Modest Indisposition to Appearances in the Way of the Press, that these Things, were some of them, like some of *Chrysostoms*, only the Notes of those that wrote Short-Hand after him. Two years before he died, a Fit of an *Apoplectic Tendency* siezed him. From this Time, he felt his Faculties enfeebled. Yet he continued serviceable."

[From Writings of his appended (10 pages), dated Apl. 5, 1714, we learn that "for more than half a Year past," he had continued "under the impressions of *Apoplectical* and Parlytical Distempers."

In the 16th year of his age, Rev. *John Collins*, "originally of *New England*, was made his Spiritual Father," "begetting me to Christ," he writes, "by his Sermon on Acts 3. 19." In his 17th year, he was "admitted into Full Communion with the Church of Christ under his Pastoral Charge." "When I left my Native Country, I had Letters Testimonial and Recommendatory, from Doctor *John Owen*, Mr. *Matthew Meade*, Mr. *John Collins*, Mr. *George Griffith*, Mr. *Richard Lawrence*, and Mr. *Obadiah Hughes*."

Rev. Thomas Bridge was made colleague pastor with Rev. Benjamin Wadsworth, of the First Church in Boston, May 10, 1705. Allen, in his Biographical Dictionary, says that Mr. Bridge graduated at Harvard College in 1675, which is a mistake; but it is stated by Rev. Mr. Emerson, in his *History of the First Church*, that "his name is affixed to the class which was graduated in 1675." He received the degree of A.M. from that institution in 1712.]

Towns in Massachusetts and Maine Incorporated in the Year 1765.—*Massachusetts:* Ashburnham, Becket, Charlemont, Chester, Lanesborough, Paxton, Richmond, Royalston, Sharon, Williamstown. *Maine:* Bristol, Cape Elizabeth.

ABSTRACTS FROM THE EARLIEST WILLS ON RECORD AND ON THE FILES IN THE COUNTY OF SUFFOLK, MASS.

(Prepared by WILLIAM B. TRASK.)

Continued from page 37.

RICHARD CHURCH. I, *Richard Church*, of Hingham, hauing perfect vnderstanding, yet visited by sicknes of body, order this my last will. Debts payd, then my will is, that my wife, *Elizabeth Church*, shall enjoy the Remainder during her life. And when it shall please God that shee shall leaue this life my will is, that what Estate I shall leaue to her that shall not bee necessarily Expended for her maintenance shall then bee Equally diuided amongst my children, only my sonn *Joseph* to have a dubble Portion, that is twice soe much as any of the rest of my children, by reason of the lamnes of his hand, whereby hee is disinabled above the rest of my children for the getting of a liuelihood. I ordaine my sonn *Joseph* to bee my sole Executo^r^. 25 Dec., 1668. RICHARD ⋈ CHURCH.

In the presence of vs,

Josuah Fisher, *John Farebanck*, sen^r^., *John Farebanck*, jun^r^.

26 Jan., 1668. *Josuah Fisher* and *John Farebanck*, senio^r^, deposed.

Inventory of the estate, apprized by *John Thaxter*, and *Matthew Cushin*, Jan. 1, 1668. Amt. £365.14.

Mentions—dwelling house with the barne, orchard and house £110. Lott, containing six Acres, £110; halfe a tide mill, £110; his share of the iron worke at Taunton, £50; 2 Acres of Land Lying by the mill, £10.

Joseph Church deposed.

[The above Richard Church was father of the celebrated Benjamin Church, so distinguished by his exploits in the Indian wars.]

EDWARD BUGBY. I, Edward Bugby, being stricken in yeares and but ill in my body, not knowing how short my day may bee, in sound mind, make this my last will. Debts paid, my sonn *Joseph* shall Enjoy my Housing and Land, barne and Orchard, all that is mine, on the right hand of the Way leading to the great Lotts, and Eight Acres of Swamp and vpland, bee it more or less, lying by M^r^. *Elliots* Land, on the left hand of the way aboue said. And a Lott of Eleuen Acres, lying by *Nathaniell Brewers*, at Wake hill, and one Acre of fresh meadow, bee it more or less, lying in the Towne great meads, Two Acres of salt marsh, lying by Goodman *Watermans* marsh, in that which is called grauell point; eight Acres of vpland, lying vpon the Pond Hill, lying by the Land of *William Lyon* and *Samuell Gary*. Also, two Cowes, one Coult, and two Hoggs, that I have heretofore giuen him, and that bedding and household stuff that I have already giuen him. My will is, that my sonn, *Joseph*, shall haue this for his Portion, and he shall haue noe more of my Estate. My Will is, that

my dau. *Sarah,* shall haue my Tenn Acre Lott, in the first diuission and sixteene Acres lying by it, that I bought of *Edward Pason,* and twelue Acres in the Thousand Acres, and one Acree and a halfe of salt marsh lying in grauely point, by Goodman *Finch.* My will is, that my dau. *Sarah,* shall haue that bedding and household stuffe and those Cattle that I shall leaue at my decease, and also my money and Euery thing that is mine, which I have not giuen to my sonn *Joseph* as is above expressed. My will is, that out of that which I haue giuen my dau. *Sarah,* there shall be payd my sonn in law, *Chamberlin,* the Husband of my daughter, £18 in Corne or Cattle, to two of my Grand children *Mary* and *Rebecca Chamberlin,* the one halfe of the £18 to *Mary Chamberlin,* and the other halfe to *Rebecca.* I Appoint my sonn in lawe, *Chamberlin,* my Executor. *Robert Harris, Nathaniell Bruer, John Bridge,* ouerseers. Nouember 26 : 1668.

In the p^r^sence of vs, EDWARD ⋈ BUGBY.

Robt. Harris, John Bridge, Nathaniell Bruer, John Whitney.

30 Jan., 1668. *John Bridge* and *Nathaniell Bruer* deposed.

The Estate belonging to *Edward Boogby,* of Roxbury, deceased, prized by *Robert Eares, John Bride, Benjamin Cludd,* Jan. 29, 1668. Amt. £336.06.06. 30 Jan., 1668. *Richard Chamberlaine* deposed.

JOHN SNELL. Nov. 25, 1668. I, *John Snell,* of Boston, Shipwright, being sicke but of good memory, ordaine this my last will. For my Estate in Land, House and Household stuffe, my will is, that my wife shall haue the one third part of the whole, the other two third Parts to bee diuided amongst my Fowre children, that is to say, my [?] to haue a dubble Portion, and to the rest of my Children part and part alike. As for my sonn, *John Snell,* him I doe bequeath to my Father in Lawe and mother in Lawe *James Smith* and *Jone Smith,* to bee by them Educated and brought vp in good nurture, and when Capable of a trade to bee put to, bee instructed in some honnest calling. My dau. *Susanna,* I bequeath vnto my wife. My dau. *Hannah,* I bequeath vnto my master and m^rs^. M^r^. *Timothy Prout,* senio^r^, and *Margaret* his wife, by them and Either of them to bee Educated and brought vp in the Feare of the Lord till shee bee of full Age or marriageable which shall first happen ; and I doe intreat my said master *Timothy Prout* to demand and receiue that debt which is due to my Brother, from Mr. *Eleana Cooke,* merchant in Barbados, and by mee left in his hands, as my said master doth know of, and by my said master to bee sent home to England to my Brother *Symon Snell.* I make *Hannah Snell,* my wife, sole Executrix.

Collaterially and before signing and sealing hereof, it is hereunto added that out of my whole Estate my wife shall take Tenn pounds towards the bringing vp of my yongest daughter, *Jane Snell;* and in Case shee or Either of my before named Children dye, the portion belonging to the party or parties deceased to bee to the party suruiuing.

In p^r^sence of JOHN SNELL and a seale.

Timothy Prout, jun^r^., *John King, William Pearse,* ser.

27 Jan. 1668. M^r^. *Timothy Prout* and M^r^. *William Pearse* deposed.

An inventory of the Estate of *John Snell,* late of Boston, Ship Carpenter, who deceased 27^th^ Nov., 1668, as presented by *Hannah Snell,* Relict and Executrix. Apprised Dec. 5, 1668, by Capt. *Thomas Savage*

and Mr. *Benjamin Gibbs* of Boston. Estate indebted to *John Farnam, Edward Mumford,* Mr. *Walker, Samson Shoare, Jeremiah Morrell, Symon Snell* of London. Amt. £46.06. *Hannah Snell* deposed Oct. 15, 1669.

Daniel Douines. The Account of the Estate of Daniel Douines, giuen in by John Farnham, seniorr, Administratorr to the said Estate. Debtor, £43.17.02. Creditor £44.00.06. 3 : February, 1668. John Farnham seniorr deposed.

As Attests Ewd. Rawson, *Recorder.*

The bond was Cancelled accordingly ; vide file bonds : 1662.

ANTILL FAMILY RECORDS.

[Copied by John L. Sibley, A.M., of Cambridge, Mass., Aug. 11, 1861, at Montreal, Canada, from the family bible of Mrs. Judge Aylwin, who was grand-daughter of Edward Antill, a friend of the Americans in the Revolution.]

Giles Shelley* was born July ye 30th, 1664.

Edward Antill (son of Edward Antill formerly of Richmond in the County of Surry in Old England, merchant, but late of New York, in America, attorney at Law, and Sarah his Wife) was born in New York the 17th of June, 1701.

Anne, his wife, whom he married the 10th of June, 1739, was born the 3rd of April, 1706, being daughter of Lewis Morris, Esqr., Governor of New Jersey, and Isabella his wife, then both living.

Sarah, Daughter of Edward Antill, by said Anne, his wife, was born at his house in Piscataqua, in the County of Middlesex, in East New Jersey, the 18th day of August, 1740, at 7 of the Clock in the evening, and was baptized at the Church in said Piscataqua, on Sunday the 14th day of September following, by the Reverend William Skinner. Robert Hunter Morris, Esq., Chief Justice of New Jersey, her uncle on the mother's side, being her godfather, and Ursula Parker and Mary Forster her godmothers.

Edward, first son by the said Anne, was born at the same place, the 11th of April, 1742, at eleven of the clock in the morning, and was baptized in the same church, by the Reverend William Skinner, on Palm Sunday the 2d of May following, Peter Kemble of this Place, merchant, and doctor —— Mercer, of Bound Brook, Gentn. and Farmer, being his Godfathers, and Eufamia Norris [Morris ?] (his aunt by the Mother) his Godmother, who being in England was personated by Mrs. Catherin Johnston.

Edward Antill married at Quebec 4 May, 1767, by the Rev. John Brooks, Chaplain of the Garrison, to Miss Charlotte Riverain [Riverin ?] daughter of Joseph of Riverain, by whom they had issue :—

Isabella Graham, born at seven o'clock in the evening on the 7th

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* Godfather of Edward Antill, Jr., whose birth is recorded in the next paragraph. S.

March, 1768, baptized by the Rev. C. D. Delisle, a week after—Sponsors, Major James Hughes, Isabella Graham, wife of Dr. Graham, and Isabella McNeal, her aunt by the father's side.

Charlotte (second daughter), born in February, 1769, baptized by the said Rev. C. D. Delisle, died 3 weeks old.

Mary (third daughter), born the 18 Jany., 1770, baptized by the Rev. C. D. Delisle —sponsors, Ja^{s}. Stanley Goddard, Margaret Howard.

Julia (fourth daughter), born the 28 March, 1772, died the 19th December, 1787, at Quebec.

Edward (first son), born 4 May, 1775, baptized by the Rev. C. D. Delisle, died at Montreal, fourteen months old. The above children were born in Montreal.

Amelia (fifth daughter), born in Lancaster, Province of Pennsylvania, 15 May, 1777, baptized by the Rev. Dr. Barton—Sponsors, Judge Atley, his wife, and Mrs. Barton, wife of Dr. Barton, died December following.

John (second son), born at Flatbush, Long Island, 15 Dec., 1779, died at twenty-two months old.

Harriet (sixth daughter), born at Bushwick, on Long Island, 12 September, 1780, baptized by the Rev. Theop^{hs}. Beach, 10 Sept., 1785, —sponsors, James Price, and Margaret, his wife, and Mrs. Hamilton, wife of Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of the State of New York.

Louisa (seventh daughter), born 2 Dec., 1782, at Colden Ham, Orange County, died five weeks old, 1782 (1783?).

Frances (eighth daughter), born at Brookland Heights, Long Island, the 4th May, 1785, baptized by the Rev. Theo^{ps}. Beach, 10 Sept., 1785 —Sponsors, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton, and Mrs. Giles.

Died, Charlotte, wife of Edward Antill, at New York, 3 Sept., 1785, aged 32 years.

Died, Edward Antill, at St. John's, Canada, 21 May, 1789, aged 47 years.

Isabella Graham, daughter of the above Edward, and Charlotte Antill, married at Montreal, 2 Dec., 1787, to William Hall, of Staffordshire, England, by the Rev. C. D. Delisle, rector of said place.

Mary, daughter of the above Ed. and Ch. Antill, married at Albany, U. S., 1 Nov., 1786, to Grant G. Lansing, of Saratoga, merchant.

THE FIRST BANK IN BOSTON.

The library of the Essex Institute contains two pamphlets with these titles.

"A | Projection | For Erecting a | Bank | of | Credit | in Boston, New-England, | Founded on | Land | Security. | Printed in the year 1714."

"A | Vindication | of the Bank | of | Credit | Projected in Boston | from the Aspersions | of Paul Dudley, Esqr. | In A | Letter | By him | directed to John Burril, Esqr., Late | Speaker to the House of Representa | tives for the Province of the Massachu | setts-Bay in New-England. | Printed in the year 1714."

"Sir," the letter begins, "Mr. Attorney General, by his Letter of the Twenty Second of *October* last past to your Self, as Speaker to the House of Representatives for this Province, having most unaccountably, with an uncommon Freedom, taken upon him to Insult and Arraign a Considerable Company of Gentlemen Merchants, &c. (as he is pleased to title them) Projectors of the Bank of Credit, and call them to the Bar of that Honourable House, Charging them with the many *High Crimes and Misdemeanours* following;"—one was that the project would "invalidate and break in upon the Prerogative of the Crown;" another that it would "be in effect the setting up an Absolute Independent Government." It seems "That two or three Gentlemen in the Town of *Boston*, discoursing of the Difficulties that Trade laboured under, for want of a Medium of Exchange, the Silver being sent Home for *England*, and the Bills of Credit on the several Provinces daily called in by the Funds on which they were Emitted; thought it proper to consult some other Friends, and to Meet together, and Consider of a suitable Remedy for the Present and growing Inconveniences and Difficulties." Then follows a very interesting view of the business interests of that time. The letter is "*Dated at Boston*, in New-England, Decem. 20, 1714," and signed by

Samuel Lynde.
To the Contents, except the Letter taken out of a Book.*
E. Lyde,
John Colman,
Elisha Cooke, Jr.
J. Oulton,
Timothy Thornton,
Oliver Noyes,
William Pain,
Nath. Oliver.

} At the Desire, and in behalf of the Partnership.

Dear Kinsman,

I confess I am ashamed almost to think I should be at Home so long, and not let you know of it till now; Tho' after all, a New-England Correspondence is scarce worth your having. I refer you to Mr. —— for an Account of every thing, especially about the Government and the Colledge, both of which are discoursed of here in Chimney Corners and Private Meetings as confidently as can be. If there should be any occasion you must be sure to stir yourself and Friends, and shew your Affection and Respect to my Father, who loves you well, and bid me tell you so.—This Country will never be worth living in for Lawyers and Gentlemen, till the Charter is taken away. My Father and I sometimes talk of the Queens establishing a Court of Chancery in this Country. I have wrote about it to Mr. Blaythwayt; If the Matter should succeed, you might get some place worth your Return, of which I should be very glad. If I can any ways

* The "letter" is from a "Book Printed in London, *Anno* 1708, Intituled, *The Deplorable State* of New England, &c."—"Boston, January 12th, 1703, 4."

serve you or your Friends, Pray signifie it to, Dear Sir, Your Affectionate Friend, and Humble Servant, PAUL DUDLEY.

They proposed to "give out of the Neet Profits" of the bank, "Four hundred Pounds per Annum to the Use of an Hospital or Charity School, for the Support and Education of the poor Children in the Town of Boston,"

"Two Hundred Pounds per Annum . . . . . for a Mathematical Professor . . . . . at Harvard Colledge,

"Forty Pounds per Annum" for three scholarships at Harvard College,

"One Hundred Pounds per Annum for the support of six ministers Sons" at the College,

"Forty Pounds per Annum to a Professor of Physick and Anatomy" at the College,

"Twenty Pounds per Annum, towards the further support of a Publick Grammar School in Each County, now in the Province of the Massachusetts Bay in New England."

[Certainly the Boston merchants of 1714 were not behind those of 1865 in generous plans for the public welfare.—These pamphlets deserve to be edited and republished.]

J. W. T.

BOSTON RECORDS.

[Continued from page 32.]

BOSTON MARRIAGES.

Veren. John Veren was married to Mary Wiseman, the Daughter of James Wiseman, of Boston, the 12: June 1660. By Jn°. Endecott Gov^r.

Carwithen. David Carwithen was married to Francis Oldam, Widdow, 22^th^ Sep^t^. 1660. By Ri: Belling^m^. Dep^t^. Gov^r^.

Hooke. M^r^. Francis Hooke was married to Mary Palsgrave, widdow, 20^th^ Sep^t^. 1660. By Majo^r^ Humph. Ath^r^ton.

Gibbs. M^r^. Robert Gibbs was married to Elizabeth Sheaffe, y^e^ Daughter of M^r^. Jacob Sheafe, deceased, the 7^th^ Sep^t^. 1660. By Majo^r^ Humphery Atherton.

Standish. Myles Standish was married to Sarah Winslow, y^e^ Daughter of M^r^. John Winslow, y^e^ 19^th^ of July 1660. By Majo^r^ Humph. Atherton.

Martine. Richard Martine was marryed to Elizabeth Gay, of Dedham, y^e^ Daughter of John Gay, married at Salem. By Majo^r^ Hawthorne.

Greenow. William Greenow was married to Ruth Swift, the Daughter of Thomas Swift, of Dorchester, 10: October 1660.

Gillam. Benjamine Gillam was married to Hannah Savage, y^e^ Daughter of Cap^t^. Thomas Savage, of Boston, 26^th^ October 1660. By Major Humphery Atherton.

Faireweather. John Faireweather was married to Sarah Turner, y^e^ Daughter of Robert Turner, of Boston, y^e^ 15th November 1660. By Jo : Endecot Gov^r^.

Jackson. Edmond Jackson was married to Elizabeth Pilkenton, 27^th^ October 1660. By M^r^. Tho : Danforth.

Reape. Thomas Reape was married to Judeth Rachell, Widdow, y^e^ 30^th^ November 1660. By Jo : Endecot Govr.

Crocker. Daniell Crocker was married to Sarah Balden, y^e^ 30^th^ November 1660. By Rich^d^ Bellingham Dep^t^. Gov^r^.

Benham. John Benham was married to Margery Alcock, widdow, 16th November 1660. By Jo : Endecott Gov^r^.

Mason. Richard Mason was Marryed to Sarah Messinger, y^e^ Daughter of Henry Messinger, of Boston, the 20th November 1660. By Jo : Endecott Gov^r^.

Short. Clement Short was marryed to faith Munt, the Daughter of Thomas Munt, of Boston, y^e^ 21^th^ of November 1660. By John Endecott Gov^r^.

Loyd. Edward Loyd was marryed to Mary Wheelewright, y^e^ Daughter of M^r^. John Wheelewright, Late of Hampton, y^e^ 4th of December 1660. By Jn^o^. Endecott.

Mavericke. Samuell Mavericke was marryed to Rebecca Wheelewright, y^e^ Daughter of M^r^. John Wheelewright, Late of Hampton, y^e^ 4^th^ of December 1660. By Major Humphery Atherton.

Thurston. Benjamine Thurston was marryed to Elisha Walker, y^e^ Daughter of Robert Walker, of Boston, 12th of December 1660. By Richard Bellingham Dep^t^. Gov^r^.

Tomline. John Tomline was marryed to Sarah Barnes, y^e^ Daught^r^ of Mathew Barnes, of Boston, 26th December 1660. By John Endecott Gov^r^.

Sowther. John Sowther was marryed to Hannah Read, the 11th Janvary 1660. By Richd : Bellingham Dep^t^. Gov^r^.

Reylean. John Reylean, an Irishman, was married to Margaret Brene, an Irish woman, y^e^ 15th M^r^ch. By Jo : Endecott Gov^r^.

Tuttle. John Tuttell was marryed to Mary Holyoacke, y^e^ Daughter of M^r^. Edward Hollyoacke, of Lynne, y^e^ 10^th^ Febr. 1646.

Savage. Habbiah Savage was married to Hannah Ting, y^e^ Daughter of M^r^. Edward Ting, of Boston, the 8^th^ May 1661. By Jo : Endecott Gover^r^.

Wampoug. John Wompaug, an Indian, was marryed to Anne Praske, 21^th^ May 1661. By Maj. Humph. Atherton.

Freake. Mr. John Freake was marryed to Elizabeth Clarke, y^e^ Daughter of Cap^t^. Thomas Clarke, of Boston, 28th May 1661. By Majo^r^ Humphery Atherton.

Howard. Edward Howard was marryed to Hannah Hawkins, the Daughter of Thomas Hawkins, of Boston, 7^th^ June 1661. By Mr. Thomas Danforth, of Cambridge.

Benjamine. Joseph Benjamine, of Bastable, was married to Jemina Lumbard, y^e^ Daughter of y^e^ Late Thomas Lumbard, Deceased, 10 June 1661. By Ri : Bellingham Dep^t^. Gov^r^.

Makepeace. William Makepeace was married to Ann Johnson, the 23 May 1661. By Major Humphery Atherton.

Preston. John Preston was marryed to Susanna Read, Widdow, the 28th May 1661. By M^r^. Tho : Danforth of Cambr.

ANCIENT PAPER-HANGINGS IN DORCHESTER, MASS.

In the *Boston Gazette*, supplement, May 9, 1768, as also in the supplement to the same paper for April 20, 1767, may be seen the following advertisement:—"Just Imported from London, and to be Sold by Ziphion Thayer,* At the Golden Lyon in Cornhill Boston. A Large Asortment of Paper Hangings, Cheap for Cash."

The above announcement, of itself, would probably have little or no interest, except to a few antiquarians, and to the genealogically inclined members or friends of the Thayer family. But, taken in connection with what we are about to relate, an added interest is given to the whole.

It appears that Capt. Lemuel Clap, formerly a respected citizen in the north part of Dorchester, son of Ebenezer and Hannah (Pierce) Clap, after the loss of his first wife, Susannah (Capen) Clap, who died March 6, 1767, a. 26, married, Nov. 3, 1768, Miss Rebecca Dexter, daughter of the Rev. Samuel Dexter, of Dedham (*ante*, viii. 249; xiv. 205; xv. 229). Previous to this event, Mr. Clap saw fit to beautify his abode, and among other things, by way of adornment, placed some fine paper hangings on the walls of the eastern lower room, making it, when finished, one of the handsomest apartments in the town. Now the query arises—Whence came this paper? In looking over the columns of the Boston newspapers for the year 1768, we found but *one* advertisement in the whole town of Boston—the one above copied—of the sale of paper hangings, now considered so important an article in our domestic arrangements. The natural conjecture, therefore, is, that those paper hangings were obtained of Ziphion Thayer, "at the Golden Lyon in Cornhill." The same paper, after a lapse of more than 96 years, still remains on the walls of this room. In the same room and the chamber above it, some of our soldiers were quartered in the war of the Revolution, and it is said that attempts were made, by the men, to tear off strips of the paper to adorn their hats—the colors then being bright—but without success, as the paper adhered very close to the walls, in contrast with many of our modern paper hangings. It is doubtful if any other specimens of Ziphion Thayer's imported paper—if this be one—or paper put on in the year 1768, can elsewhere be seen on the walls of our mansions, at the present time, 1865.

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* Ziphion[6] Thayer was a son of Gideon[5] and Rachel Thayer, who was a son of Richard[4], who was a son of Richard[3], who was a son of Richard[2], who was a son of Richard[1] of Boston, afterwards of Braintree where he died.

Ziphion was an elder brother of Arodi Thayer, who, in 1768, was a "Marshal of the Court of Admiralty for the three Provinces," and on November 3d of that year—the date of the marriage of Mr. Clap, above mentioned—arrested John Hancock, in connection with the sloop Liberty affair, for an account of which see Drake's History of Boston, p. 755. The only surviving daughter of Mr. Arodi Thayer resides at Dorchester, in the 83d year of her age.

CENTENNIAL AND OTHER CELEBRATIONS.

Centennial Celebration at Fitchburg, Mass. — On the 30th of June, 1864, the 100th anniversary of the incorporation of Fitchburg took place. The exercises on the occasion were held beneath Yale's famous tent, which had been pitched on the Common, in that town, at the head of Main street. They commenced with music by Hall's Band, followed by the reading of the 46th Psalm by Mr. Rev. Bullard, of Royalston, from a Bible printed in 1639, which had been the property of Col. Zachary Fitch, from whom the town took its name, and whose portrait, painted from life, was exhibited in front of the table occupied by the president of the day, Col. Crocker. Prayer was offered by Rev. Calvin Lincoln, of Hingham, formerly pastor of the Unitarian Church in Fitchburg, and then a hymn, composed for the occasion, by Mrs. Caroline Mason, was well sung by the "Old Folks," who were dressed in the costume of the olden time. Hon. Alvah Crocker made an address of Welcome. A hymn, written by Mrs. Lowe, was sung, and C. H. B. Snow, Esq., delivered the centennary address. The services were closed with singing. and poems by G. E. Towne, Esq. and Mrs. Mason.

Col. Crocker presided at the repast provided at the Town Hall. Toasts were given and responses made by Rev. Kendall Brooks, Deacon S. Farwell, of Cambridge, Rev. S. M. Worcester, of Salem, Hons. Emory Washburn and Henry Chapin, of Worcester, Col E. Upton, Chas. Mason, L. H. Bradford and others. We understand that a volume is to be published, giving us, besides the address and the anniversary proceedings, much additional matter relative to the history of the town.

Normal School Celebration at Framingham, Mass.—The twenty-fifth anniversary of the establishment of the first Normal school in America was celebrated at Framingham Centre, July 1st, 1864, by the pupils and friends of the Normal School in that town. The exercises were held in the First Baptist Church. After a voluntary and a prayer by Rev. Mr. Bigelow, of Keysville, N. Y., a song of welcome was sung by the choir of the school. Rev. Samuel J. May, of Syracuse, N. Y., was the orator of the day. A selected hymn was then sung, after which Rev. Eben S. Stearns, of Albany, gave an extended historical sketch of the rise and progress of the Normal School system in America, and the establishment of this earliest and most widely-known school of its class, which commenced at Lexington, July 3, 1839; was afterwards removed to West Newton, and finally established at Framingham. The new school-house in Framingham was dedicated Dec. 15, 1853. Mr. Cyrus Peirce was the first teacher. Rev. S. J. May succeeded him in 1842. Mr. May resigned Aug. 30, 1844, and Mr. Peirce re-entered the school Sept. 30, of the same year. Mr. P. again resigned in April, 1849, and Rev. Eben. S. Stearns succeeded him in May following. Mr. Stearns resigned in Sept., 1855, and was immediately succeeded by Mr. George N. Bigelow, the present Principal. Hon. Josiah Quincy, Jr. presided at the collation, which was served in the Agricultural Building, after the exercises in the church. Speakers, Mrs. Geo. N. Walton, of Lawrence, Rev. Charles Brooks, of Medford, Rev. Mr. May, Rev. Mr. Stearns, closing with a poem, Geo. B. Emerson, Ex-Governor Washburn, Mr. Quincy, Prof. Zachos and others.

Raymond, N. H.—A centennial celebration took place in this town, July 4th. Capt. B. Cram was Chief Marshal. The Northwood Band was employed. The Candia Band came too. A fine company of cavalry, under Capt. J. S. James, and a company of artillery, under Capt. Griffin, did escort duty. Benj. Poor, Esq., was President. Rev. G. W. Sargent conducted the religious services. The Act of Incorporation was read. The Historical address was by W. S. Abbott, Esq. After the collation, short speeches followed. Letters were read from distinguished invited guests, and there was a review of the troops by Col. Peter Sanborn, of Concord. Fireworks, in the evening, closed the interesting performances.

Centennial Anniversary of the Town of Lancaster, N. H.—The people of Lancaster, N. H., celebrated on the 14th of July, 1864, the hundredth anniversary of the incorporation of their town. It is the shire town of Coos county. The celebration was intended to have taken place a year earlier, but various obstacles prevented. Under the efficient direction and management of Col. Henry O. Kent, editor of the

Coos County Republican, the arrangements were perfected and the anniversary duly observed. According to the charter, the town was granted, on the recommendation of Gov. Benning Wentworth, to Capt. David Page and sixty-nine others, July 5, 1763.

Prayer was offered by Rev. David Perry, and a song entitled "Welcome Home," written by Col. Kent, followed. The charter of the town was next read by Ossian Ray. The glee club sang "Our Lancaster," written for the occasion by Mrs. B. C. Slade. Hon. David H. Mason, of Boston, delivered the Historical address. Hon. E. D. Holton, of Milwaukee, was the next speaker. The exercises of the church having been finished, the company, numbering between two and three thousand people, repaired to the ground adjoining, where tables had been bountifully spread in a grove constructed of evergreen trees, conveyed there for the purpose and covered with maple boughs as a shield from the sun. After the feast, the toasts were responded to by Col. Nelson Cross, of the 1st Long Island regiment, Edward D. Holton, of Milwaukee, Col. Kent, Jared I. Williams, and Rev. Wm. B. Jocelyn, of Berlin, Vt. Letters were read from Gov. Gilmore, Gov. Andrew, Hon. A. H. Cragin, Major Gen. Foster, E. B. Moore of Boston, and others. A social levee at the Town Hall, in the evening, was largely attended, and speeches made by Nath'l Wilson, of Orono, Me., and John B. Brown, of Portland.

Brown University Centennial, Providence, Rhode Island.—The 100th anniversary of the foundation of Brown University was celebrated at Providence, R. I., Sept. 6th, 1864, with appropriate ceremonies. From a sketch of the history and organization of the University, published by the Executive Board, we find that Brown University owes its origin to a suggestion which the Rev. Morgan Edwards, pastor of the First Baptist Church in Philadelphia, made to the Philadelphia Baptist Association, and the Rev. Jas. Manning, a graduate of the College of New Jersey, was sent to Newport by them to confer with the citizens of the colony on the subject. A charter was obtained in 1764. In 1765, Mr. Manning was chosen President of the College. The first commencement took place in Warren, in 1769. Seven students graduated. In 1770 the foundations of the "Old College," University Hall, were laid at Providence. The immediate successors of President Manning were Rev. Jonathan Maxcy, Rev. Asa Messer, and Rev. Francis Wayland. During President Messer's term of office the name of the college was changed to Brown University. During that of Dr. Wayland, Manning and Rhode Island Halls were erected, and the library much increased. In 1855, Dr. Wayland resigned the Presidency and Dr. Barnas Sears was elected as his successor. The whole number of graduates is about 2200, of whom about 1400 are living. About one fourth of the number have been ordained as ministers.

After prayer by the Chaplain of the day, Rev. Joel Hawes, D.D., of Hartford, the Centennial Ode written by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Burgess, of Maine, was sung. President Sears then delivered the Centennial Address, which occupied about two hours, and was chiefly historical.

The Centennial dinner took place in a large tent. Hon. John H. Clifford, President of the Day, pronounced an eloquent address. Horatio Gates Jones, Esq., of Philadelphia, Ex-President Wayland, Prof. Goldwin Smith, of Oxford University, England, Hon. S. P. Chase, of Ohio, Chief Justice Ames, of Rhode Island, Major General Burnside, and George William Curtis, of New York, responded. A poem was read by Charles J. Thurber, of New York, and another was read by Mr. Angell, written by Major John Hay, of Washington, D. C.

Bi-Centennial Celebration at New Bedford, Mass. — The celebration of the 200th anniversary of the incorporation of the ancient town of Dartmouth took place at New Bedford, Sept. 14th, with appropriate ceremonies. In 1664, the "tracte of land called and known by the name of Acushena, Ponagansett and Coaksett, was allowed by the Court to bee a townshipe, to bee henceforth called and known by the name of Dartmouth." The villages which then formed the town of Dartmouth now constitute the towns of Dartmouth, Westport, Fairhaven and Acushnet, and the city of New Bedford. Under the direction of the five above named municipalities the ceremonies were conducted.

After the singing of a hymn, prayer was offered by Rev. Wm. J. Potter, of the Unitarian church in New Bedford, late Chaplain in the army. An Introductory Address by Hon. George Howland, Jr., Mayor of New Bedford, followed. The choir then sang the "Battle Hymn of the Republic," after which W. W. Crapo, of New Bedford, delivered an historical address. An historical poem was read by James B. Congdon. Dinner was served in the City Hall, where after responding to appropriate sentiments, and the reading of letters from distinguished gentlemen, an address pre-

pared for transmission to the town of Dartmouth, England, was read by Mr. Congdon, the poet of the day.

Half Century Sermon by the Rev. Preserved Smith, of Warwick, Mass.—On the 12th of October, 1864, by invitation of his old parish, over which he was settled thirty years, the Rev. Preserved Smith, now residing in Greenfield, went to Warwick and preached a sermon on the fiftieth anniversary of his ordination, which took place Oct. 12th, 1814. Two very appropriate original hymns were composed for the occasion by a grand-daughter of Mr. Smith's immediate predecessor, the Rev. Mr. Reed, and sung with good effect by the choir. The Scriptures were read by the Rev. John Goldsbury. The devotional exercises were conducted by the Revs. J. F. Moors and Alpheus Harding, the latter clergyman being eighty-four years old. A collation followed, and short speeches were made by several gentlemen.

The discourse by Rev. Mr. Smith has since been published in a pamphlet form, (pp. 26), with an appendix. Greenfield. 1864.

Commemoration of the Conquest of New Netherland.—The bi-centennial celebration by the New York Historical Society of the Conquest of New Netherland, took place at the Cooper Institute in New York City, Oct. 12th, 1864. The President of the Society, Fred. De Peyster, made some introductory remarks. Dr. De Witt then offered prayer, after which the President introduced the orator of the occasion, John Romeyn Brodhead, Esq., who gave them an able and interesting historical address. Gulian C. Verplanck, Esq. proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Brodhead for his address, and to request a copy of it for publication. The Hon. George Bancroft seconded the vote, which was unanimously adopted. The benediction was then pronounced by Dr. De Witt, and the meeting adjourned to the rooms of the New York Historical Society, in Second Avenue, where a pleasant reception was given by the members of the Society to their friends, closing with an elegant repast. Speeches were made during the evening by the President, A. B. Street, of Albany, P. Dawson, of Buffalo, and Gen. John Cochrane.

A Half Century Pastorate in Medway, Mass.—The West Parish in Medway celebrated, with their pastor, the Rev. Jacob Ide, D.D., on the 2d of Nov., 1864, the fiftieth anniversary of his settlement among that people. The services were opened in the church at 10.30, A. M., with devotional exercises by Revs. Messrs. Sanford and Brigham; and an original hymn. The sermon by Dr. Ide occupied two hours, with an interval of singing. Dr. Ide has attended 175 councils; published thirty or forty sermons, besides editing Dr. Emmons's (his father-in-law) works; has preached, in the supply of his own pulpit, over five thousand discourses (how many he has prepared he could not say); has delivered twenty-seven ordination or installation sermons, and has declined seven other invitations; has solemnized four hundred and thirty-three marriages; officiated at five hundred and ten baptisms, and seven hundred and forty-three funerals. He has instructed forty-three theological students.

Prayers by Revs. Messrs. Dowse and Harding closed the morning and opened the afternoon services. The afternoon exercises were a Poem by Hon. Charles Thurber, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; speeches by Rev. David Sanford, Rev. J. C. Webster, Prof. Park, Rev. A. L. Stone, D.D., Martin Moore, Dr. Anderson, J. T. Tucker, Nehemiah Adams, D.D., H. M. Dexter, Mills, Barney, Brigham, Jacob Ide, Jr., Alexis Ide, and Prof. Abner Morse.

One hundred and fiftieth Anniversary of the Settlement of the Rev. Joseph Avery as the first Minister in Norton, Mass.—This celebration took place Nov. 17. After prayer, reading of the Scriptures, and singing of "Pleyel's Hymn," the old church covenant was read by the pastor, Rev. Mr. Potter, after which prayer was offered by Rev. Asaelah M. Bridge, of Hampton Falls. Addresses followed from Rev. C. H. Brigham, of Taunton, Rev. Mr. Bridge, and Rev. W. P. Tilden, of Boston. Interesting letters were read, among them one from Rev. G. F. Clark, of Stow, the author of the *History of Norton*, who was the minister of the church for about ten years. The services, which continued near three hours, were interspersed with singing, and closed with prayer. A fine dinner was served in the town hall, and in the evening a good entertainment of tableaux and music was given by the young people.

Fiftieth Anniversary of the Dedication of the New South Church, Boston.—The semi-centennial anniversary of the dedication of this church, on "Church Green," was celebrated on Christmas day, Dec. 25, 1864, in the forenoon.

The first known meeting of the proprietors of the New South Church was held at the tavern called "The Bull," in Summer street, near the intersection of Summer and what is now called Federal street, on the 14th of July, 1715. On the 20th September, of the same year, they petitioned the selectmen of Boston for a parcel of land called "Church Green," for the purpose of erecting a church thereon. The petition was signed by Samuel Adams and thirteen others. The house was dedicated Jan. 8, 1717. Rev. Benj. Wadsworth, of the "Old South," and Cotton Mather, of the "Old North," each delivered a sermon which was printed. Rev. William P. Tilden, the tenth and present pastor, was settled in 1862. Rev. Orville Dewey, D.D., his predecessor, was settled in 1857, retired in 1862. Rev. Dr. Dewey succeeded Rev. Alexander Young, D.D., who died March 16, 1854, in the 30th year of his ministry. For other interesting particulars concerning the church and its pastors, see Drake's *History of Boston*, pp. 551–2. The present edifice was dedicated Dec. 29, 1814, ninety-seven years after the erection of the former one.

The services on the occasion consisted of music and singing by the choir; Invocation and scripture readings by Rev. Edward J. Young, of Newton, son of Rev. Dr. Young, a former pastor; prayer by Rev. Mr. Tilden; original hymn by Rev. Nathaniel L. Frothingham, D.D.; discourse by Rev. George E. Ellis, D.D., of Charlestown, from the text in Isaiah 64, 11—"Our holy and our beautiful house where our fathers praised thee;" prayer; "Old Hundred;" benediction. The preacher devoted his remarks chiefly to historical reminiscences and the associations of the olden time—the church, its pastors, its worshippers—and detailed many facts connected with the early habits and customs of the people.

This interesting discourse by Rev. Dr. Ellis, with notes, has been printed by Dutton & Son, Boston, 8vo. pp. 42. The order of services, a brief notice of the church and its pastors, and a wood cut of the edifice, are appended.

Fiftieth Anniversary of the Settlement of Rev. Joseph Field, D.D., at Weston, Mass.—This celebration took place Feb. 1, 1865. The exercises commenced at 12, M. Selections from the Scriptures by President Hill, of Harvard College. Prayer by Rev. Dr. Allen, of Northboro'. A discourse followed by Rev. Dr. Field, which was closed with reminiscences and statistics of his long and happy connection with his people. A hymn written by Rev. E. S. Sears, of Wayland, was then sung. Mr. Sears delivered an address setting forth the earlier history of the church in Weston, previous to the settlement of Dr. Field. Another hymn was sung, and the exercises closed with prayer by Rev. J. B. Wight, of Wayland.

The Society with invited guests assembled afterwards in the Town Hall, where refreshments were provided. A hymn was sung, and brief addresses made by Rev. Drs. Hill, Allen and Ellis, and Rev. Messrs. Hinkley, Livermore and others; prayer by Rev. Mr. Sewall.

DEATHS.

Corey, Capt. Solomon, South Malden, Mass., died 27 January, 1865, æ. 73. He was the descendant in the sixth generation of William[1] Corey, who, already a freeman of Portsmouth, was admitted a freeman of the Colony of R. I. and Prov. Plantations, 18 May, 1658, and who was Deputy from Portsmouth to the General Assembly for the three years, 1678–80. His will, dated 4 Jan., 1681, names his wife Mary and nine children, the second of whom, William[2] of Portsmouth, was admitted a freeman, May, 1684, and was Deputy to the General Assembly in 1696. His son, Benjamin,[3] lived at Dartmouth, and afterwards removed to Tyrrel Co., N. Carolina, where he died about 1750. Benjamin,[4] married Prudence, daughter of Solomon and Patience (Ray) Pendre, and died about 1800, aged about 45. His widow died in 1804, aged 38. They had one son, the subject of this sketch, and three daughters. Penelope, married —— Swain, of N. C., and died in Kingston, Mass., 21 June, 1819; Mary, died April, 1813; Betsey, died 1802.

Solomon[5] Corey was born near Windsor, in Bertie Co., N. C., 4 Nov., 1791. After the death of his parents, a kind Providence found him a friend and guardian in Capt. Peter Winsor, who brought him to Kingston, Mass., where he found a home in the family of his warm-hearted protector. The kind care which the almost friendless boy received was always remembered by him with emotions of gratitude and love. He married at

Kingston, 21 June, 1812, Charlotte Delano, born 16 March, 1795, only daughter of Peter and Charlotte (Delano) Winsor, who is now living at So. Malden. The greater part of his life was spent upon the sea; and, as master of the brig "Cazenove," it is said, he made the voyage from Boston to Smyrna in twenty-seven days—one of the quickest passages on record. He retired from active life, about 1840, to his home at So. Malden, whither he had removed his family in 1828, where in the quiet and kindly exercise of his duties as neighbor and friend, he enjoyed the esteem of all around him. His last sickness, unusually severe and painful, was marked by a patient resignation that was eminently characteristic of his whole life.

Solomon and Charlotte D. Corey had eleven children, eight of whom, six sons and two daughters, are now living.

D. P. C.

James, Lieut. Lyman, of East Boston, Co. E., 3d Mass. Cavalry, mortally wounded while in the performance of duty at the battle of Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19—died Dec. 6, 1864.

Lieut. James was cousin to Adjutant Stearns whose memoir has been so widely circulated; and in some respects the characters of these young men are not dissimilar. Lieut. J. entered the army as a private from motives of duty and patriotism, and by gallantry and faithfulness earned promotion. During the last year, the disability of superiors devolved the command of his company chiefly upon him. He was with his regiment in twelve battles, including those attending the siege of Port Hudson, the Red River Expedition, the battle of the Wilderness and the battle of Cedar Creek, in which last, he fell, just when the gallant Sheridan had inaugurated victory. How well he bore himself in his responsible position is told in the commentaries of his men. "A splendid soldier"—"The flower of his regiment"—"Always where duty required"—"As an officer so unassuming"—"A *braver* soldier never lived," "nor a truer man," are some of the terms in which they eulogize his name. But not as a soldier alone does he deserve to be remembered. He was a Christian hero as well. In the church, more than in the army, his works praise him. Commencing life among strangers, in a western city, he toiled for Christ, gathering around him a large Sunday School composed wholly of the otherwise neglected;—and in all acts of Christian charity and propriety, so commending himself as to win the appellation of "*A model young man.*"

Newcastle, Henry-Pelham Fiennes-Pelham-Clinton, 5th Duke of, at Clumberber Park, Eng., Oct. 18, 1864, a. 53.

He was a descendant, in the 8th generation, from Sir Edward Clinton, a younger brother of Thomas, third Earl of Lincoln, whose family was so intimately connected with the Massachusetts Colony, Thomas Dudley, one of its early governors, having been steward to his son Theophilus, the fourth Earl (*ante*, x. 134); and two of his daughters, Arabella and Susan, having emigrated to New England with their husbands. The male line of Thomas, Earl of Lincoln, became extinct at the death of Edward, the fifth Earl, in 1692, and the earldom reverted to this branch of the family. The descent of the late Duke of Newcastle from Sir Edward Clinton, was through — Francis;[2] Sir Francis-Fiennes,[3] 6th Earl of Lincoln; Henry,[4] 7th Earl; Henry,[5] 9th Earl, who added the surname, *Pelham*, and succeeded the uncle of his countess as the 2d Duke of Newcastle; Thomas,[6] 3d Duke and 10th Earl; and Henry-Pelham,[7] 4th Duke and 11th Earl, his father, whom he succeeded Jan. 12, 1851. He visited this country in 1860, in company with the Prince of Wales.

He was the eldest of the six sons of Henry by his wife Georgiana Elizabeth, daughter of the late Edward Miller Mundy, M.P., of Shipley Hall, Derbyshire. He was born in Charles street, Berkeley-square, on the 22d of May, 1811, and was educated at Eton, and Christ Church, Oxford, where he took the usual B.A. degree in 1832.

Prescott, Josiah, M.D., Farmington, Me., Oct. 5, 1864, a. 79 y. 1 m. 3 d. He was the 3d son and 6th ch. of Jedediah Prescott and wife Sarah Morrill, of Winthrop, Me., where he was b. Sept. 2, 1785. His paternal descent was from James Prescott[1] (wife Mary Boulter), of Hampton, N. H., 1665, from which he was of the 5th generation, through John[2] (wife Abigail Marston), Jedediah[3] (wife Hannah Bachelder, great grand-daughter of Rev. Stephen Bachelder, first minister of Hampton), and Jedediah, Jr.[4] (wife Sarah Morrill as above).

Dr. Prescott studied medicine, which he completed at Dartmouth College under the instruction of the late celebrated Nathan Smith, M.D., where he received his medical degree in 1810. He settled, first at Farmington, Me., where three of his children were born. He then removed to Belfast, Me., where one ch. was born, thence to Winthrop, Me., from which place he returned again to

Farmington, where his 5th and youngest child was born in 1833. In all these places, he was a popular, successful and beloved Physician.

He was elected for many years a member of the House, and of the Senate, in the Legislature of Maine, and in 1820 an Elector of President and Vice President of the U. States.

Dr. Prescott m., Nov. 28, 1812, Mary, dau of Josiah French, of Winthrop, Me., who was b. in Dunstable, now Nashua, N. H., Jan. 17, 1787, and who, with 5 children (two sons and three daughters), survive him. W. P.

Smith, Adjutant Myron W., died at Chesapeake Hospital, Fortress Monroe, Va., Oct. 5, 1864, of a wound through the chest by a sharp-shooter, after the repulse of the rebels at Fort Harrison, Chapin's Farm, near Richmond, Sept. 30th, a. 26 years and 11 days. He was the youngest son of Dr. Lyndon A. and Mrs. Frances Louisa Smith, of Newark, N. J., grand-son of the late Rev. Ethan Smith, and the Rev. Edward D. Griffin, D.D., and great grand-son of the Rev. David Sanford, and the Rev. Joseph Huntington, D.D. He was born in Newark, Sept. 24, 1838; graduated at Rutgers College, 1858; studied law in the office of Joseph P. Bradlee, Esq., of Newark, and was admitted to the bar in 1861. He entered the army, in June, 1863; was commissioned First Lieut. and Adjutant of the First Regiment United States colored troops, in which post he had been on active duty, with the exception of a twenty days furlough, till the time of his death. His last words were, "I die in a glorious cause." See Book notice, page 192.

Vose, Mrs. Lydia Cushing, in Robbinston, Me., Jan. 22, 1865, aged 65 years and 3 mos; wife of Peter Thacher Vose, and daughter of Capt. Eliphalet Buck and Sarah (Cole) Buck. She was born in Haverhill, Mass., Oct. 17, 1799, and while a child removed with her parents to Eastport, Me., where she resided until her marriage, Feb. 9, 1820. Her mother was dau. of Phineas Cole (son of Samuel Cole and Bethiah Hardy of Bradford) and Abiah (Hazeltine) Cole. Her father, who was born in Haverhill, Oct. 10, 1764, was the son of Jacob Buck, of H., born June 10, 1731, and Hannah Eames, of Boxford, born Sept. 30, 1728, who were married May 7, 1752, by "John Cushing, Pastor." Jacob was the son of Ebenezer Buck, born May 20, 1689, in Woburn, and Judith Wood. 2d wife married Feb. 21, 1722–3, and removed to Haverhill about 1723. His first wife was Lydia Ames. Ebenezer was son of Ephraim Buck, born in Cambridge, Mass., July 26, 1646, who settled in that part of Woburn which is now called Wilmington, and mar. Sarah Brooks, Jan. 1, 1671. He was son of Roger Buck, who came from England in 1638, and settled in Cambridge, Mass., in 1643. Wife Susanna —who died Sept. 10, 1685. Roger was (probably) son of William Buck, who came over in ship "Increase," aged 50, and died Jan. 24, 1658.

She was a good woman, one who loved God, and labored to be faithful in all the relations of life. P. E. V.

NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC-GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

NECROLOGY.

[Prepared by Wm. B. Trask, Historiographer of the Society.]

Thayer, Gideon French, a resident member, died at Keene, N. H., March 27, 1864, a. 71. He was born in Waltham, Mass., Sept. 21, 1793; was the son of Zipheon[6] and Susanna (Bond) Thayer. Zipheon[6] died at Brookline, Mass., after a lingering illness, May 18, 1804, a. 35; he was the son of Jedidiah,[5] who was son of Ebenezer,[4] who was son of Ebenezer,[3] the son of Thomas,[2] who was son of Thomas,[1] of Braintree. (See *Vinton Memorial*, 361–364; Bond's *Watertown*, 70, 71.)

A memoir of Gideon French Thayer, by his successor in the Chauncy-Hall School, Thomas Cushing, A.M., will be found in this number, pp. 149–154. He became a member of the Society in 1859.

Huntoon, Rev. Benjamin, a resident member, died in Canton, Mass., April 19, 1864, a. 71. He was born in Salisbury, N. H., Nov. 28, 1792; was the son of Benjamin and Mehitable (Page) Huntoon, the son of Benjamin, who was the son of Philip, of Kingston, N. H. Savage says, "William Hunton, Hampton, 1664, perhaps had

Philip, who is seen in New Hampshire, 1689." It appears that the early settlers wrote the name with a single *o*.

The early life of Mr. Huntoon was passed on his father's farm. He commenced his academical studies preparatory to entering college, at the academy in Salisbury, and was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1817. During all this time he supported himself by teaching school. He had the ninth appointment in the graduating exercises, which was a dialogue with Mr. Benjamin Woodbury, who was his college chum, on the question—"Which of the learned professions is more favorable to literary eminence, Divinity or Law?" Mr. Huntoon taking the side of Divinity. After leaving college he taught the Academy in his native town, until 1819, when he entered upon the study of Divinity at Andover Theological Seminary, and soon commenced his preparation for the ministry. In the spring of 1820, his health failing, he removed to Boston, and took charge of an Academy in Salem street. While carrying on this school he was invited to the ministry of the First Congregational Church in Canton, Mass., and was ordained Jan. 30, 1822, Rev. John Pierce, of Brookline, preaching the sermon, and Rev. Henry Ware, Jr., of Boston, giving the Right Hand of Fellowship. He became widely and favorably known as a most earnest worker and eloquent preacher. In the latter part of the year 1829, he was called upon to preach the sermon at the dedication of a new Unitarian church in Bangor, Me. The society prevailed upon him to form a connection with them, and he was accordingly installed at Bangor in June, 1830. In this then almost isolated position, demanding arduous labors, his health again failed him. In the fall of 1833, he asked and received a dismission from that church, and spent the winter in Savannah, Georgia, preaching to the Unitarian Society there. In 1834, he returned to the North with re-invigorated health, and was installed over the First Congregational Church in Milton, Oct. 15, 1834. Again, on account of failing health, he was obliged to resign his charge, and passed the winter in the then far west, preaching at Peoria, Ill., and in Chicago. In the spring of 1837, he was invited to settle in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he remained one year. In June, 1838, he went to Peoria, where he remained preaching to the First Unitarian church there, until August, 1840, when he was invited by the Church in Canton where he had been first ordained, to return, and he was accordingly re-installed at Canton, March 13, 1841. In 1849, he resigned the pastorate, and went to Marblehead, and became pastor of the Second Congregational Society in that place. In 1855, his health failing, he left that place, and in May, 1856, took charge of the Parish in Winchendon, where he remained until Nov. 8, 1857. In April, 1859, he was installed over the Society in Westboro', but his health continuing to fail, he was forced to relinquish his charge in February, 1860. In the fall of that year, having a desire to return to the place where he had been first ordained to the ministry, and where he had passed so many happy years, he returned to Canton, and refitted and repaired his old house. Here he spent the declining years of his life, blessed with the love and fellowship of those who had known and revered him in his earlier days, a constant worshipper and an occasional preacher in the church which was erected through his exertions in the first years of his ministry. Here was the first home of his manhood, full of tender and hallowed associations and remembrances. Here he had consecrated and helped to adorn the cemetery where the forms of many of his flock and his household are laid. And here, amidst cherished remembrances, sustained by Christian faith and Christian hope, surrounded by loving friends, and watched with devoted and affectionate care, he continued in feeble and declining health, until on the morning of Sunday, April 19th, he was suddenly smitten with paralysis, passing gently away, and entered on his rest and reward.

Mr. Huntoon was an active and zealous laborer in the cause of human brotherhood. He recognized and steadfastly maintained the rights of all men. His soul overflowed with affectionate tenderness towards all with whom he came in contact; his noble nature manifested itself in obliging deeds. How truly he adorned his profession — how beautifully lived the Christian life!

Rev. Dr. Thompson, of Jamaica Plain, at the funeral, spoke of him as having been one peculiarly fitted to be a pioneer in the advance of Liberal Christianity. His services were sought for by the infant churches in every part of the country. There was an earnestness of personal, vital piety, an animated hopefulness, and an enthusiasm of manner, which gave great power and effect to all his pulpit labors. He was a member of the Masonic Fraternity upwards of 40 years—was Grand High Priest of the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of Massachusetts in 1849, 50 and 51; afterwards a Grand Warden of the Grand Lodge. He was one or more years High Priest of Mount Zion Chapter at Stoughton. He connected himself with the Hist. Gen. Society in 1860.

Mr. Huntoon delivered many occasional discourses and addresses, some of which

were published. Among them—Sermon at Dedication of the Church erected by the Second Congregational Society in North Bridgewater, August 9, 1826; Address at the Installation of the Officers of Mount Zion Lodge, Stoughton, 15 Dec., 1828; Sermon at Installation of Rev. Wm. Farmer, Augusta, Me., 1831; Sermon at Re-opening and Dedication of the Church of the First Congregational Parish, Milton, Dec. 9, 1835; Eulogy delivered by the request of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts at the funeral services in commemoration of Rev. Thaddeus Mason Harris, D.D., and Samuel Thaxter, at the Masonic Temple in Boston, May 4th, 1842. In a note to the latter publication (page 6), he says:—"The Rev. Dr. Harris was Moderator of the Boston Ministerial Association, at the time I was approbated to preach; gave the text for the sermon of examination; and invited me to preach for him the next Sabbath, which invitation was accepted, and my first sermon was delivered in his Meeting House. When I was settled at Canton, Dr. Harris made the prayer of ordination. In the fall of 1833, Dr. Harris and lady were passengers with me in the same vessel to Charleston, S. C., whence we repaired to Savannah, Georgia, and passed most of the winter in that delightful city, in the pursuit of health, and spent much time together in visiting those places in its vicinity, remarkable for their singular beauty, and patriotic recollections. Here was commenced the collection of the materials for his Life of Oglethorpe. In October, 1834, Dr. Harris preached my installation sermon at Milton, and the following week attended the funeral of my eldest son, who died the 18th of October, three days after my installation."

Mr. Huntoon married, 1st, Susan Pettingill, at Salisbury, N. H., Sept. 4, 1820. She was dau. of Dea. Amos Pettingill, of Salisbury, and was born in that town, Aug. 10, 1793; died in Peoria, Ill., Nov. 8, 1839. Children: *Benjamin Woodbury*, dead; *Frederic Walker Lincoln; Marcellus; John; Isaac Davenport; Susan Mehitable*, who m. Rev. John Talmadge Marsh, of Brooklyn, and has since deceased; *Benjamin Bussey*, grad. H. C. 1856.

He m. 2d, July 7, 1841, Lydia Bowman Baker, of Dorchester, dau. of Edmund Baker. She died at Canton, Oct. 2, 1844; had one son, *Daniel Thomas Vose.*

He m. 3d, July 30, 1846, Ann Payson Lewis, of Roxbury, dau. of Elijah Lewis. She is still living.

Silliman, Professor Benjamin, LL.D., an Honorary member, died in New Haven, Nov. 24, 1864, a. 85. He was a son of Gold Selleck and Mary Silliman, and was born in North Stratford, now Trumbull, in Connecticut, August 8, 1779.

The Silliman family has resided in Fairfield, Conn., since the early colonial days. There is a tradition in the family, that Daniel Silliman emigrated to this country, from Holland, about the middle of the seventeenth century. Ebenezer, the grand-father of Benjamin, graduated at Yale College in 1727, and Gold Selleck, the father, in 1752. The latter was a Brigadier General of militia in the Revolution, and was entrusted for a time with the defence of the Long Island coast. In 1775, he married Mary, dau. of Rev. Joseph Fish, of Stonington, and the widow of Rev. John Noyes. The two children of this marriage, Gold Selleck and Benjamin, became members of the same class in college, and have maintained through life an intimacy peculiarly fresh and cordial. Gold Selleck Silliman, the elder brother, born in 1777, is still living in Brooklyn, N. Y.

Prof. Silliman graduated at Yale College in 1796, and was afterwards employed for a short time as instructor in a school in Wethersfield. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in the county of New Haven in 1802, but probably never followed to any extent that profession, as he became a Tutor of the College in 1799, and entered upon his duties as Professor of Chemistry and Natural History in 1804. In 1853, having been relieved at his own request from further service as an instructor, he was designated, by the corporation, Professor *emeritus*. Thus, during a period of nearly three-quarters of a century, his name has appeared as a student and teacher successively on the catalogues of the college.

In the spring of 1805, Prof. Silliman visited Europe for the purpose of procuring books and apparatus for the college, and during the fifteen months he remained abroad he attended the lectures of the most distinguished professors. On his return he began to lecture on mineralogy and geology, in addition to his lectures on chemistry. The course in the latter science, in early years extended through one hundred and twenty lectures. In later days it was not so long. Prof. Silliman was instrumental in securing to Yale College the entire mineralogical collection of Col. George Gibbs. After it had remained open to the public fifteen years from 1810, it was purchased for the sum of $20,000. The Clark telescope, the best glass in the country at the time of its purchase, is another of the donations to Yale College due to Prof. Silliman. The

Trumbull Gallery of Paintings, a collection of priceless value, not only as works of art, but also as illustrations of American history and biography, was secured to the college through the same instrumentality. He was one of the chief founders of the Alumni association of the college, and at their anniversaries and on other occasions, he was, as has been said, "the standing 'orator' of the college, the principal medium between those who dwelt in the academic shade and the great republic."

In 1810, he published a "Journal of Travels in England, Holland, and Scotland, and Two Passages over the Atlantic, in the years 1805 and 1806;" and in 1820, "Remarks made on a Short Tour between Hartford and Quebec, in the autumn of 1819," both of which have passed through several editions. He is also the author of "Elements on Chemistry, in the order of the Lectures of Yale College" (1830), and he has edited "Henry's Chemistry," and "Bakewell's Geology." In 1818 he commenced the publication of the "American Journal of Science," which has been continued to the present time, and which has been the means of embodying a great amount of American science, and of communicating to the public important information respecting the resources of the American continent. This Journal is well known, and its value justly appreciated, not only in America, but in foreign countries. The history of this undertaking is given in his own language in the introduction to the 50th or Index volume of the First series of the Journal. Besides his regular courses at New Haven, Professor Silliman has lectured in the principal cities of the Union. In 1833 he gave his first popular course on Geology at New Haven, which was repeated in 1834 at Hartford and Lowell, and in 1835 at Boston and Salem. From 1840 to 1843 inclusive, he gave four successive courses of the "Lowell Lectures" in Boston. He lectured in New Orleans in 1847, and in other cities of the South. When he had passed his 75th year, he made the long journey to St. Louis to deliver a course of lectures before the citizens of that place. The last course he delivered was that before the Smithsonian Institute at Washington, in February, 1852. In 1851 he visited Europe again, the interval between his journeys being nearly 50 years. Both these visits led to the publication of his observations, in volumes which were extensively read.

He was made an honorary member of the Society in 1855.

Prof. Silliman was a man of vigorous understanding and sound judgment, led on, but not carried away, by an enthusiastic disposition, glowing and constant. With this was associated sterling integrity, which rejoiced in doing and encouraging whatever was right. He was affable and courteous, dignified in his manners, and kind. Blending with and ennobling his virtues, was the child-like simplicity of his Christian faith.

Mr. Silliman has always been remarkable for uniform good health. About the middle of November he was for a few days quite unwell, but had to appearance nearly regained his former strength during the following week, and on Wednesday was intending to join the family Thanksgiving festival the next day at the house of his son-in-law, Prof. Dana. On the morning of that day, Nov. 24th, he awoke early, after a night of quiet rest, feeling stronger, as he said, than he had felt for some days. He spoke with his wife of the many reasons there were for thankfulness, both public and private. As was his custom, while still in his bed, he offered a short prayer, and repeated a familiar hymn of praise. In resuming his conversation, before rising, he spoke of the possibility of his attending the public services of the day, of the happiness of his home, of the love of his children, and in strong terms of endearment of his wife. Just as these his last words of love were uttered, there was a sudden change of countenance, a slightly heavier breath, and he was gone.

Prof. Silliman was twice married; first, in 1809, to Harriet, dau. of the second Gov. Trumbull, of Connecticut, the mother of his nine children; and, again, in 1851, to Mrs. Sarah Webb, dau. of John McClellan. Five children survive him, one son and four daughters. All are married; the eldest daughter to J. B. Church, the second to Prof. O. P. Hubbard, the third to Prof. J. D. Dana, and the fourth to Rev. E. W. Gilman. His descendants include twenty-three grandchildren, besides five deceased, and two great-grand children.

Everett, Hon. Edward, LL.D., a resident member, died in Boston, Jan. 15, 1865, in the 71st year of his age. He was born in Dorchester, April 11, 1794; was the third son and fourth child of Rev. Oliver[5] and Lucy (Hill) Everett, and a descendant in the sixth generation from Richard[1] and Mary Everett, early settlers in Dedham, Mass., through Capt. John[2] and Elizabeth (Pepper) Everett; John[3] and Mercy (Brown) Everett; Ebenezer[4] and Joanna (Stevens) Everett, who were the parents of Oliver,[5] the father of Hon. Edward[6] Everett (*ante*, xiv. 215).

Edward Everett was baptized in Dorchester, on the second day of his birth, by

Rev. Dr. Harris, the successor of his uncle, Rev. Moses Everett. His primary teacher, Miss Lucy Clap, was a daughter of Noah Clap, who for about fifty years was the worthy town clerk. His home at the "Five Corners" was distant about a quarter of a mile from the school-room, whither he resorted, daily, primer in hand, at the "valiant age of three years." He next went to the school on "Meeting House Hill," taught by Mr. James Blake Howe, a native of Dorchester, afterwards an Episcopal clergyman in Claremont, N. H. Through the instrumentality, chiefly, of his father, Rev. Oliver Everett, and a few other friends of education in the north part of the town, a new district school-house was erected in 1802, on the spot where the engine house "Tiger, No. 6," on Boston street, now stands. This was the next building south of the house where he, with his elder sister Lucy, first attended school. The teacher, Mr. Wilkes Allen, was subsequently, for many years, minister at Chelmsford. "The little orator" was a great favorite with his pastor, the Rev. Dr. Harris, who wrote for him a poem with the above title, which he recited at one of the public exhibitions of the school. (See Loring's *Hundred Boston Orators*, page 531.) Soon after the death of his father, which occurred on November the 19th, 1802, the family removed to Boston. In April of the year 1803, he began, at the age of nine years, to attend the reading and writing schools in North Bennett Street. The reading school was under the management of Master Ezekiel Little, and the writing school was kept by Master John Tileston. "Master Little, in spite of his name," says Mr. Everett, "was a giant in stature—six feet four at least—and somewhat wedded to the past." "But I acquired under his tuition what was thought in those days a very tolerable knowledge of Lindley Murray's abridgment of English grammar, and at the end of the year could parse almost any sentence in the American Preceptor." Master Tileston was a writing master of the old school. "He put me on the track," Mr. Everett continues, "of an acquisition which has been extremely useful to me in after life, —that of a plain legible hand." He remained at these schools about sixteen months, and on leaving, in 1804, received the Franklin medal in the English department. He then attended a private school, which was taught by Mr. Ezekiel Webster, of N. Hampshire, and, on occasion of his absence, by his younger brother, the Hon. Daniel Webster, at that time a student of law in the city, at the office of Mr. Gore. He entered the public Latin School in Boston, in 1806, his teacher being William Biglow, from which school he removed to Exeter Academy, N. H., in 1807, where he remained six months, entering Harvard College in August of the same year, being then 13 years of age, and the youngest of the forty-nine members of his class. On his graduation, in 1811, his subject was "Literary Evils," and the topic of his oration, when a candidate for the degree of Master of Arts, was the "Restoration of Greece." In 1812, when 18 years of age, Mr. Everett was appointed Latin Tutor in Harvard College, and delivered a poem before the Phi Beta Kappa Society on the "American Poets." This production of his youth was privately printed. The next year, 1813, at 19, he became pastor of the Brattle street church in Boston, succeeding the Rev. Joseph Stevens Buckminster, and was succeeded by the Rev. John G. Palfrey, D.D. In 1814 he published his "Defence of Christianity," in reply to George B. English. In 1815, when 21 years old, Mr. Everett resigned his pastorate and became Professor of Greek Literature in Harvard College, which office he retained until 1826, being about 4 years absent in Europe during that period. He became editor of the North American Review in 1820, which work he ably conducted until 1824. On the 8th of May, 1822, Mr. Everett married Charlotte Gray, daughter of Hon. Peter C. Brooks, by whom he had three sons and four daughters, viz.: *Ann Gorham*, born March 3, 1823, died in London Oct. 18, 1843; *Charlotte Brooks*, born Aug. 13, 1825, married Lieut. Henry A. Wise, Aug. 20, 1850; *Grace Webster*, born Dec. 24, 1827, died Jan. 7, 1836; *Edward Brooks*, born May 6, 1830, married Helen Adams, Oct. 20, 1853; a daughter, born Jan. 30, 1833, died a few days afterwards; *Henry Sidney*, born Dec. 31, 1834; *William*, born Oct. 10, 1839. The mother died July 2, 1859. In 1824, at the age of 30, Mr. Everett delivered the Phi Beta Kappa oration, at Cambridge, being his first great oration. Gen. Lafayette was present on the occasion, and was beautifully apostrophized by Mr. Everett, who, in 1834, ten years afterwards, pronounced his eulogy. In 1825, he accepted a seat in Congress as a Representative from Middlesex, where he remained 10 years. In 1836, he became Governor of Massachusetts, and held the office for three succeeding terms. He was followed by Judge Marcus Morton, in 1840, who was elected by a majority of one vote. In June, 1840, Mr. Everett made his second visit to Europe. On the recall of Andrew Stevenson, the Minister to the Court of St. James, in 1841, Mr. Everett was appointed his successor, by President Fillmore, and remained there until the accession of President Polk, in 1845, when he was succeeded by Louis McLane. He was inaugurated President of Harvard College, April 30, 1846,

Hon. Josiah Quincy having previously resigned. Mr. Everett was compelled by the state of his health to resign the office of President, and was succeeded by Jared Sparks, June 20, 1849. In 1848, he delivered an eulogy on John Quincy Adams. On the death of Daniel Webster, Mr. Everett became, in 1852, his successor as Secretary of State in the national cabinet, and in 1853 succeeded Hon. John Davis as United States Senator, which office he resigned in May, 1855. On the 22d of February, 1856, he delivered an oration on Washington; an address before the Provident Association, Dec. 22, 1857; on the early days of Franklin, Jan. 17, 1859; he gave a tribute to Rufus Choate in July, and a discourse on Webster Sept. 17th of the same year. In 1860, he was nominated for the Vice Presidency of the United States; delivered an address before the Union Club, and gave his famous Gettysburg oration, in 1863. He delivered his great political speech in Faneuil Hall, Oct. 19th, 1864, and was made Presidential Elector the same year. His orations, eulogies, addresses and lectures before various institutions, with his public speeches, are numerous. Many of them are collected and published in three volumes, the first volume of which was first issued in 1836.

A true nobility of heart was manifested by Mr. Everett in his persevering exertions in behalf of Mount Vernon and of the sufferers in East Tennessee. His last public effort was a patriotic address in Faneuil Hall, in aid of the citizens of Savannah, Jan. 9, 1865, six days before his sudden decease.

Mr. Everett was for several years President of the American Antiquarian Society, was Vice President of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, the New York Historical Society, the New England Hist. Gen. Society (elected in 1845), and of the Antiquarian, Geographical and Agricultural Societies of Great Britain.

We scarce know of one so precocious as he, that, if permitted to remain, did not suffer a declension or premature decay. His was a rare exception, of faithfulness to the last—of fidelity and usefulness ending only with his life, at the close of more than three score years and ten.

Many eulogiums on Mr. Everett have been given to the public. They all agree in this —that he was a great and good man, an eloquent orator, a true patriot, and a sincere Christian.

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Historiographer.—William B. Trask, of Dorchester.*

Librarian.—John H. Sheppard, A.M., of Boston.*

Directors.—Rev. Martin Moore, A.M., of Boston; Joseph Palmer, A.M., M.D., of Boston; Hon. George W. Messinger, of Boston; Rev. F. W. Holland, A.M., of Cambridge; Rev. C. D. Bradlee, A.M., of Roxbury.

Publishing Committee.—John Ward Dean, of Boston;* William B. Trask, of Dorchester; William H. Whitmore, of Boston; William S. Appleton, A.M., of Boston; Rev. Henry M. Dexter, A.M., of Roxbury.

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* These, with the past presidents of the Society, viz., Rev. Joseph B. Felt, LL.D., of Salem, Hon. William Whiting, A.M., of Washington, D. C., Samuel G. Drake, A.M., of Boston, and Col. Almon D. Hodges, of Roxbury, are *ex-officio* members of the Board of Directors. The Treasurer is *ex-officio* a member of the Finance, and the Librarian of the Library Committee.

† Only twelve States can be represented, at one time, by Honorary Vice-Presidents.—See *Reg.*, xviii. 386.

Committees on Lectures and Essays.—William Reed Deane, of Brookline;* Rev. Washington Gilbert, A.M., of West Newton; Hon. Charles Hudson, A.M., of Lexington; Rev. E. F. Slafter, A.B., of Boston; Rev. Dorus Clarke, A.M., of Waltham.

Committee on Heraldry.—William H. Whitmore, of Boston;* Abner C. Goodell, Jr., of Salem; Augustus T. Perkins, of Boston; William S. Appleton, A.M., of Boston.

Committee on Finance.—Frederic Kidder, of Boston;* Hon. George W. Messinger, of Boston; John M. Bradbury, of Boston; John W. Candler, of Brookline.

Committee on the Library.—Jeremiah Colburn, of Boston;* Rev. Abner Morse, A.M., of Boston; E. R. Humphreys, LL.D., of Boston; George Mountfort, of Boston.

Trustees of the Bond Fund.—Col. Almon D. Hodges, of Roxbury; Frederic Kidder, of Boston; Thomas Waterman, of Boston.

Trustees of the Barstow Fund and the Towne Memorial Fund.—William B. Towne, of Brookline; Col. Almon D. Hodges, of Roxbury; Hon. Charles B. Hall, of Boston.

PROCEEDINGS.

Boston, December 7, 1864.—A stated meeting was held this afternoon, President Lewis in the chair.

The librarian reported 29 volumes, 32 pamphlets and 3 manuscripts received as donations since the last meeting.

The corresponding secretary reported letters from the following gentlemen accepting membership, namely, as *Resident*—Rev. Sumner Ellis, of Boston, and Hon. John W. Bacon, of Natick; as *Corresponding*—Hon. Freeman H. Morse, of London, Eng., and Robert Bolton, of Bedford, Westchester county, N. Y.

The treasurer reported that Benjamin B. Torrey, of Boston, and Ebenezer Alden, M.D., of Randolph, Mass., had made themselves Life members.

Thomas Cushing, of Boston, read a biographical sketch, prepared at the request of the historiographer, of the late Gideon French Thayer, a resident member, formerly principal of the well-known Chauncy-Hall School in this city. Mr. Cushing was an associate with and is the successor of Mr. Thayer in charge of this school. Several members present had been pupils of the deceased. The sketch is printed in this number, pp. 149–154.

Frederic Kidder, of Boston, read an interesting paper on *Historic Localities in Virginia*, suggested by a recent visit to the James river. He first noted the passage down the Potomac and gave a brief description of the Chesapeake bay, where it has been recently ascertained that the Spaniards had a colony as early as 1566, and gave his interpretation of its Indian name. He gave a sketch of his passage up James river, noticing Newport News, which was early occupied by Daniel Gookin, who subsequently resided in Cambridge, Mass. Here was the scene of the bloody battle between the frigates Cumberland and Congress and the rebel ram Merrimac. He gave a description of Jamestown, and made a contrast between its present condition and that of Plymouth, the two starting points of English colonization on our continent; of Westover, the former seat of Colonel Byrd, author of "The Westover Manuscripts"; of Butler's canal, its progress and intended use. This was the locality of the city of Henrico, which was founded by Sir William Dale in 1611, with a colony composed principally of Germans; hence the name of Dutch Gap. Here was erected the second (English) church in America, the next being at Bermuda Hundred. Here was the residence of Rolfe and his Indian wife Pocahontas. He gave an account of his interview with Gen. Grant in his simple tent. Subsequently he visited Norfolk, where the eyes of women still look defiantly on our flag, while they hope and pray secretly for rebel success. A description of old Hampton ruins and its hospitals concluded the paper.

Rev. F. W. Holland, of Cambridge, read a valuable and well-written paper on *Xavier*, in which he presented some new views with regard to that renowned missionary.

The above papers were listened to with much attention by an unusually large meeting. Votes of thanks were passed for each, and copies were requested for the use of the society.

Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 4, 1865.—The annual meeting was held this afternoon at 3 o'clock at the rooms of the Society, No. 13 Bromfield street, the President, Winslow Lewis, M.D., in the chair.

Rev. Caleb Davis Bradlee, the corresponding secretary, reported that since the last monthly meeting letters accepting membership had been received from Hon. Israel Washburn, Jr., of Portland, Maine, and Charles Endicott, of Milwaukee, Wis., as

resident members, and from Rev. A. P. Putnam, of Brooklyn, N. Y., as a corresponding member.

John H. Sheppard, the Librarian, reported that since the last annual meeting there had been received 340 bound volumes, 561 pamphlets and 18 manuscripts, making the library to consist at the present time of 6786 bound volumes and 20,242 pamphlets.

Wm. B. Towne, the treasurer, reported that during the past year the ordinary receipts had paid the ordinary expenses, leaving the society free from debt and a balance in the treasury from this source of $18.24. His report also showed that the life membership fund,* which now amounts to the sum of $1491.23, was invested in government securities, and he recommended that this fund be increased by resident members making themselves life members so far as it is practicable for them to do so, thus relieving themselves of an annual assessment, and creating a fund calculated to give strength, permanency and efficiency to the Society.

J. W. Dean, chairman of the Nominating Committee, reported a list of candidates for election as officers for the current year, who were balloted for and all unanimously chosen.

Wm. Reed Deane, chairman of the Committee on Lectures and Essays, reported that there had been sixteen papers read before the society at the monthly meetings during the past year, several of which have already been published, and most of the others will soon appear in print.†

Wm. B. Trask, the historiographer, reported that during the past year, twenty-three members had deceased, viz., 1 Life, 10 Resident, 10 Corresponding and 2 Honorary. Memoirs of twelve of these, and of four who deceased in 1863, have been read before the society since the last annual meeting.

Jeremiah Colburn, chairman of the Committee on the Library, reported that much that is valuable in our collection of Books and Pamphlets, is entirely lost to us for want of space and proper accommodation for their arrangement, and further reported that the Committee are almost daily told, that if we had rooms more commodious and perfectly safe, large additions of valuable books and manuscripts would be made to our collection.

Frederic Kidder, chairman of the Committee on the reception of Newspapers, reported that nearly a year since our esteemed member, Thomas Waterman, made the Society a donation of about 70 vols. of valuable Boston newspapers, making the collections of the Society now about 350 volumes, amongst which was the London Morning Post, for the year 1765, 6 & 7; Boston Post-Boy, 1767, 8 & 9; N. H. Gazette, published at Portsmouth, for the years 1780, 81 & 82; the Independent Chronicle, published at Boston, for 1795—1804, 5, 8, 9, 10 & 12, and the intervening vols. are much wanted; the Yankee, from 1812 to 19, published in Boston, and edited by David Everett; the Boston Daily Advertiser, for 1821, 22 & 23, and from 1849 to 1865 inclusive, and these intervening vols. are also much wanted; nearly a complete set of that valuable political and statistical journal, Niles's Weekly Register, the gift, some years since, of our distinguished member, the Hon. Edward Everett; the Columbian Centinel, from 1786 to 1831, with the exception of 1824; the Daily Evening Transcript, from Nov. 1813 to the present time, 31 years, being of the donation of Mr. Waterman; also, a specimen number of a large portion of the newspapers published throughout the world some ten years since, the gift of Dr. Samuel A. Shurtleff of Brookline, the collection of his recently deceased son, Carlton A. Shurtleff. It will be seen that the Society have files of newspapers from 1765 to the present day, a full century, excepting for the very important historical period from 1769 to 1779, which includes the interesting years immediately preceding and during the most active period of the Revolution. We call special attention to this hiatus, and hope it may soon be filled. As well conducted newspapers contain most valuable historical material relating to the period in which they are printed, ever increasing in value as they increase in years, will not the members and friends of this Society take measures to procure the missing volumes

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* The payment of thirty dollars, by himself or others, will constitute any resident or corresponding member of the society a life member thereof, and entitle him, without further expense, to all the rights of a resident member during life.

† At the last March meeting, Prof. C. E. Stowe, now of Hartford, Conn., read a most elaborate and critical statement of the life and writings of Jonathan Edwards. It contained, also, incidental notices of well known New England clergymen of the time of Edwards, and of others of eminence in later years, down to the present period. This paper has been published in the German language. It was furnished by Prof. Stowe for an Encyclopedia lately printed in Germany. It is a lucid history of New England Theology, and we hope it may soon be published in our own language. Several papers, read before the Society in 1863, have also appeared in print the past year.

referred to above, and also place upon the shelves of the Library any other files of early printed newspapers that they may be able to control.

Col. A. D. Hodges, chairman of the Trustees of the Bond Fund, a legacy received in 1859, from the late Henry Bond, M.D., of Philadelphia, reported that no expense had been incurred by the Trustees during the past year, and that there is on hand $50.50, derived from the sale of the Genealogies and History of Watertown.

Wm. B. Towne, chairman of the Trustees of the Barstow Fund, which consists of $1000, given to the Society in 1862–3 by the late John Barstow, of Providence, a year or two before his decease, and which is devoted to the preservation of the Library, reported that during the past year there had been bound, from the income of this fund, 55 vols., and that there remained the further sum of $163.00 of income unexpended.

The Trustees of the Towne Memorial Fund reported, that the income of this donation had not been expended; nor was it expected that it would be at present; but when the Society desired to publish a memorial volume, the income of this fund would be in readiness for that purpose.

The Committee on the legacy from the late Lieut. Gov. H. W. Cushman, reported that this donation had recently been received, and consisted of 600 vols. of miscellaneous books, 250 vols. of the Cushman Genealogy in sheets, and several manuscripts, photographs, &c. &c.

The Committee on the preparation of Biographies of deceased members reported that the work was in progress; and it was believed that at no distant day the Society will have within its archives Biographies of all or nearly all its deceased members.

Frederic Kidder, chairman of the Finance Committee, reported that the several donations to the Society were properly invested, and that, in the expenditure of the income, the wishes of the donor were carried out with the most minute exactness.

John W. Dean, chairman of the Publishing Committee, reported that the eighteenth volume of the New-England Historical and Genealogical Register had been completed, and that one number of the nineteenth volume—namely, that for January, 1865—had been issued. As the organ of the Society, this periodical commends itself to the support of every member; while the service it has done, and is still doing, in rescuing from destruction the fast perishing records of New England, and in collecting materials for the historian and genealogist, render it deserving of patronage by all who feel a reverence for the annals of their country.

Members and subscribers can do much by recommending it to their friends who have antiquarian tastes or take an interest in historical subjects. A corresponding member residing in New York city (James D. Fish, Esq.), who was a subscriber himself, and who was informed of the need of patronage by our periodical, was able last year to add the names of fourteen of his friends to its subscription list. If the others would each add but a single name the *Register* would be placed upon a firm foundation.

William H. Whitmore, chairman of the Committee on Heraldry, reported that the committee had held numerous meetings, and had elicited and recorded much valuable information. It is the opinion of the committee that much good has resulted from the investigations thus incited, many families having communicated facts hitherto unrecorded. Impressed with the opinion that the results desired will be best obtained by publishing the materials as fast as collected, the members of the committee have issued a Prospectus for the publication of a monthly magazine, in which to record their proceedings.

It is proper to add, that this enterprise is in no way connected with the Society, except that the projectors are members and compose the committee. They, however, hope that their course will have the approval and support of the Society, and that the publication will prove an aid to genealogists.

Wm. R. Deane, in behalf of the committee to whom was referred the publication by subscription of the proceedings at the Tercentenary Celebration in the State House of the Birth of Shakspeare, reported that an edition of 275 copies, octavo, on superior paper, and 25 copies in folio, on rich tinted paper, has been printed, and will be ready for delivery to subscribers in the course of the present week.

The President, Dr. Lewis, then delivered his Annual Address, which is printed entire in this number, after which, on motion of Rev. F. W. Holland, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society be presented to Dr. Winslow Lewis, for his appropriate, instructive and patriotic Anniversary Address, and that a copy be requested for publication in the Register.

On motion of Rev. Mr. Gilbert, the following preamble and resolutions were also adopted:

Whereas, Rev. Caleb Davis Bradlee, of Roxbury, and Rev. Horatio Alger, Jr., of Brewster, have declined a re-nomination to their offices,

Resolved, That the thanks of this Society be presented to Rev. Mr. Bradlee, for the able, faithful and efficient manner in which he has performed the duties of his several offices for the last six years—namely, from 1859 to 1862 as Recording Secretary, and from 1862 to 1865 as Corresponding Secretary; and also that thanks be presented to Rev. Mr. Alger, for his services as Assistant Recording Secretary from 1863 to 1865.

Resolved, That copies of these Resolutions be sent to Rev. Messrs. Bradlee and Alger.

A Committee was then chosen to consider the subject of procuring a Hall, as recommended by the President, for a course of historical lectures, consisting of Rev. Dorus Clarke, Rev. F. W. Holland and F. Kidder; after which the meeting adjourned.

Boston, Tuesday, January 17.—A special meeting of the Board of Directors was held this afternoon, to take notice of the death of Hon. Edward Everett, a member of the society from the year of its organization. William B. Towne was called to the chair, and William Reed Deane appointed secretary *pro tempore*.

Mr. Sheppard, the librarian, offered the following resolutions, which he prefaced by a brief address which will appear in the society's pamphlet, hereafter mentioned:—

Resolved, That in the death of Hon. Edward Everett, this Society, of which he was a resident member for nineteen years, deplores a great loss.

Resolved, That in this death literature and science are called to mourn the departure of a very distinguished scholar and accomplished writer, whose purity and elegance of taste, richness of imagination, affluence of language, and flowing, fascinating style, would, without any other mark of distinction or celebrity, have made him an honor and ornament to our country.

Resolved, That in his death the voice of a most eloquent man is silent—a voice which left no superior, if, indeed, it did an equal in this land, and which was ever exerted in the cause of all that is good or excellent, pertaining to a nation's welfare.

Resolved, That in the death of this statesman and patriot, the whole nation has reason to weep and lament; for his exalted love of the Union gave to his voice and counsels a peculiar importance in our great struggle to preserve our nationality from destruction.

Resolved, That in his death we deplore the loss of a citizen of most exemplary virtues, indefatigable industry and faithful adherence to those noble principles of justice and honor, from the prevalence of which a nation can only become great and glorious.

Resolved, That we respectfully tender our sympathies to the bereaved family.

Resolved, That in testimony of our veneration of the memory of the deceased, we will attend his funeral on Thursday next; and also, that a copy of these Resolutions be presented to his family.

After remarks by Samuel G. Drake, Frederic Kidder, John Ward Dean, Rev. Elias Nason, William B. Trask, John H. Sheppard, William Reed Deane and the presiding officer, the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

In accordance with this vote, the Directors attended the funeral of Mr. Everett, at the First Church in Boston, Thursday, January 19.

Boston, February 1.—The regular Society meeting was held this afternoon, the President in the chair.

John H. Sheppard, the librarian, reported the addition of 29 volumes and 245 pamphlets to the library since the last meeting.

Rev. Henry M. Dexter, the corresponding secretary, reported a letter from Frederick D. Allen, of Boston, accepting resident membership.

Edward S. Rand, Jr., the recording secretary, reported letters from Hon. Israel Washburne, Jr., of Portland, Me., accepting the office of Vice President, and from S. Alofsen, of Jersey City, N. J., accepting the office of Honorary Vice President. The latter was accompanied by a donation of One Hundred Dollars to the funds of the Society. Thanks were voted to Mr. Alofsen for his generosity.

Winslow Lewis, M.D., president of the Society, and Rev. Elias Nason, of Exeter, N. H., delivered eloquent and discriminating eulogies upon our late member, Hon. Edward Everett. These, with a brief eulogy by Rev. Frederic W. Holland, of Cambridge, prepared for the occasion, but for want of time not delivered, have been printed in a beautiful volume uniform with the Shakspeare Tercentenary Proceedings.

BOOK NOTICES.

Tercentenary Celebration of the Birth of Shakspeare, by the New England Historic-Genealogical Society at Boston, Mass., April 23, 1864. Boston: Printed for the Society by George C. Rand & Avery. 1864. 8vo. pp. 71.

Lowell Shakspeare Memorial. Exercises at the Ter-Centenary Celebration of the Birth of William Shakspeare, April 23, 1864, *by the Citizens of Lowell, Mass.* Lowell: Stone & Huse. 1864. 8vo. pp. 51.

The above are the only celebrations on this continent of the Tercentenary of the Birth of Shakspeare whose proceedings we have met with in book form. It would seem that as time goes on, this universal genius is more and more appreciated. At one period his light had almost gone out. "The course of thought," says Mr. Clarke, "in regard to our poet has been like the course of his own brook—falling at one time over rough pebbles and hard critical rocks, but again resuming its sweet and placid course with an ever deepening, ever enlarging volume of water. The opinion of the world, under the guidance of the greatest thinkers, has tended more and more to this result—that WILLIAM SHAKSPEARE stands at the summit of human intelligence."

The appreciation of his genius is spreading throughout the world. It is "for all time" and every country. The lines originally applied to the dust of Wickliffe which was cast upon the surface of the little brook called the Swift that runs into the Avon, may well apply to Shakspeare's words as emblematical of their spread into all the countries and languages of the world:

> "The Avon to the Severn runs,
> The Severn to the sea;
> And Shakspeare's words shall spread abroad
> Wide as the waters be."

We quote the following from the introduction of the Boston celebration by the New England Historic-Genealogical Society:—

"At the time Shakspeare wrote, probably the whole number of people who spoke the English Language did not exceed those now speaking it in a single State in our Union; and nearly all were in that 'little world,' that 'sceptred isle' of England. This number has increased from about four millions to more than sixty millions.

"'In the new world,' says Lord John Russell in his Life of Thomas Moore, 'millions are added every year to those whose government and institutions are American, but whose literature is English; and in these millions there will be communities holding aloft the literature of England through the ocean of time—who will neither be subject to conquest by a superior state, like the Greeks, nor exposed to the invasion of barbarians, like the Romans.'"

In this country there were celebrations of the Tercentenary of the birth of Shakspeare in several States in our Union—and one or more were observed on the very borders if not in the lines of our army. On that day there was a German celebration of this anniversary in Philadelphia — a foundation for a monument was laid in New York—there was one or more celebrations at the West—and one in Norfolk, Va., by Union men, on what was recently claimed as secession territory, beside the celebrations at Boston and at Lowell, as the titles of the volumes descriptive of them at the head of this article denote.

Even in the midst of our present conflict it was appropriate that we should pitch our tents for a day, and pay due homage to Shakspeare, fix his name more indelibly upon our standard, and draw strength, courage and inspiration from his burning words, that we may the more reverently and worthily bear aloft and onward the literature of the language in which he wrote to the countless millions who are to come after us on this great western continent.

We find the Tercentenary of Shakspeare's birth in Boston recorded in a type and style worthy of the character celebrated, and the addresses there printed. This record will be thus pleasantly preserved, and we doubt not that if some youth of 1864 should have his life lengthened to a PARR with old THOMAS, he will find a copy extant on

the anniversary a hundred years hence. Twenty-five copies were printed on large and elegant paper, and were eagerly taken by Bibliophilists who are calculating confidently upon a large advance in their value by the next centennial celebration. Rev. Dr. Clarke and Mr. Sheppard had a few copies of their productions printed separately.

We happen to have learned of the great appreciation of this volume from several sources of high authority.—Rev. Dr. Osgood writes of Mr. Clarke's address:—"It is a gem of thought;" and William Cullen Bryant, that it is "one of the ablest and most entertaining things of the kind that I have ever read." Dr. Clarke is truly poetical and poetically true in his masterly scanning of the intellect and genius of Shakspeare. We would gladly quote largely from his words, but we should hardly know —had we room—where to begin or where to end. We rejoice that the Society were able to celebrate the occasion in so appropriate a manner, and to clothe the words of the authors—Rev. James Freeman Clarke, Mr. Sheppard the Librarian, and Rev. F. W. Holland—with a dress so inviting.

Lowell, that city of spindles, which has grown up in forty years from a wilderness—one of the wonders which Shakspeare's philosophy never dreamt of—also celebrated the Tercentenary of his birth. The principal address upon that occasion was by Rev. William S. Bartlet, of Chelsea. Mr. Bartlet was one of the earliest to suggest the celebration of the anniversary in Boston. There is much to commend in his address. He considers Shakspeare to be almost the creator of the language in which he wrote and which he used with the utmost skilfulness. He dwells upon the wide range of his observation; his great versatility; his identifying himself with his characters; his strong common sense; his deep knowledge of human nature; and upon the facts that the words of no writer have been so incorporated into the English language as those of Shakspeare; that he delineates the course of events and the experience of individuals with a truthfulness almost startling; that he is when thoughtfully studied the truest and sternest of all uninspired moralists; that he never palliates vice or ridicules virtue, and that therefore, while our language shall last, Shakspeare must remain unobscured and immortal.

The services at Lowell commenced with opening remarks by the President, Hon. Elisha Huntington, singing and prayer, preceding the oration. The festivities of the day were closed by a dinner, toasts and a humorous song or two, and after-dinner speeches by some of its distinguished citizens, several of which are printed in this "Lowell Shakspeare Memorial."

The Publications of the Prince Society, Established May 25, 1858.—*The Hutchinson Papers.* Vol. I. Albany, N. Y.: Printed for the Society, by Joel Munsell. 1865. Sm. 4to. pp. 324.

Hutchinson's *Collection of Original Papers* has long been a rare volume; and its value as a repository of historical materials, added to this rarity, has caused it to be much sought for by book collectors, and to be readily taken up at very high prices when offered for sale. It will be admitted that the *Prince Society* has acted wisely in selecting this work for its first issue. The original edition is a single octavo volume: this reprint is to be in two volumes—the regular edition, in cap quarto, consisting of 150 copies, and 10 copies being printed on large paper.

The first volume, which was delivered to members of the Society in January last, has been edited by William H. Whitmore; the second, now in press, will be edited by William S. Appleton. The publishing committee, before the work was commenced, decided in favor of adding but few notes, and Mr. Whitmore has faithfully carried out that decision. He has added a biographical and bibliographical preface, a table of contents and an index. Besides these, he has prefixed a long note to a series of documents relative to the troubles occasioned by the famous Mrs. Hutchinson, and another to Cotton's Abstract of Laws. In the former he prints entire the Boston Petition in favor of Wheelwright as he finds it in Gov. Winthrop's *Short Story;* and in the latter he gives bibliographical details of the two London editions of Cotton's Abstract, namely, those of 1641 and 1655. Mr. Whitmore has compared the Abstract, as printed by Hutchinson, with both these editions, and has indicated the variations. In a foot note appended to the Agreement with D'Aulney, which Hutchinson prints in its Latin form, the English is given from the Records of the United Colonies. The other notes make little show, but there is evidence in them and throughout the volume of laborious care. The editor has sought for and found the originals of more than half the documents here printed, and has compared them with the printed volume. The result of this comparison is a conviction that Hutchinson was much more careful in trans-

cribing documents than is generally supposed. That so large a proportion of the originals are still preserved will surprise most of our readers.

The Prince Society was established, in 1858, on the anniversary of the birth of Thomas Prince, the antiquary, namely, May 25, and was named in his honor. The idea of such a society, and the name, are due to Samuel G. Drake. In December, 1857, he spoke to John Ward Dean in favor of a society for reprinting rare books about America. Mr. Drake was then editor of the *Register*, and Mr. Dean of the *Historical Magazine*. Several conversations followed on the subject; and, in January, a constitution was prepared by them, differing but little from that subsequently adopted by the society. For various reasons the formation of the society was delayed till the spring, when on the 25th of May, 1858, Thomas Waterman, Frederic Kidder, John W. Dean, William H. Whitmore, William B. Trask and John W. Parker met at Mr. Drake's by his invitation. A society was organized under the name of *The Prince Society for Mutual Publication*, the number of members in which is limited to one hundred. Some delay occurred in putting a volume to press, from the absence of Mr. Drake, the president, and Mr. Whitmore, the recording secretary, from the country; but now that a beginning has been made, we trust that the volumes will follow each other regularly, and with as much rapidity as is consistent with a proper preparation of the works undertaken. At a meeting of the Council, Feb. 27, 1865, it was decided to reprint Wood's *New England Prospect*, Norton's *Life of John Cotton*, and Cotton Mather's *Life of John Eliot*. This selection is an excellent one.

Mr. Munsell has printed the work in the beautiful style for which his press is celebrated. It is uniform with his *Historical Series*, which has lately brought such extravagant prices.

Correspondence between John Jay and Henry B. Dawson, and between James A. Hamilton and Henry B. Dawson, concerning the Fœderalist. N. York: Printed by J. M. Bradstreet & Son. 1864. 8vo. pp. 48.

This is Number One of *Current Fictions tested by Uncurrent Facts*, of which the Second Number, to be entitled, *The Fœderalist and its Traducers*, is announced as in press. In the present issue, Mr. Dawson ably defends himself from aspersions cast upon him and his edition of the Fœderalist, and even carries the war into the enemy's country. In his letter to Mr. Jay, occurs this passage relative to himself:—

"I was withdrawn from the public schools in the city of New York, to labor in the fields, when I was only fourteen years of age; and, with the exception of a single winter which I subsequently spent in school, I have labored steadily since that time—as I still labor to this day—for daily bread; while that which many others call "leisure" has been spent, and is still regularly spent, by me in honest attempts to be useful to myself and my country."

That the intervals between his daily labor for support have not been "leisure" is abundantly evident; the elaborate works he has issued show clearly that his efforts to be useful have not been in vain. And that in the future, as in the past, his life is to be a busy one, proof is furnished by his recent announcement of several new works, or new editions of old ones, as in preparation. Two of these, his prospectus informs us, were to be put to press last January.

One of these is the *Anti-Fœderalist*, to form the third and fourth volumes of his "Constitutional Series" (*ante*, xvii. 87; xviii. 116). It is to consist of a collection of Essays and other Publications written by the opponents of our now justly venerated Constitution, while it was before the people; and will contain an historical introduction and notes by the editor. Two hundred and fifty copies are to be printed on large paper, the greater portion of which are already subscribed for. The price is ten dollars a volume in paper, and twelve dollars in muslin, delivered in New York city. A cheaper edition for the public will also be printed.

Another work in press is, *The Diary of David How, a Soldier of the Massachusetts Line*. It will form Part IV. of Mr. Dawson's series of Tracts, and will be printed, at the Riverside press, uniform in every respect with *The Assault on Stoney Point* noticed by us in the *Register*, vol. xviii. p. 314. The diary notes events from Dec. 27, 1775, to Jan. 17, 1777, and from Sept. 29 to Nov. 7, 1777, furnishing a daily chronicle, briefly narrated, of Camp Life in the Army of the Revolution, while it was before Boston, in Westchester county, N. Y., in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and under Gen. Gates near Saratoga, N. Y. It will be found to possess value to the student of the history of those times. Three other Parts of the Tracts will speedily follow, namely, Part I. *The History of the Park and its vicinity, New York city;* Part VIII.

The Lost Records of the City of New York; and Part XV. *The first bloodshed in the American Revolution.*

Mr. Dawson has also put forth a prospectus for a new edition of his well-known work, *The Battles of the United States by Sea and Land*, provided a sufficient number of copies are subscribed for. He will revise, correct and complete it; extending the descriptions of the several battles where it is necessary, and adding all the most important documents relating thereto which have emanated from either party. Descriptions of the several actions in the Florida war, and those in the Valley of Mexico, which were omitted in preceding editions, together with those of several actions during the present War, will be inserted in their proper places; and a carefully prepared index will be added to the work. Preliminary to its publication by the trade, a limited edition on large paper for subscribers, will be printed, namely, 100 copies royal octavo, uniform with *Stoney Point*, and twenty-five copies in quarto. It will be issued in parts of 96 pages each, of which there will be about twenty, at five dollars per copy, octavo, and ten dollars, in quarto, folded and stitched.

We would advise all book-collectors who desire to possess these works to make an early application to Mr. Dawson. His post-office address is, Morrisania, N. Y. The merit of these works, added to the smallness of the number printed, will always make these editions sought for.

An Historical Address delivered at the Centennial Celebration of the Incorporation of the Town of Wilbraham, June 15, 1863. By Rufus P. Stebbins, D.D. With an Appendix. 8vo. pp. 318. Boston: George C. Rand & Avery, Printers, 3 Cornhill. 1864.

This beautifully printed and very interesting book is worthy of a lengthened notice; but we have not the space sufficient to speak of it as we could wish.

What is now the town of Wilbraham was a part of the territory of Springfield, and was called "Springfield Mountains," or "outward commons of Springfield." The fourth precinct of Springfield, as it was termed, was incorporated in 1741, and in June of the same year "the worthy Noah Mirick" was ordained as their first minister. A large oak tree was selected as the place of ordination, but in consequence of the rain storm which came upon them after they had met together, they were obliged to adjourn to a neighboring barn, where the services were duly performed. About 1748, a rude house of worship was erected—before 1754 a school house was built, and Master Ezra Barker, for years town and church clerk, was the early teacher. In 1763, the town was incorporated; in 1782 it was divided into two parishes, the North and the South. Rev. Dr. Stebbins, in his happy manner, gives us a history of the precinct and the town—the churches and the schools—the pastors and the teachers—the gradual growth of the town and its improvements.

In the Appendix is furnished an interesting account of the celebration (see *Register*, xviii. 110), with a report of the speeches, some of them humorous and all entertaining—the evidence of the relinquishment of the claim of the Indians to the territory west of the mountains, about 1674, which was attested by John Pynchon in 1678—the allotments to the early settlers, with their names, marriages, &c.—extracts from Samuel Warner's journal kept on the expedition to Crown Point, 1759—a list of births and deaths which took place before the incorporation of the town—a valuation of the town, 1771—roll lists of the revolution and letters—journal of Dr. Samuel Merrick, 1777, &c.—with other lists, petitions and sketches—history of the Wesleyan Academy, with plates, five in number—graduates of colleges—miscellaneous matter and fragments—epitaphs of some of the early settlers, and brief genealogies of the families of *Beebe, Brewer, Bliss, Burt, Chapin, Hendrick, Hitchcock, Langdon, Merrick, Morris, Russell, Stebbins, Warner, Warriner.*

The Burke and Alvord Memorial. I. *A Genealogical Account of the Descendants of Richard Burke, of Sudbury, Mass.* II. *A Genealogical Account of the Descendants of Alexander Alvord, of Windsor, Ct.* Compiled by John A. Boutelle for William A. Burke. Boston: Printed by H. W. Dutton & Son. 8vo. pp. 239.

This volume contains genealogies of the families of the father and mother of the gentleman for whom it was prepared, William Alvord Burke, of Lowell, in this State. Mr. Boutelle has performed his labor with faithfulness and accuracy. A clear and

simple method of arranging the families is used, the dates are numerous and precise, and an excellent index, filling twenty-one pages, in small type and treble columns, is added, which enables persons who consult the book to refer readily to the various individuals named in it.

Besides the genealogies of the families above named, we have the descendants of Richard Burke of Northampton, Mass., and Benedict Alvord of Windsor, Ct., and an interesting account of the Burke or De Burgh families in England and Ireland. Appendices furnish copies of wills and other probate records, lists of marriages, births, baptisms and deaths from town, church and private records, with other matters of interest to the Alvords and Burkes. One appendix gives a short genealogy of the *Benjamin* family, with particular reference to Keziah Benjamin, wife of Solomon Burke.

The mechanical part of the work does credit to the taste of Messrs. Henry W. Dutton & Son, from whose press it issues.

The Heraldic Journal; recording the Armorial Bearings and Genealogies of American Families. No. I. January, 1865. Boston: J. K. Wiggin, Publisher. 8vo. pp. 16.

We welcome this new periodical as a useful auxiliary to the *Register*. It has been undertaken by the Committee on Heraldry of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, as a means of extending the sphere of its labors. Since February, 1865, when it was formed, this committee has been very active, and has collected a mass of information relative to the use of Coat-Armor in this country at an early period. Besides preserving this information in a permanent form, the magazine no doubt will make the labors of the committee better known, and induce many to communicate facts to them, and through them to the public, whom it would otherwise be difficult to reach.

The present number is edited by William H. Whitmore, Chairman of the Committee. It has an introductory article showing the objects of the *Journal;* and contains other articles on Official Seals, Herald Painters in this country, Heraldic Notes and Queries, Monumental Inscriptions, and a List of Esquires in 1736. This last article consists of the names of all the subscribers to Prince's Chronology who are termed "Esquire." The full list of Prince's Subscribers will be found in the sixth volume of the *Register* (pp. 189–199). Mr. Whitmore thinks that the addition of Esquire to the names that bear it, was "intended to designate those who were in the habit of using coats-of-arms; unless indeed," he adds, "an exception may be made in the case of those holding official positions." We think it quite probable that persons entitled to coat-armor would be called Esquire by Prince; but an examination of the list leads us to the opinion that much the larger portion of these individuals derived their titles from their offices rather than from their ancestors.

Littell's Living Age.

This very valuable periodical, up to the close of the year 1864, completed LXXXIII. Vols., and 1074 numbers.

It is 43 years since Mr. Littell first published The Museum of Foreign Literature, a monthly in Philadelphia. At the termination of which, he commenced, on the 11th day of April, 1844, this weekly Journal. *Per varios casus, per tot discrimina rerum*, through various trials and many hazarding circumstances it reached a wide circulation, and is at the head of publications of this kind.

The plan at the outset was to give the American public the *chef-d'œuvres* and cream of the Magazines and Reviews published abroad, and especially in Great Britain, of which above thirty have formed a pictorial circle of titles on each weekly cover of the Age. Some of the most popular of these works have been reprinted in this country, but the great expense of procuring them has made their circulation limited. The Prospectus of the Living Age, therefore, met with the warm approbation of three very distinguished scholars, who were then living, Judge Story, Chancellor Kent, and ex-Pres. John Q. Adams. The plan has been well carried out. It is a complete success.

The selections have been judicious. In very many instances they have been fraught with scientific matter, useful discoveries, elegant criticism and sketches of biography, adding to our stores of knowledge, and promoting a pure, sound taste. Several references to particular articles might be made, if our limited space would allow. Besides this, care has been taken to cull and cater for that class of readers who delight in Fiction: and some of the best stories of the age, written by eminent authors in England and Scotland, have found a place in these pages. All this amount of various matter has been afforded with less cost than any publication we know. The Living

Age is printed on paper neither glaring nor dingy, and in a fair, clear type, and those accustomed to late reading by lamp-light have found both print and paper peculiarly grateful to their eyes.

It should be recollected, that within fifty years, foreign periodicals and reviews have assumed a new character. They once contained either dry disquisitions or some abstract thesis, or became the vehicle of excessive adulation or harsh satire. Now their object appears to be improvement, information and agreeable entertainment to the reader. Some of them are enriched with the most valuable writings of the age—the depositaries of genius and learning—the exponents of what is passing in the minds of great scholars. By such writings we can often get a correct idea of new works in the literary market, and learn whether or not they are worth our reading. For, indeed, if we had the hundred eyes of Argus—the age of Methusaleh—and the industry of the late lamented Everett, we could not keep up with the continual issues of a teeming Press. There must be some leisure to think, and it is hard to drive through a book, as it were on horse-back, or with locomotive velocity. A guide therefore to the best and most useful books of the day is truly desirable. Such a guide in some measure is the *Living Age*, the cream of Reviews.

The writer of this brief notice has taken the Living Age from its commencement. It has been to him a rich treat—a literary luxury, when he sits down in the calmness of his evening solitude after the cares and avocations of the day. Works there referred to or described, have often been sought for and rewarded him with additional pleasure.

It is to be hoped that Mr. Littell continues to enjoy a remunerative encouragement in these trying times. For should the Living Age die for want of nourishment, it would truly seem to very many of us that we had lost a good old friend whose conversation improved us, and whose cheerfulness made our steps more light and buoyant as we travel on. S.

Proceedings of the Inaugural Meeting of the Historical Society of Delaware, held at Wilmington, 31st May, 1864, together with the Constitution and By-Laws then adopted. Wilmington : 1864. 8vo. pp. 16.

On the 31st of May, 1864, was organized the Historical Society of Delaware—its object, the elucidation of History, particularly such portions as may refer to that State. Col. J. Ross Snowden, of Philadelphia, delivered the inaugural address, dividing their history as Pennsylvanians and Delawarians into three periods. First, from the discovery of America to the time when the first actual settlements were made upon the Delaware river. Second, from the first settlement of the Delaware to the year 1776, when the Colonies were declared free and independent States. Third, from 1776 to the present time. He dwelt chiefly on the second period. "The Dutch commander, Cornelius Mey, was the first European that sailed up the Delaware; and he continued his progress as far as Gloucester Point, on the east side of the river, a few miles below the site of Philadelphia." He built a Fort which he named Nassau, with a view to establish a fortified place to open trade with the Indians. The date of this transaction is variously given; the earliest, by Hazard, is in 1623. There seems to be a question whether the Dutch did not soon abandon the Delaware and fix their settlements on the Hudson before the arrival of the Swedes. Col. S. inclines to the opinion "that no settlements of white people were in existence on the banks of the Delaware when the Swedish Colony arrived at Christina in 1638. There were certainly none on the west side of the Delaware." He suggests that the Society investigate the subject. Hon. John M. Read, and Horatio G. Jones, of Philadelphia, also addressed the meeting.

The first annual meeting of the Society was held Oct. 13th. President, Hon. Willard Hall, in the chair. Their stated meetings are on the second Thursday of every month. (See *Historical Magazine* for Dec., 1864, pp. 385–389, 402–404.)

We extend the right hand of fellowship to this newly-formed Society, giving it a cordial welcome to the fruitful field of historical literature.

The Historical Magazine, and Notes and Queries concerning the Antiquities, History and Biography of America. Vol. viii. New York : 1864. Sm. 4to. pp. 408.

We would again recommend this valuable historical monthly to the attention and favorable regard of all interested in such pursuits. The work has passed into the hands of that well-known scholar and author, John G. Shea, Esq., who for the past six years has so ably edited it. This magazine has become well established, as we hope,

in its particular province of knowledge. May its patronage increase in a measure commensurate with its merits.

The volume for 1865 (vol. ix.) commences with a series of papers on American historians. The January number has a brief memoir of Cadwallader Colden, with a portrait.

Historical Collections of the Essex Institute. Vol. vi. No. 4. Salem: 1864. Small 4to. pp. 40.

The number of the work before us, contains—Notes on Wenham Pond; Rowley Marriages; Births and Deaths in Lynn; Two old Bibles, with Notes by B. F. B.; Notices of Rev. Asa Dunbar and Jonathan Gardner; Hale memoranda; sketch of Rev. Nath'l Ward, of Ipswich; Ship Building in Salem, No. 2; Copy from the original book of Grants of Salem.

This bi-monthly with each issue does indeed give us, as originally intended, facts and statements that "tend to elucidate the History of the County of Essex, its inhabitants and institutions." Would that we had just such a publication in every county of Massachusetts; and as indefatigable and reliable contributors to early local history as our brethren of Essex.

Churchman's Calendar for 1865. New York. Gen. Prot. Epis. Sunday School Union and Church Book Society. 18mo. pp. 144.

This manual contains, with other matters appropriate, a scriptural calendar for every day in the year; notices of the Oriental, Anglican and Abnormal Churches; New York city statistics, and the succession of Bishops in the American church. Also, the diocesan annals of the church in Rhode Island, Delaware and Tennessee, furnished the Editor, Rev. A. Cleveland Coxe, by the Rev. Charles R. Hall, of the Naval School at Newport, R. I.; the Rev. Charles Breck, of Wilmington, Del.; and the Rev. Dr. Merrick, of Kentucky. These annals, particularly, are valuable for reference, not only to the churchman, but to the general historical student. An epitome of ecclesiastical facts, chronologically arranged, they show the progress of Episcopal missions from their incipiency in the above mentioned States.

A Funeral Sermon occasioned by the death of the late Adjutant Myron W. Smith; by Rev. J. F. Stearns, D.D., Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Newark, New Jersey; Oct. 12, 1864. [With Letters from Col. Holman, Rev. James Marshall, and Joseph P. Bradley, LL.D.; Testimonials, Obituary Notices, and Extracts from his private Letters.] 8vo. pp. 47.

In our obituary department will be found a brief notice of this valiant officer. "Another of our noblest young heroes, whose blood will purify this nation, and make it strong, united and free, because just. His record will be treasured by his family, his city, his State, his whole country."

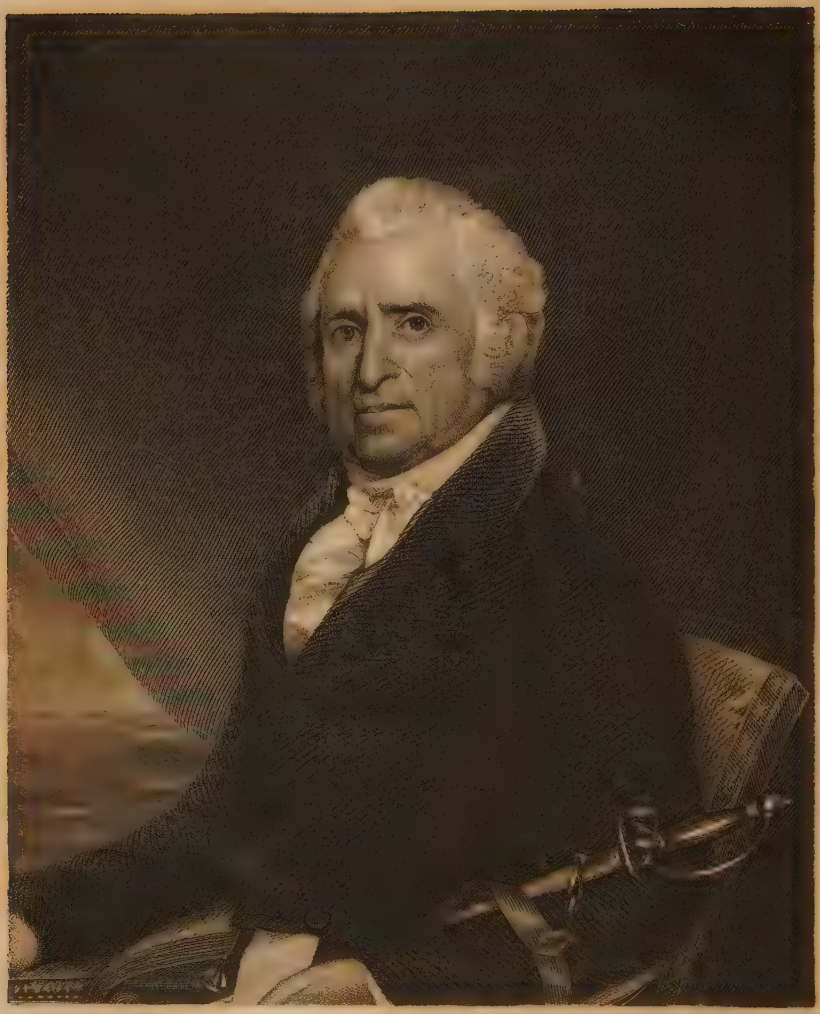
The discourse by Rev. Dr. Stearns is well calculated to impart Christian consolation and comfort to the bereaved family and friends, and direct to a right improvement of the afflictive event.

ERRATA.

Vol. xiv.—Page 218, l. 22 from foot, *for* Gorham *read* Gray.

Vol. xviii.—Page 31, l. 14 from foot, *for* Jno. Bartlett *read* Jos. Bartlett, that is, Josiah; p. 394, in Errata, l. 11 from foot, "*for* Cabls *read* Cablo" should read *for* Cablo *read* Cable; p. 392, the Fitchburg centennial celebration occurred June 30th, 1864, *not on the* 26th as there stated. See a notice of it in this number.

Vol. xix.—Page 40, top line, *for* 1500 *read* 1600; p. 67, l. 10 from foot, *for* Lurring *read* Luning—the same on p. 68, l. 4 from top; p. 68, l. 6 from top, *for* Hingsand *read* Kingsand; p. 77, l. 10 from top, 1st column, *for* Nov. 5 *read* Oct. 5; p. 81, line 32 from top, 1st column, *for* elder *read* younger; p. 81, l. 9 from foot, 2d column, *for* twelve *read* fourteen; p. 92, l. 12 from top, *for* Three Honorary Vice-Presidents *read* Two Honorary Vice-Presidents and one Vice-President; p. 94, l. 6 from foot, *for* East Machias *read* Machias.



J. J. Brodhead.

NEW ENGLAND

HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL REGISTER.

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MEMOIR OF JOHN BROOKS, GOVERNOR OF MASSACHUSETTS.

By Rev. CHARLES BROOKS, of Medford.

JOHN BROOKS was born in Medford, Massachusetts, and was baptized May 31, 1752. His father, Caleb Brooks, and his mother, Ruth Albree, were born in Medford, and died there; both possessing good health, strong minds and Christian characters. The tragic history of his grandfather John Albree, who was born on the island of New-Providence in 1688, and was brought to Boston in 1700, is recorded in the History of Medford. Mrs. Brooks early discovered in her son John the signal traits, which herald distinction; and her bright genius and loving heart were not long in devising the means of developing his abilities. He was initiated into Latin and Greek; and at the age of fourteen Dr. Simon Tufts (H. C. 1767) received him into his family as a student; and the learning and discipline of the teacher, together with the sound good sense of the pupil, supplied the deficiencies of a collegiate education. He early showed a taste for military affairs; and was chosen captain of the "boy's company" he raised. His royal love of command secured to him great influence, and Dr. Tufts's grounds were frequent witnesses to "the pomp and circumstance of glorious war." Remaining with his patron till the age of twenty-one, he then commenced the practice of medicine in Reading, where, in 1774, he married the beautiful Miss Lucy Smith. Their children were Lucy, who was born June 16, 1775; Alexander Scammell, born Oct. 19, 1781; and John, born May 20, 1783. Lucy married Rev. John Okill Stuart, of Kingston, C. W., Oct. 2, 1803, and died in 1813, leaving one child, George Okill Stuart, who is the oldest surviving descendant of Gov. Brooks, and who is a counseller at law of high standing; and has been mayor of Quebec. Alexander married Miss Sarah Turner, of Boston, May 28th, 1817. Their children were John and Lucy.

Their daughter Lucy married Hon. Edward L. Keyes, May 30th, 1843. Their children were Caroline Florence, born March 23, 1844; Alexander S. Brooks, born July 28, 1846, and George Stuart, his twin; Edward Livingston, born Sept. 26, 1848. Edw. L. Keyes died June 6th, 1859, aged 47.

John Brooks never married. For manly beauty and grace he had no rival. He commenced the study of medicine under his father's

direction; but a commission in the navy drew him into the United States service, where he distinguished himself; and as a Lieutenant stood at the side of Commodore O. H. Perry, in the decisive battle on Lake Erie, Sept. 10th, 1813. A cannon ball severed one leg from his body at the hip, and he died after two hours.

Commodore Perry wrote to his father thus:—"Lake Erie, Sept^r. 12, 1813. Sir, It is with heart-felt pain I am under the necessity of communicating to you the irreparable loss which you and our country have sustained in the death of your gallant and worthy son, Lieut. John Brooks. He fell in the action with the English Squadron at the head of Lake Erie, on the 10th inst., while nobly animating his men to their duty. I sympathize with you most sincerely, and am, with high respect, Your Obd. Servt. O. H. Perry."

The 19th of April, 1775, sounded a nation's summons to the patriotic and the brave. The young physician of Reading heard it, and sprang from his bed before daylight, and was soon leading his company of "minute-men" towards Concord, where he first saw the enemy. Perceiving they had to pass a bridge and causeway, and must call in their flank guards, he took a position behind a wall and fired on them with effect as they passed the narrow defile. He pursued them to Charlestown Neck, killing several; but shielded his men so judiciously as to lose none. He was very busy with Col. Prescott through the night of the 16th of June; and was selected by him to go to Cambridge and explain to Gen. Ward the reasons for sending reinforcements to Bunker Hill. He was obliged to walk. The historian says:—"His conduct entitled him to great credit in the arrangements of the memorable 17th of June." His skill in the combinations of military manœuvres had the ease of a natural gift. He dedicated his whole soul to his country; and so efficient were his labors that on the first of January, 1776, he received the following from Congress:—"We, reposing special trust in your patriotism, valor, conduct and fidelity, do, by these presents, constitute and appoint you to be Major of the 19th regiment of foot, commanded by Col. Charles Webb. By order of Congress. John Hancock, Pres."

He was promoted to the rank of Lieut. Colonel in 1777. He took the post of danger in the battle of Saratoga, Oct. 7, 1777. The historian says:—"On the left of Arnold's detachment, Jackson's regiment of Massachusetts, then led by Lieut. Col. Brooks, was still more successful. It turned the right of the encampment, and carried by storm the works occupied by the German reserve. Lieut. Brayman was killed; and Brooks maintained the ground he had gained. This advantage of the Americans was decisive."

Another historian, member of the army, says:—"The capture of Gen. Burgoyne and his army may be attributed in no small degree to the gallant conduct of Col. Brooks and his regiment, on the 7th of October, in the battle of Saratoga."

In 1819 the Hon. Roger Wolcott Williams, of Connecticut, gave me a minute account of Col. Brooks's skill and bravery on that occasion. I will only mention the central fact. "When the Col. saw that the decisive moment had come, he lifted his sword in the air and cried, 'Follow your Col. at double quick.' He immediately led the way to the top of the entrenchments, crying, *come on, come on.* They did

come on ; and the most violent and bloody conflict ensued, in which they decided the fate of the day." There were 5,752 prisoners taken.

It it not necessary to repeat the history of his labors and skill at Dorchester Heights, Long Island, White Plains and other places. The historian says :—" There were scarcely any important services performed in the northern and central operations of the army in which he did not act a conspicuous part."

One quotation from an eye-witness will more than justify all I have stated. He says : "The confidence which Washington reposed in Col. Brooks, was shown on many occasions ; and particularly in calling him to his councils in that terrible moment, when at Newburgh, in March, 1783, a conspiracy of some of the officers had well nigh disgraced the army and ruined the country. On this occasion the commander-in-chief, *to whom this was the most anxious moment of his life*, rode up to Col. Brooks with the intent to ascertain how the officers stood affected. Finding him, as he expected, to be sound, he requested him to keep his officers within quarters, to prevent them from attending the insurgent meeting. Brooks replied—'Sir, I have anticipated your wishes, and my orders are given.' Washington, with tears in his eyes, took him by the hand and said,—COLONEL BROOKS, THIS IS JUST WHAT I EXPECTED FROM YOU."

In private papers, left by Gov. Brooks, there is evidence of his early conviction that Armstrong was the author of the anonymous insurrectionary letter of Newburgh.

The high estimate made by Gen. Washington of Col. Brooks's talents and character, is shown in an unpublished letter, dated—"Head Quarters, 24th March, 1778." A few extracts are as follows :—"With a view of establishing uniformity of discipline and manœuvres in the army, it is in agitation to form an inspectorship distributed among different officers. The Baron Steuben, a gentleman of high military rank, profound knowledge and great experience in his profession, is placed at the head of this department. . . . . As the office of Sub-inspector cannot be filled with propriety but by men whose character and abilities will give them influence and ensure their success, I would make choice of gentlemen who unite those advantages ; and in my own mind have fixed on you as one. . . . . There will be an additional share of duty incident to the office, which will probably be considered in determining the emoluments ; but will more especially be compensated by the honor and respectability attached to it.

"If you choose to accept the appointment, you will be pleased to acquaint me immediately with your intentions, that I may have you relieved. The time for action advances with hasty strides ; we should therefore improve every minute ; and the sooner you enter on the function of Sub-inspector the more likely will you be to reap the satisfaction of doing essential service to the army.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

G. WASHINGTON."

He accepted the office, and performed its duties so thoroughly as to be several times referred to, by Gen. Washington, as an example. He tempered an iron decision with a gentlemanly mildness as very few men can. His uniform and efficient love of his men, caring for them and doing for them as if each was a brother, won the hearts of his soldiers.

Gen. Lafayette's letters to Gov. Brooks are full of expressions of fraternal regard. One short extract will suffice as an example.

"New York, Sept. 20, 1824.

My dear Friend. —— Col. Huger, my noble deliverer from the Olmutz prison, whose enterprise and sufferings you well know, is going to Boston. I am sure you will be glad to see him: and I take this opportunity to let you hear from me. . . . . Receive, my dear Friend, the affectionate and grateful wishes of your old brother soldier. Remember me to family and friends: and believe me forever most tenderly attached to you. LAFAYETTE."

The following record shows that the Major General of the Massachusetts militia was needed at Cambridge:

"At a meeting of the President and Fellows of Harvard University, July 14, 1786. Voted.—That John Brooks, Esq. be requested to give his attendance at the University on Commencement day and night, and the day and night following, to assist in preserving peace and good order during that season. JOSEPH WILLARD, President."

After the conclusion of the war, Col. Brooks was invited by Dr. Tufts to take his place as the physician of Medford: and this was a very popular arrangement. He accepted: and on the 18th of October, 1786, was elected a fellow of the Massachusetts Medical Society: of which Society he was a counsellor in 1803: and before which he delivered, in 1808, the annual address, on Pneumonia. He was chosen President of the Society after he had left the chair of State, and kindly remembered it in his will. Dr. Dixwell says: "As a physician he ranked in the first class of practitioners. He possessed in an eminent degree those qualities which were calculated to render him the most useful in his professional labors, and the delight of those to whom he administered relief. His manners were dignified, courteous and benign. He was sympathetic, patient and attentive. His mind was well furnished with scientific and practical knowledge."

One so distinguished for sound judgment, lofty principle and patient labor could not be spared from the public service. Washington and Adams both selected him for public trusts. Sept. 12, 1791, he was appointed, by Jefferson, Marshal of the district of Massachusetts; and Nov. 6, 1795, this commission was renewed. Dec. 22d, 1796, he received the appointment of "Inspector of the revenue for Survey No. 2, in the district of Massachusetts."

Of military titles he had many: that of Major in 1776: that of Brevet Colonel in 1787: that of Major General in the Massachusetts third division in 1786: that of Brigadier General in the United States Army in 1792.

The following records belong to the biography of General Brooks. "Monday, March 31, 1800. The following written message was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. Shaw, his Secretary:—

"Gentlemen of the Senate. I nominate John Brooks, of Massachusetts, to be a Major General in the army, in place of Henry Knox, who has declined the appointment. JOHN ADAMS."

"The message was read.—Ordered that it be laid over for consideration."

"April 1st, 1800. The message nominating John Brooks as Major General was considered, and the further consideration postponed."

I have carefully sought the reasons alleged for this decision; but have found none. Seeing President John Adams very often during the last years of his life, I well remember how cordially and fully he approved of the character and conduct of Gen. Brooks. I think the action of the Senate was based on the idea, that New England had already too many Major Generals.

Dr. Dixwell says:—"Almost every institution of a literary, religious, patriotic, benevolent or professional character seemed to vie with each other in conferring their highest honors on him." The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred on him by Yale College in 1781; by Harvard College in 1787. In 1810 Harvard College conferred on him the degree of M.D.; and in 1817 its highest degree, LL.D. He was selected to deliver the first oration before the Cincinnati, July 4th, 1787; and after the death of Gen. Lincoln, the first President, was chosen his successor. He was a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; President of the Bunker Hill Monument Association; and President of the Massachusetts Bible Society. From the office of Justice of the Peace, which he received from Gov. Hancock, Jan. 28, 1785, to his resignation of the gubernatorial chair, he was never in want of civic honors. He was elected deacon of the first church in Medford; but declined only on account of his age.

In the short notice of Governor Brooks here inserted, it is not proposed to speak of his whole life or labors. His domestic character was as beautiful a specimen of nobility and love as was ever shown. While Governer I saw him go into our kitchen, sit down before the fire and make some wine-whey for his sick cousin. He would allow no one to help him.

He was not accustomed to select the defects or faults of others as topics of conversation. He loved to dwell on the character of Washington and his fellow officers of the army. I once asked him to sketch the character of Major Gen. Lincoln. He sent me the following:—

"I was more acquainted with Gen. Lincoln as a man than as a soldier. His manners were dignified, but plain, and wholly free from ostentation. As a man he was remarkable for cool deliberation; for great good sense and sound judgment; for inflexible integrity and a straight forward course of action. He thought much, and had his opinions, but they were his own. He was no bigot in religion, nor enthusiast in politics. He had the faculty of communicating his views distinctly, and of bringing others to a coincidence of opinion with himself, yet was no dogmatist. His suavity arose from an unaffected ease and simplicity of manner, and from the artless power he possessed of impressing on other minds the fulness of his own convictions. With great benignity of disposition he was steady in executing his purposes: hence, though he often disappointed others, he seldom offended them. He was judiciously communicative; but never garrulous. Nature denied him fluency, and a consciousness of it might have induced a degree of occasional reserve, which in some men would have passed for pride. When most retired and taciturn, he would appear cheerful and be pleased with the converse and humor of others; and never indicated anything like haughtiness or austerity. Though plethoric and inclined to obesity, Gen. Lincoln could

endure (especially before he received his wound, in October, 1777), great exercise and fatigue: and being no epicure, could sustain himself as long and as patiently as any one on the humblest fare of a common soldier." The letter was never finished.

Another unpublished letter of Gov. Brooks refers to the complaints connected with the burial of the English Gen. Frazer; and is as follows:—

"DEAR SIR, "*Medford, Nov.* 9, 1820.

I thank you for sending me Prof. Silliman's 'Short Tour from Hartford to Quebec;' and it gives me great pleasure to see that you take so lively an interest in the reputation of our country as connected with the temper and conduct of the army of the American Revolution. As I was not present with the 'advance corps' of the army, under the immediate command of Gen. Lincoln, on the 8th of October, 1777, I could have no knowledge of the circumstances to which your letter relates. The official communications of Gen. Burgoyne to his government, dated immediately after his surrender, but not published in America until many months afterwards, gave me the first information that our cannon had annoyed the British army while performing the rites of sepulchre at the interment of Gen. Frazer. It was long after this that I heard the explanation given to the cannonade, which you mention as having been received by you from our late worthy friend Major Gen. Winslow. But, whether he ever gave that explanation to me or not, I would not now venture to affirm. Gen. Burgoyne, you are sensible, was garrulous and sometimes eloquent; but, as his inflated, fulminating and sanguinary proclamations did not deter the American army of freemen from meeting his bayonets, so neither did the plaintive and dolorous description of the interment of Gen. Frazer, after a signal defeat, in a moment of dismay and retreat, and during a cannonade from our batteries, make any impression on my judgment as to the nature of that transaction; and I confess that I feel perfectly willing that the account, as stated by Gen. Burgoyne himself, should go down to posterity, if the future historians of his nation should think fit to perpetuate the whining plaints of an ostentatious, misjudging and luckless chief. I presume that no impartial military man has imagined, or ever will imagine, the conduct of the American army, in the instance in question, as violating the laws of war or humanity. The accomplished wife of Gen. Reidezel, and several other excellent women, whom Gen. Burgoyne had no doubt induced to become followers in his train under the delusive hope of being sharers in the benefits of his conquests, were among the hapless witnesses of the scene. It would have evinced the good sense as well as the gallantry of the courtly chief, had he resigned the execution of that episode in his tragic story to the fair companions of his fate.

"Gen. Burgoyne was a courtier: and his talents were better fitted to the Court of St. James than to the theatre of American warfare. He had ambition, but it was a selfish one. He had no pretensions to magnanimity. He held the Americans and their cause in contempt. I recollect no indication of humane sentiment from the commencement of his career to his final overthrow and disgrace."

Among military men swords are often the brightest records of their

character and success. In Gov. Brooks's family are several commemorative swords. One called the "straight gilt scabbard sword," has the following engraved inscription :—

"To His Excellency John Brooks, Commander in Chief of the Militia of Massachusetts, and twice Commander of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, this Sword is most respectfully presented by that Ancient Corps, in full confidence that it will be wielded with glory and success in War, and be preserved untarnished in Peace."

On the other side was the following :

"Presented on the field in Boston, June 2d, 1817 ; and on the 180th anniversary of the Institution."

The sword, worn by Col. Brooks in the battle at Saratoga, Oct. 7th, 1777, has been presented by A. L. Rawson, Esq., to the "Mass. Historical Society." It is called "The sword of Saratoga." The sword carried by Col. Alexander S. Brooks through the war of 1812–14, is preserved. The one he wore, at the time of his death, was captured by his father from a Hessian officer in one of the battles of the revolution.

Another sword belonging to Col. Alex. S. Brooks was given to his son George, by his mother. He was Lieutenant in the 2d Mass. Heavy Artillery in 1862, at Newbern, N. C.

John, the son of Gov. Brooks, had a long curved sabre presented to him by Lafayette in Paris. It had a rich sash attached to it. This sabre and sash were on his person when killed in the naval battle on Lake Erie.

These sword memorials are preserved as historical data, and as testimonies of rank and character.

Passed Midshipman John Brooks, son of Col. Alexander S. Brooks, died in Boston, June 4th, 1843. He was a devoted and tender son ; an affectionate brother and a gallant officer.

The last years of Gov. Brooks were passed in the midst of loving neighbors and friends. His last illness was a short one. He was aware of his approaching end, and said to Mrs. Jonathan Brooks, his nearest relative in Medford, "I have received orders and am ready to march." He was indeed ready ; for the lamp of religion was within him trimmed and burning, and he was waiting for the coming of his Lord.

The granite pyramid, that stands in the old burying ground, has the following inscription :—

"Sacred to the memory of John Brooks, who was born in Medford, in the month of May, 1752, and educated at the town school. He took up arms for his country on the 19th of April, 1775. He commanded the regiment which first entered the enemy's lines at Saratoga ; and served with honor to the end of the war. He was appointed Marshal of the District of Massachusetts by President Washington, and after filling several important civil and military offices, he was, in the year 1816, chosen Governor of the Commonwealth, and discharged the duties of that station for seven successive years to general acceptance. He was a kind and skilful physician ; a brave and prudent officer ; a wise, firm and impartial magistrate ; a true patriot, a good citizen and a faithful friend. In his manners he was a gentleman ; in

morals, pure; and in profession and practice, a consistent Christian. He departed this life in peace on the 1st of March, 1825, aged seventy-three. This monument to his honored memory was erected by several of his fellow citizens and friends, in the year 1838."

MARRIAGES IN THE NORTH PARISH OF BRIDGEWATER (NOW NORTH BRIDGEWATER), FROM JANUARY 1, 1742, TO JANUARY, 1780.

BY REV. JOHN PORTER.

[Communicated by BRADFORD KINGMAN, Esq., Brookline, Mass.]

Daniel Ames and Hannah Keith, Jan. 28, 1742.
Joseph Richards and Mary Hamlin, Sept. 28, 1742.
Jacob Packard and Dorothy Perkins, Nov. 24, 1742.
James Powel and Alice Harris, Jan. 12, 1743.
Henry Kingman and Abigail Copeland, March 15, 1743.
Thomas Henry and Ann Miller, March 21, 1743.
*Thomas Mitchell and Rebecca Colly, March 8, 1744.
Jedediah Jordan and Sarah French, June 4, 1744.
Elias Monk and Elizabeth Buck, June 28, 1744.
William Shurtleff and Sarah Kingman, Feb. 7, 1745.
Isaac Allen and Joanna Packard, Feb. 20, 1745.
Joseph Petengill and Mary Edson, Feb. 25, 1745.
John Alden and Rebecca Nightengale, March 15, 1745.
Peter Edson and Sarah Southworth, March 28, 1745.
Isaac Packard and Abigail Porter, March 28, 1745.
*Amos Cordner and Abigail Colly, April 18, 1745.
David Edson and Susanna Emmett, Jan. 1, 1746.
Ebenezer Packard and Sarah Perkins, Feb. 25, 1746.
Nathan Keith and Hannah Snell, Aug. 26, 1746.
Nathan Hartwell and Susanna Field, Oct. 16, 1746.
Joseph Petengill and Lydia Phillips, Dec. 25, 1746.
Josiah Packard and Sarah Ames, Jan. 12, 1747.
Joseph Crossman and Mary Cary, Feb. 18, 1747.
Benjamin Petengill and Mary Kingman, April 30, 1747.
Zebulon Cary and Mehitable Gannett, Oct. 8, 1747.
Ebenezer Warren and Mary Nightengale, Oct. 19, 1747.
Jonathan Cary and Mary Curtis, Dec. 30, 1747.
William Strowbridge and Jennet Samson, June 16, 1748.
Thomas Reynolds and Elisabeth Turner, Nov. 3, 1748.
William Morrison and Sarah Montgomery, Nov. 10, 1748.
Nehemiah Lincoln and Keziah Packard, Nov. 24, 1748.
Simeon Brett and Mehitable Packard, Jan. 31, 1749.
Samuel Noyes and Mary Field, March 16, 1749.
Capt. John Phillips and Widow Bridget Southworth, April 19, 1749.
Abijah Hill and Sarah Lawson, May 12, 1749.
Jonathan Randall and Abigail Allen, July 27, 1749.

* Blacks.

Luke Perkins and Rebecca Packard, Aug. 24, 1749.
John Battles and Hannah Curtis, Nov. 16, 1749.
Ebenezer Hayward and Elizabeth Hanmer, Dec. 13, 1750.
Edward Southworth and Abia Packard, Dec. 16, 1750.
David Howard, jr. and Kezia Ames, Feb. 5, 1751.
Noah Tinkham and Sarah Porter, June 16, 1751.
David French and Abigail Owen, July 4, 1751.
Ebenezer Edson and Lucy Packard, Nov. 7, 1751.
William Curtis and Deborah Wales, Jan. 2, 1752.
*Moses Sash and Sarah Colley, May 1, 1752.
Elias Monk and Elisabeth Wright, May 27, 1752.
Samuel Cole and Sarah Packard, Nov. 16, 1752.
*Segnio Scott and Peggy Howland, Dec. 13, 1752.
John Allen and Sarah Campbell, July 12, 1753.
*Cuff Robin and Mary Robin, Nov. 3, 1753.
Zachariah Gurney and Mary Ames, Jan. 9, 1754.
Jesse Edson and Lydia Packard, March 26, 1754.
Isaac Perkins and Joanna Edson, May 2, 1754.
Simeon Cary and Mary Howard, June 27, 1754.
William Edson and Martha Howard, Nov. 27, 1754.
John McBride and Jane Wilson, Jan. 16, 1755.
Daniel Petengill, jr. and Sarah Gannett, April 9, 1755.
Barnabas Howard and Mehitable Packard, July 2, 1755.
Josiah Perkins and Abigail Edson, Aug. 17, 1755.
Matthew Kingman and Jane Packard, Nov. 6, 1755.
Isaac Alden and Martha Packard, Nov. 6, 1755.
Nathaniel Tilden and Susanna Brętt, Nov. 11, 1755.
Jacob Dunbar and Hannah Randall, July 8, 1756.
Nathaniel Littlefield and Hannah Curtis, March 3, 1756.
Andrew Gammel and Betty Sampson, Oct. 27, 1756.
Joshua Packard, jr. and Martha Hartwell, Oct. 28, 1756.
David Edson and Sarah Edson, Dec. 8, 1756.
Thomas West and Mercy Packard, Dec. 9, 1756.
Edmund Soper and Eunice Curtis, Dec. 30, 1756.
Robert Howard and Abigail Snell, May 5, 1757.
Lemuel Southworth and Patience West, Nov. 6, 1757.
Joseph Cole and Betty Southworth, Dec. 8, 1757.
Simon Griffin and Widow Jennet Brown, Jan. 5, 1758.
Ephraim Willis and Elisabeth Gurnsey, April 13, 1758.
Frederick Pope and Mary Cole, June 8, 1758.
Abia Packard and Phebe Pain, Dec. 30, 1758.
Jacob Edson and Betty Packard, May 14, 1759.
Aaron Hammond and Mary Hammond, June 25, 1759.
Adam Howard and Mary Keith, June 25, 1759.
Reuben Packard and Anna Perkins, Oct. 3, 1759.
Jonathan Orcutt and Experience Washburn, Nov. 5, 1759.
Levi Keith and Jemima Perkins, Nov. 8, 1759.
Elisha Gurney and Jane Kingman, March 13, 1760.
Adam Kingman and Ruth White, March 27, 1760.
Solomon Packard and Widow Dorothy Perkins, Oct. 5, 1760.
Edmund Petengill and Sarah Curtis, Jan. 15, 1761.
Robert Morrison and widow Mary Dorman, Jan. 22, 1761.
Ezekiel Southworth and Mary Newman, April 7, 1761.

Zebedee Snell and Martha Howard, April 9, 1761.
Simeon Packard and Mary Perkins, July 6, 1761.
Zachariah Watkins and Abigail Keith, Sept. 4, 1761.
Seth Dunbar and Deborah Belcher, Dec. 3, 1761.
Daniel Littlefield and Catharine Cole, Feb. 11, 1762.
Solomon Smith and Elisabeth Cole, Feb. 11, 1762.
Nathaniel Southworth and Catherine Howard, Aug. 27, 1762.
Ephraim Thayer and Phebe Porter, Dec. 23, 1762.
Benjamin Packard and Ruth Leach, Feb. 13, 1763.
Capt. Eliphalet Phillips and Mary Howard, March 3, 1763.
Benjamin Southworth and Mary Smith, March 3, 1763.
Josiah Hayden and Silence Howard, March 15, 1763.
John Packard and Sarah Hammond, March 17, 1763.
Simeon Alden and Mary Packard, May 23, 1763.
Samuel Briggs, jr. and Rhoda Juree, Sept. 3, 1763.
Joseph Petengill, jr. and widow Hepzibah Townsend, Feb. 20, 1764.
Ebenezer Snell and Sarah Packard, April 5, 1764.
Job Bryant and Mary Turner, May 3, 1764.
Samuel Porter and Widow Ruth Reed, May 31, 1764.
*Bennet O. Batton and Abigail Cordner, Nov. 8, 1764.
*Pompey and Mehitable Colly, Nov. 8, 1764.
*Plato and Rachel Colly, Nov. 8, 1764.
Mark Ford and Hannah Brett, Nov. 22, 1764.
Levi French and Amy Packard, Nov. 29, 1764.
David Packard and Joanna Jackson, Dec. 27, 1764.
Isaac Brett and Priscilla Jackson, Jan. 17, 1765.
Dependence French and Rebecca Hammond, Feb. 7, 1765.
Seth Bryant and Elisabeth French, Feb. 7, 1765.
Micah Gurney and Hopestill Jackson, April 25, 1765.
Jonathan Lawrence and Rachel Smith, May 22, 1765.
Enoch Thayer and Rebecca Curtis, July 4, 1765.
Daniel Packard and Hannah Perkins, July 14, 1765.
Daniel Edson and Olive Fuller, Oct. 21, 1765.
Phillip Reynolds and Hannah Packard, Oct. 29, 1765.
Simeon Leach and Betty Curtis, Dec. 31, 1765.
Theophilus Curtis and Mehitable Keith, Feb. 13, 1766.
George Packard and Abigail Packard, May 15, 1766.
John Morrison and Elisabeth Griffin, Oct. 27, 1766.
Robert Fulton and Agnes Thompson, July 23, 1767.
Hosea Dunbar and Jennet Hendry, Oct. 22, 1767.
David Packard and Dorothy Bassett, Dec. 31, 1767.
Jeremiah Beal and Mary French, June 20, 1768.
Dominicus Record and Martha Dailey, Aug. 19, 1768.
Isaiah Fuller and Mary Keyzer, Sept. 30, 1768.
Joshua Beals and Susanna Edson, Oct. 17, 1768.
Joseph Hayward and Olive Manly, Oct. 20, 1768.
Eliab Packard and Alice Packard, May 14, 1769.
Jesse Perkins and Susanna Field, June 5, 1769.
William Packard and Hannah Reynolds, June 8, 1769.
Eleazer Cole and Lucy Shurtleff, July 11, 1769.
Samuel Sturtevant and Sarah Packard, Sept. 14, 1769.
Thomas Burgall and Elisabeth Pain, Dec. 3, 1769.
Capt. Moses Curtis and Hannah Belcher, Dec. 14, 1769.

James Carkis Woodwis and Hannah Washburn, Feb. 12, 1770.
*Henry Traveller and Violet Powell, Feb. 27, 1770.
*Ashley Curtis and Susanna Fuller, April 12, 1770.
Thomas Hammond and Betty Mallet, April 18, 1770.
Benjamin Robinson and Eve Packard, May 29, 1770.
Japhet Beal and Patience Keith, Feb. 7, 1771.
John Montgomery and Margaret Hendry, Feb. 28, 1771.
Daniel Dunbar and Abigail Kingman, May 2, 1771.
John Ames, jr. and Martha Park, May 9, 1771.
Abijah Stowell and Rhoda Packard, Oct. 17, 1771.
Zachariah Sylvester and Mehitable Cary, Nov. 14, 1771.
John Kingman and Widow Ann Petengill, Feb. 13, 1772.
Edward Bass and Bathsheba Keith, Feb. 27, 1772.
Edward Bartlett and Zilpah Cole, May 7, 1772.
Rev. Samuel Niles and Mrs. Mary Dodge, June 8, 1772.
Silas Dunbar and Amy Reynolds, July 2, 1772.
Joseph Reynolds and Jemima Perkins, Sept. 17, 1772.
Samuel Dike and Lois Fuller, Nov. 12, 1772.
Isaac Buck and Sarah Hayward, Feb. 4, 1773.
Benjamin Ford and Sarah Brett, Feb. 18, 1773.
Moses Cary and Susanna Field, April 13, 1773.
William Shaw and Dorcas Smith, June 24, 1773.
Daniel Howard and Vesta Howard, June 29, 1773.
William French and Mary Perkins, July 8, 1773.
William French and Alice Washburn, Aug. 12, 1773.
Ephraim Packard and Sarah Packard, Sept. 1, 1773.
Edward Spear and Catherine Dorman, Dec. 7, 1773.
Ebenezer Howard and Silence Snell, Dec. 23, 1773.
John Freelove and Sarah Wood, Jan. 4, 1774.
Ebenezer Packard and Mary Reynolds, March 31, 1774.
Jacob Packard 3d and Rebecca French, May 5, 1774.
Barnabas Curtis and Esther Finney, June 6, 1774.
Abiel Harris and Susanna Snell, Nov. 17, 1774.
Mark Packard and Hannah Shaw, Dec. 15, 1774.
Simeon Keith and Molly Cary, June 15, 1775.
Benjamin Packard and Lurania Finney, Aug. 22, 1775.
Amaziah Cole and Rebecca Cole, Sept. 8, 1775.
Rufus Brett and Susanna Cary, Sept. 28, 1775.
Benjamin Clark and Mehitable Edson, Dec. 21, 1775.
Seth Harris and Susanna Warren, April 2, 1776.
Ebenezer Warren and Eunice Warren, May 9, 1776.
*Elias Sewell and Amy Dunbar, Oct. 28, 1776.
Seth Wentworth and Jane Warren, Nov. 7, 1776.
John Noyes and Zibia Brett, Nov. 7, 1776.
Samuel Linfield and Elizabeth Porter, Dec. 5, 1776.
Daniel Howard and Abigail Packard, Dec. 22, 1776.
Nathaniel Hammond and Elisabeth Wales, Jan. 13, 1777.
John Gurney and Mehitable Southworth, Jan. 29, 1777.
Nathaniel Southworth and Jenny Brett, March 18, 1777.
Daniel Dickerman and Ruth Tuel, March 20, 1777.
Josiah Edson 2d and Reliance Fuller, April 2, 1777.
Nathaniel Reynolds, jr. and Bethia Keith, April 20, 1777.
Capt. Zebedee Snell and Mary Hayward, July 2, 1777.

Thaddeus Pratt and Rachel Churchill, July 23, 1777.
Jonathan Keith and Hannah Snell, Aug. 28, 1777.
Benjamin Fuller and Sarah Ames, Sept. 8, 1777.
Jonas Packard and Mehitable Brett, Sept. 11, 1777.
Noah Pratt and Desire Cole, Sept. 25, 1777.
Oliver Packard and Relief Edson, Nov. 20, 1777.
Ephraim Cole and Silence Webb, Dec. 18, 1777.
Benjamin Hayward and Abigail Perkins, Dec. 25, 1777.
Simeon Brett and Susanna Perkins, Dec. 25, 1777.
Elisha Hayward, jr. and Molly Blanchard, Jan. 13, 1778.
*Boston Foye and Betty Cordner, Feb. 26, 1778.
Samuel Brett, jr. and Molly Packard, March 18, 1778.
*Cajar Easton and Eunice Sewell, May 19, 1778.
Seth Keith and Widow Hannah Keith, April 2, 1778.
*Luther Jotham and Mary Mitchell, April 8, 1778.
Parmenas Packard and Martha Reynolds, April 9, 1778.
Charles Snell and Mary Kingman, April 26, 1778.
Daniel Cary and Mehitable Brett, May 14, 1778.
Nathan Edson and Susanna Allen, May 28, 1778.
*Cuffee Wright and Anna Cordner, Aug. 6, 1778.
Nathan Billings and Sarah Warren, Aug. 19, 1778.
James Packard, jr. and Jemima Churchill, Aug. 27, 1778.
Noah Ames and Ruhamah French, Oct. 5, 1778.
Archippas Taylor and Hannah Warren, Oct. 27, 1778.
Seth Snow and Mary Snow, Nov. 17, 1778.
Timothy Ames and Abigail Howard, Nov. 19, 1778.
John French and Damaris Howard, Jan. 20, 1779.
Abijah Thayer and Betty Howard, March 16, 1779.
Cary Hayward and Mary Thompson, April 29, 1779.
Oliver Wentworth and Sarah Leach, June 15, 1779.
Zephaniah Lathrop and Sarah Packard, Sept. 2, 1779.
Ebenezer Thayer and Lydia West, Sept. 23, 1779.
Ephraim Willis, jr. and Eunice Egerton, Sept. 23, 1779.
Israel Burr and Hannah Ames, Oct. 26, 1779.
Silas Hayward and Mary Thayer, Dec. 9, 1779.

NOTICES OF THE MINISTERS OF THE REFORMED PROTESTANT DUTCH CHURCH OF SCHENECTADY, N. Y.

(By Prof. JONATHAN PEARSON, Union College.)

A PERMANENT settlement was begun at Schenectady in the Spring of 1662. The head of this enterprise was Arent Van Curler, Superintendent of the Colonie of Renselaerwyck.

He was a man greatly beloved by the Mohawks, and his early death in 1667 was severely felt by the infant settlement. Schenectady was simply an offshoot of Beverwyck (Albany), thrust fifteen miles into the wilderness. Her first settlers and proprietors were chiefly citizens of the latter town. The ostensible object of the settlement was the possession and cultivation of the great flat ("Groote

Vlachte)" lying on the West side of the present town; but the Indian trade in beavers doubtless had its influence in enticing the worthy burghers away from the guns of Fort Orange. For one hundred years no town in New York was so purely Dutch as this; being the extreme settlement of the white man, for many years it gained in population slowly and chiefly by natural increase.

In the absence of early records, which were destroyed in the massacre of 1690, it is impossible to fix the precise date of the church organization; but there is reason to believe that it took place before the year 1674, or within ten years of the commencement of the settlement. Dominie Schaets, of Albany, by invitation occasionally officiated here until 1685. During that and the following years, a small house of worship was built, with glazed windows and shingle roof; and a "*kerkhof*" was fenced in. This sacred spot lay on the West side of the church, which stood near the junction of State and Church Streets, and is now a paved thoroughfare; above the heads of the slumbering dead rolls the traffic of the busy city.

Petrus Thesschenmaecker.

1685–1690. Dominie Thesschenmaecker was the first settled minister. "Being a man of sober life and conversacon, having deported himselfe to sattisfaction of ye Inhabitance," the people of Esopus petitioned Governor Andross to help them in procuring "Mr. Peettar Tasetmakr" as their minister. This was in 1676. Three years after the Inhabitants of Newcastle upon Delaware River made a like application, and probably with success; for Nov. 20, 1679, a lot 300 by 480 ft. was conveyed to him there. And again, Nov. 3, 1685, he received a patent for 80 acres of land on Staten Island, N. Y., from whence he was probably called to the church in Schenectady. The few leaves of the Deacon's account book, which passed safely through the flames of the 6th Feb., 1690, show that he was actively engaged in completing the first House of Worship during the years 1685–7. His labors and life closed on that fatal night. The French captain gave command to spare his life, but his savage men made no distinction between minister and people. He was slain and burnt in his house then standing on the parsonage lot, East corner of Union and Church Streets. He left no heir in this country, and it is supposed was unmarried.

This blow nearly cost the existence of the town;—until the peace of Ryswick in 1697, the miserable remnant left from that cruel massacre were in constant dread of another visitation; the air was full of rumors and fear filled all hearts.

From the death of Dominie Thesschenmaecker until July, 1700—a period of more than ten years—the Church was without a settled minister;—Dominies Dellius and Nucella, of Albany, officiated twice a year during that time.

Barnhardus Freerman.

1700–1705. Dominie Freerman was born in Gilhuis in the Graafschap (county) of Denthem, Holland. He received his "examen preparatoir" before the Classis of Woorden and Overrhynland 9 Mar., and was ordained by the Classis of Linge on the 16 Mar., 1700. He arrived

with Dominie Lydius in Albany on the 20th July, and on the 28th he first officiated in Schenectady.

His services were not confined to his congregation; by appointment of the Governor, he also acted as missionary to the Mohawks at a salary of £60, and "acquired more skill in their language than any other Dutch minister that has been in this country; a great part of our (English) liturgy he has translated into the Indian tongue, besides several places of the Old and New Testament." During his ministry of five years here, many of the natives were converted to the Christian faith and baptized. Having received a call from the four Dutch Churches of King's County, he resigned his charge at Schenectady in July, 1705. The beginning of his ministry in his new place was anything but pleasant. A strong party headed by Dominie Antonides opposed him, and there was war between the rival factions for nine years before a compromise could be effected.

He married Margarita, daughter of Capt. Goosen Gerritse Van Schaaick, of New York, Ap. 25, 1705, and died at Midwout (?), L. I., in 1741.

It is not certainly known that the first House of Worship was burned by the French in their attack upon the town in 1690:—in 1692 a house was standing upon the old Church lot, and was used both as a block-house and a Church. This was used for worship until Dominie Freerman came, when another more commodious house was erected upon the same spot.

From 1705 to 1715 there was no settled pastor, but occasional service was performed by Dominies Lydius, Du Bois, Vas, and Van Driessen.

BRIEF MEMOIRS AND NOTICES OF PRINCE'S SUBSCRIBERS.

[Continued from page 125.]

Belcher.—His Excellency, *Jonathan Belcher, Esq.*, Captain General and Governor-in-Chief over His Majesty's Provinces of the Massachusetts Bay and New Hampshire in New England (for Six).

Andrew Belcher, Esq. (for Two).

Jonathan Belcher, Esq., Counsellor at Law of the Middle Temple, London.

Of the character and public acts of Gov. Belcher it would be inappropriate to treat here. His father, Andrew Belcher, of Cambridge, m. Sarah, dau. of Jonathan Gilbert, and had sons Andrew and Jonathan, with several daughters. The Governor's grandfather, Andrew of Sudbury, m. Elizabeth, dau. of Nicholas Danforth, of Cambridge, and Savage may be consulted for the issue.

Gov. Jonathan Belcher m. 1st, Mary, dau. of Lt. Gov. Partridge, of N. H., who was b. 19 Oct., 1685, and d. 1736, and had—Andrew, b. 17 Nov., 1706; Sarah, 22d April, 1708, m. Byfield Lyde, 17 Aug., 1727; Jonathan, 23 July, 1710; William, 12 April, 1712; and Thomas, 13 May, 1713.

The following items from the Boston newspapers have been kindly

furnished by Mr. Drake. "Boston, Oct. 11. Wednesday night last, between the Hours of 11 and 12 o'Clock, the Lady of his Excellency Jonathan Belcher, Esq., departed this Life. Her Remains are to be interr'd to-morrow about four of the clock." (Boston Gazette, 11 Oct., 1736.) "This morning sailed Capt. Fones for London, in whom went the Hon. Jonathan Belcher, Esq. as agent for this Province and the Colony of Connecticut at the Court of Great Britain."—(N. E. Weekly Journal, 10 Mch., 1729.)

"We hear from Burlington in New Jersey, that His Excellency, Jonathan Belcher, Esq., Governor of that province, was married on the 9th day of this month, to Mrs. Teal, a lady of great merit and a handsome fortune. [From a Phila. paper of 22 Sept.]" (Independent Advertiser, 3 Oct., 1748.)

"The corpse of his Excellency Jonathan Belcher, Esq., late Gov. of New Jersey, was brought hither last week from New York, and deposited in a new tomb built for that purpose at Cambridge, agreeable to the desire of his Excell'y, before his death." (News Letter, 1 Dec., 1757.)

Mr. Drake has also furnished a note of a funeral Sermon on the Governor, "who departed this life at Elizabeth Town, Aug. 31, 1757, aged 76," by Rev. Aaron Burr, President of the College of New Jersey. It is dedicated "to the Hon. Mrs. Mary Louisa Emelia Belcher, relict of his late Excellency," &c.,—and the "Improvement" states that "He was descended from one of the most Honored Families in this Country. His Father was the Famous Andrew B., Esq., one of his Majesty's Council in the Province of Mass.-Bay, justly esteemed an ornament and blessing to his country." "These excellent endowments of the mind [learning and travel] were set off by a peculiar beauty and gracefulness of Person, in which he was excelled by no man in his day. There was a dignity in his mien and deportment, which commanded respect. This, joined with the frank, open and generous manner in which he treated his friends, his polite and easy behaviour towards strangers, rendered him the delight of the one and the admiration of the other. The scholar, the accomplished gentleman and the true Christian were seldom ever more happily and thoroughly united than in him."

His will, dated 14 July, 1755, is recorded in Suff. Wills, iv. 2, and mentions his wife Louisa, whom he married 9 Sept., 1748, sons Andrew and Jonathan, "the present chief justice of Nova Scotia," dau. Sarah, wife of Byfield Lyde, granddau. Mary Belcher Lyde, and dau. in law Elizabeth, wife of Andrew Belcher.

Oliver.—Andrew Oliver, M.A., Merchant. Mr. Brattle Oliver. Nathaniel Oliver, jr., M.A. Peter Oliver, M.A., Merchant.

The four were all of one family, Andrew and Peter being brothers, Brattle being their first cousin, and Nathaniel, jr., being the nephew of Brattle. They will all be found recorded in the Oliver genealogy in the present volume of the Register.

Foye.—*William Foye*, Esq., Treasurer of the Province of the Massachusetts Bay. Mr. *William Foye*, jun.

The Foye family is recorded by Savage, ii. 198; and large additions are made, iii. 622. Joseph, mariner, of Boston, was father of *William*,

the Subscriber, who m. 5 Apr., 1716, Elizabeth Campbell, had son William and two daus., and d. 1659. In the Boston Evening Post of 23 Sept., 1771, I find, "Died at Halifax, William Foye, Esq., aged 55, son of the late Treasurer. He was Provost Marshal of that Province 22 years, and Lieutenant Colonel of the City of Halifax." He was the second Subscriber.

The Treasurer may have been some relation to the Foye who married Sarah, sister of Gov. Belcher.

Willard.—The Hon. *Josiah Willard*, Esq, Secretary of the Massachusetts.

From the admirable "Williard Memoir," we learn that Josiah was b. 21 June, 1681, was son of Samuel and Eunice (Tyng) Willard, and grandson of Simon Willard, of Horsmonden, co. Kent, and Boston. He m. first, 24 Oct., 1715, Katherine Allen, and had Katherine, b. 15 Aug., 1716, d. 30 Sept., 1716; William, b. 14 Aug., 1718, d. 31 Mch., 1719; William, b. 13 Nov., 1719, d. 1760; Daniel, b. 16 Dec., 1720, d. 1745; George, b. 24 Mch., 1721–2, d. same day; Katherine, b. 30 Aug., 1723, d. 8 Nov., 1723; *Katherine*, b. 28 Sept., 1724, m. Henry Gibbs. His wife d. 1 Aug., 1725, and he m. 7 Apr., 1726, Mrs. Hannah Clarke, and had Hannah, b. 15 Apr., 1727, d. unm.; Josiah, b. 26 Nov., 1728, d. unm.; Samuel, bapt. 25 June, 1729–30. He d. 1756; his widow d. 28 July, 1766, æ. 81.

He was appointed Secretary in 1717, arriving here 12 Dec., says Hutchinson, (the Historical Register says, "about 22 June,") succeeding Samuel Woodward, Esq. It will be noticed that there are no descendants of the Secretary except in the line of his daughter Katherine, who m. Henry Gibbs. W. H. W.

Gibbs.—*Henry Gibbs*, jr., of Cambridge, M.A.

This family is descended from Robert[1] Gibbs, merchant of Boston, son of Sir Henry G. Robert[1] m. Elizabeth Sheaffe, and had Robert,[2] 20 Sept., 1665; Henry,[2] b. 8 Oct., 1668, and Jacob, b. 18 Feb., 1672. Henry,[2] the second son, m. 9 June, 1692, Mercy Greenough, and d. 21 Oct., 1723. He was the minister at Watertown. His son Henry, b. 13 May, 1709, H. C. 1726, is undoubtedly the Subscriber. Bond, in his *Watertown*, says he m. 1st, Margaret, dau. of Jabez Fitch, who d. *s. p.*, and secondly, as before noted, 27 May, 1747, Katherine Willard, by whom he had Henry, b. 7 May, 1749; and Josiah Willard, b. 30 Sept., 1752, possibly also William. He was Librarian of Harvard Coll. 1730–4, Clerk of the General Court, representative from Salem, and a merchant there. He d. 16 Feb., 1759, and his widow d. 31 May, 1769.

Of his two sons, Henry m. 27 Oct., 1781, Mercy, dau. of Benjamin Prescott, and had William of Salem, Josiah W. (Y. C. 1809), and Henry of Philadelphia, (Y. C. 1814). The other son, Josiah W., died in Philadelphia, Jan., 1822, having had ten children.

Mr. *Henry Gibbs*.

This is no doubt the cousin of the preceding, being son of Robert[2] Gibbs, jr., and Mary Shrimpton, b. 7 Nov., 1694. He m. Hannah, and had, Gilbert, William, Rebecca, and Ann who m. John Eddy. His will is partially given in Jackson's *History of Newton*, but with one mis-

take. He left land entailed on Henry, William and Willard (or Josiah, the latter name being altered in one part of the will to Willard, but not in a second place), sons of Henry Gibbs, Esq., of Salem. Jackson erroneously calls him his *brother* Henry of Salem, which is of course improbable, and the word is not in the will. Henry mentions also his mother Mary Gibbs, and his only sister, Mary wife of John Cotton. To his nephew Robert Gibbs, jr., of Providence, only son of his brother Robert, he leaves "my silver box which was my grandfather, Sir Henry Gibbs, with his arms on it." His widow d. 26 May, 1783, aged 84.

LIST OF AMERICANS COMMITTED TO OLD MILL PRISON, ENGLAND, DURING THE WAR.*

[Communicated by JEREMIAH COLBURN.]

Concluded from page 141.

SHIP *Tracy*, taken Sept. 13, 1780, from York, committed May 5, 1781. Wm. Farmer, Boston.

Brig *Medley*, taken Mch. 13, at St. Eustatia, com. May 5, 1781.—Joseph Singletary, John Singletary, *So. C.*, Wm. Maddy, *Phila.*

Brig *Sally*, taken Mch. 12, at St. Eustatia, com. May 11, 1781.—John Conner, Abijah Buxton, *Va.*, Ephraim Jones, Rich, *Canada*, Henry Gwy, Miles Bembridge, *North Carolina.*

Schooner *Friendship*, taken Mch. 17, at Eustatia, com. May 15.—John Jones, remains, *Va.*

Ship *Harlequin*, taken June 16, 1780, com. July 6, 1781.—Benj. Gardner, *Salem.*

Schooner *Greyhound*, taken Oct. 23, com. July, 1781.—Alex. Tindall, *Phila.*

Ship *Luzerne*, taken Ap. 4, 1781, com. July 6.—John Claypole, John Shaw, John Martin, Jacob Tryon, Littleton Chilton, Hugh Foreside, James Morton, Jacob Stall, Wm. Wilson, Wm. Leach, James O'Brien, *Phila.*, Wm. McMillan, Wm. Kemp, Joseph Penny, Dennis Delancy, Geo. Moore, John Howfer, *Penn.*, James Hunt, Abijah Hunt, *N. J.*, Wm. Victory, *Md.*, Nathan'l Spooner, *Plymouth*, Noble Walker, *Md.*

Brig *Hasket and John*, taken May 3, 1781, com. July 7.—Barth. Moulton, *Danvers*, Burrell Potter, Thos. Williams, *Lynn*, Jeremiah Blanchard, *Andover*, Benj. Brown, Geo. Lassall, *Salem.*

Pilgrim's Prize, taken June 26, com. July 9, 1781.—Wm. Lovering, *Boston*; Edward Jabor, *Marblehead*; Adoniram Hidden, died, *Rowley.*

Ship *Protector*, taken May 5, part of crew brought from N. Y., com. July 21, 1781.—Capt. John Foster Williams, *Boston*, Thos. Leverett, Jac. Homer, Dav. Vallet, Rufus Sumner, Thos. Purnall, died, Richard Smith, *Boston*, Jos. Clark, *Conn.*

* In the *Historical Collections of the Essex Institute*, vi. 113, is a Letter written by Jonathan Archer, from Mill Prison, England, dated Sept. 25, 1778. His name appears on page 137 of the *Register.* EDITOR.

Ship *Essex*, taken June 16, com. July 21, 1781.—John Allen, Barney Wilson, John Morrison, Wm. Patterson, Jas. Procter, Wm. Hawley, Jos. Johnston, Thos. Barker, And. Cassidy, John Noonan, Thos. Baker, Wm. Baldridge, Michael Keenan, Jas. Clark, Jacob Jones, Morris Connor, Phil. Fling, Tim. Maloon, Arthur Clark, Lewis Glover, Josiah Bass, Sam'l Curtis, Nath'l Beals, Thos. Vinton, John Ennis, Alex. McLane, Wm. Cary, John Richmond, Moses McGraw, Nicholas Poor, Benj. Gawin, Joshua Davis, Geo. Bickford, ent'd, Fortune Parker, *Boston*, died; Wm. McDonalds, ent.; Thos. Perkins, died; Dan Redington, *Wenham*, Jas. Johnson, *Salem*, Sam'l Stoddard, *Hingham*, Ed. Tavendor, Nath'l Young, *Cape Cod*, Job Field, Ed. Sewell, Bryant Newcomb, Gregory Clark, *Braintree*, Wm. Turner, Jos. Tisick, *Charlestown*, Sy. Cornish, *Kennebeck*, David Lewis, *Lynn*, Sam'l Sherman, *Plymouth*, Jos. Perkins, And. Peabody, *Beverley*, Jos. Buckman, *Mystick*, David Thompson, *Ipswich*, Elisha Vose, Wm. Hunt, Jos. Marshall, Wm. Horton, *Milton*, Sam'l Cox, *Dorchester*, John Boyce, James Richie, *Londonderry*.

Ship *Gen'l Nash*, taken at St. Eustatia, com. July 27, 1781.—Augustus Almond, *Va.*, Geo. Styren, Simon Alderson, Jr., Wm. Turner, John Cilley, *N. Carolina*, died; Thos. Grayback, Benj. Bowill, *New London*, Harvey Ensign, *Conn.*

Brig *Betsey*, taken March 13, com. July 23, 1781.—Jos. Jeffery, James Coxter, *N. Y.*, Robt. Hamilton, Edw. Porter, *Phila.*, John Longworthy, *Penn.*, Anthony Bellamy, Wm. Smith, *Va.*, Wm. Martin, *Md.*, Robt. Hamilton, *Conn.*

Brig *Diana*, taken at St. Eustatia, Feb. 2, 1781, com. July 23.—Wm. Downs, *Phila.*

Ship *Beaver*, taken March 7, 1781, com. July 23.—Isaac Day, Benj. Bray, Robt. Wheelwright, And. Parsons, *Cape Ann*, Simon Jordan, *Casco Bay*, died.

Brig *Phœnix*, of Boston, taken Ap. 13, com. July 20, 1781.—Wm. Stratton, *Cambridge*, Wm. Edwards, *Portsmouth*, Sam'l Webb, *Scituate*, Rich'd Fothergill, *Cape Cod.*

Sloop *Hunter*, taken at St. Eustatia, Mch. 10, com. July 25, 1781.—Caleb Gilbert, *R. I.*, John Stevens, John Allen, James Bolton, *Phila.*

Taken at St. Eustatia, com. July 21, 1781.—Wm. Kennedy, *Salem*, Wm. Troop, *So. Car.*, John Crocker, John Morrison, *Cape Cod*, John Stackhouse Apdale, *Boston.*

Brig *Hasket and John*, taken May 3, com. July 23, 1781.—Joseph Pedrick, *Marblehead*, Wm. Matthews, *Salem*, Benj. Eagles, *Lynn.*

Letter of Marque, *Friends Goodwill*, taken Feb. 27, com. July 23, 1781.—John Williams, Geo. Mitchell, *Penn.*, Nath'l Smith, *Phila.*

Schooner *Ann*, taken March 10, at St. Eustatia, com. 28 July, 1781.—John Cottrell, *R. I.*, David Vail, *No. C.*

Schooner *Robertson*, taken at St. Eustatia, Jan. 20, com. July 28, 1781.—Malachi Williams, *Va.*, Malachi Norris, John Davis, *N. C.*

Brig *Ranger*, taken at St. Eustatia, com. July 23, 1781.—Robert Remington, *Salem.*

Brig *English*, taken and carried to Quebec, com. July 23, 1781.—Wm. Haskell, *Beverly.*

Brig *Nancy*, taken at St. Eustatia, Jan. 20, com. July, 1781.—Selden Jasper, *N. C.*

Schooner *Dennis*, taken at St. Martin's, Mch. 20, com. July, 1781. —John Marshall, *Plymouth.*

Sloop *Betsey*, taken at St. Eustatia, com. July, 1781.—John Richards, *Va.*

Ship *Success*, taken Feb., com. July, 1781.—Heman Snow, *C. Cod*, Fred. Blanchard, *N. C.*, Hardy Wilkes, *S. C.*, Edw. King, *Va.*

Ship *Confederacy*, taken April 14, 1781.—Part of crew com. Aug. 23, brought from New York. Joseph Bertram, *Conn.*, Briton Chapman, *R. I.*, Eleazer Darbey, *Boston.*

Ship *Chatham*, taken June 4, com. Aug. 23, 1781.—Sam'l Lambert, Sam'l Payne, *Cape Cod*, Sylvanus Patte, *Plymouth*, Sam'l Livingston, *Va.*, Jas. Billings, Nat. Miner, *New London*, Jas. Barney, *Penn.*

Taken at So. Carolina, 1781, com. Aug. 31.—Andrew Wells, Wm. Steele, Jas. Markham, Daniel Duff, Wm. M'Clany, *So. C.*

Ship *Essex*, taken June 10, com. Aug. 25, 1781.—Wm. Miller, Richd. Carvin, Jas. Rich, Tim. Odin, Jos. Gardner, *Boston*, Eliakim Swain, *Nantucket*, Jas. Lovett, Benj. Sprague, *Beverly*, Eph. Wilson, *Northboro'*, John Kneeland, *Braintree*, Rufus Gulliver, *Milton*, Richd. Batton, *Salem*, John Wallis, Aaron Tufts, *Medford*, died Sept. 18, 1781.

Ship *Protector*, taken May 15, 1781. Brought from N. Y., com. Aug.—J. Gowen, *Boston*, Alex. Hunter, *Nantucket.*

Ship *Beaver*, taken March 17, 1781, com. Sept.—John Manning, Asa Riggs, *Cape Ann.*

Ship *Lyon*, taken June 29, 1781, com. Aug. 31.—Capt. John Green, Wm. Miles, Virtue Sweet, John Stewart, Jos. Asbburn, Wm. Knox, John O'Hara, Sam'l Alexander, Jas. McKenny, *Phila.*, Henry Mellus, Benj. Jenkins, Thos. Norton, Jos. Shed, *Boston*, John Cooper, *Va.*, Collen McMellen, *Pa.*, Benj. Bancroft, *Stoughton.*

Taken at St. Eustatia, com. Aug. 1781.—Savil Tappen.

Ship *General Washington*, taken June 9, brought from N. Y., com. Sept., 1781.—Peter Pollard, *Boston*, John Hillman, *Martha's Vineyard*, John Pierce, *R. I.*

Sloop *General Washington*, taken May 29, brought from N. Y.—Jacob Stobo, *So. C.*

Cutter *Marquis Marbeck*, of Dunkirk, taken Sept. 9, com. Oct. 2, 1781.—Bennet Neigors, *Bedford*, Moses Burnham, *Ipswich*, Daniel Prior, *Nantucket*, Danl. Villes, *Newbury*, Eph. Clark, *Kittery*, Aaron Gooding, Patrick Miller, *Portsmouth*, Thos. Smith, *Spanish River*, David Brooks, *Stradford*, Thos. White, *Marshfield*, Jacob Harmon, *Phila.*, Timothy Kelly, Clement Church, *Boston*, Thos. Quinn, *Va.*

Sloop Franklin's Prize, taken May 1, 1781, com. Oct. 2.—Thos. Low, John Orrock, *Marblehead*, Benj. Grant, Isaac Setchell, Sam'l Pearsons, *Ipswich*, David Bigby, *Middleton*, Sam'l Hutchings, *Malden*, Thomas Emerson, *Reading.*

Taken in Carolina, June, 1780, com. Oct., 1781.—James Vassals, James Kennelby, *So. C.*

Ship *Lyon*, taken June 29, 1781, com. Oct.—Thos. Bubroe, *N. J.*, John Cunningham, Philip Carrol, *Boston*, William Cooper, *Boston*, Thomas Holland, *Newbury.*

Alliance, Cutter of Dunkirk, taken June 5, 1781.—Robert Carbett, *Wilmington*, John Clarkson, *Providence*, James Murray, Thos. Bum, *Ireland*, Robert Browing, *R. I.*, Capt. Wm. Cunningham, *England.*

Brig *Gen. Mercer*, taken Dec., 1780, com. Oct., 1781.—John Clark, Jacob Tarr, John Burton, *Cape Ann.*

Brig New Adventurer's Prize, taken June, 1781.—Abraham Haynes, *Salem.*

Ship *Gen. Mifflin*, taken June, 1780, com. Oct. 17.—John Woods, *Boston.*

Brig *Black Princess*, of Dunkirk, taken Oct. 11, 1781, com. Oct. 20.—Capt. Edward McCarty, *Dunkirk*, Sam'l Knapp, Joseph Brown, *Salem*, Nicholas Girdler, John Smith, *Marblehead*, John Baker, *Beverly*, Isaac Collins, Charles Collins, *Cape Ann*, Ewd. Duff, *Londonderry*, Thos. Shepard, *Balto.*, John Davis, Henry Lewis, *N. Y.*, Jos. Nichols, *Scituate*, Daniel Russell, *Carolina*, Nicholas Field, James Newell, Richard Smith, Thos. Bayland, *Ireland*, Isaac Bunker, *Nantucket*, John Smith, *Wilmington.*

Ship *Gen. Washington*, taken June 9, 1781, com. Oct.—Thomas Holland, *Md.*

Ship *Protector*, taken May 5, 1781, brought from N. Y.—Isaac Adams, *Boston.*

Brig *Venus*, taken June 1, 1781, com. Nov.—Andrew Toombs, Danl. Hunt, *Portsmouth*, Benj. Moore, Wm. Mitchell, Nath'l W. Kennard, Edward Furnell, Jacob Remick, *Kittery.*

Countess of Marlboro' Cutter, taken May 31, 1781, com. Nov.—Nath'l Howell, *S. Hampton.*

Schooner *Susannah*, taken at St. Eustatia, Mch. 6, com. Nov., 1781.—John Keaton, *Va.*

Ship South Carolina's Prize, taken Sept. 14, 1781, com. Nov. 21.—James Pike, *Boston.*

Alliance, Cutter, taken June 5, 1781, com. Nov.—Griffith Jones, John Thompson, *Phila.*

Letter of Marque Ship *Franklin*, of Phila., taken Oct. 24, 1781, com. Nov.—Wm. Mason, Alex. Mercy, Eli Powell, Philip Mitchell, *Md.*, Matthew Brooks, Patrick Galligher, Geo. Dreer, *Pa.*, Jos. Alexander, Jacob Smith, Henry Ager, Jos. Spade, Chas. Lane, John Sherry, John Murray, Nich. Colder, *Phila.*, James Bartlett, Jeremiah Church, John Sack, Sylvanus Church, *N. J.*, Thos. Hays, Edw. Gibbens, *N. Y.*, Wm. Sutton, *Va.*

Ship Disdain's Prize, taken 1781, com. Dec. 7.—Lewis Girdler, *Marblehead*, John Adams, *Salem.*

Brig *Viper*, taken Sept. 12, 1781, com. Dec. 7.—Robt. Bard, *N. J.*, Francis Tuckerman, Wm. Price, *Va.*, James Glynn, Nicholas Perkinson, John Shrym, *Maryland*, Nich. McInham, Geo. Austin, Robert Wilson, *Penn.*, James Bankson, *Baltimore.*

Ship Franklin's Prize, taken Oct., com. Dec., 1781.—Wm. Saunders, *Boston.*

Brig *Montgomery*, taken Aug. 4, 1781.—Wm. Hare, *Salem.*

Ship Grand Turk's Prize, taken Nov., 1781.—Francis Barker, Wm. Arbuncle, *Marblehead*, Thos. Clark, *N. Y.*

Letter of Marque Ship *Twin Sisters*, taken June 11, 1781, com. Jan., 1782.—Jacob Pope, Ambrose Pope, Thos. Rose, Richard Walker, Eben Pitts, *Dighton*, Benj. Marvel, James Laughton, *Swansey*, Wm. Crandon, Walter Parker, *R. I.*, Andrew Gardner, *Boston*, Thomas Knowlton, *Bridgewater.*

Ship *Marquis Lafayette*, of Philadelphia, taken June 8, 1781, com. Jan., 1782.—Benj. Brown, Thos. Brooks, Gilbert Stevenson, *Phila.*

Brig *Little Porgy*, taken 1781, com. Jan., 1782.—George Poole, *Newbury.*

Ship Disdain's Prize, taken Sept. 15, 1781, com. Jan., 1782.—Andrew Morgan, Aaron Beal, *Salem*, George Smith, John Sinclair.

Taken in Grand Turk's Prize.—Henry Neal, John Funday, Wm. Seal, John Garey, John Runnel, *Marblehead*, George Read, *Salem.*

Brig *Little Porgy*, taken Nov. 3, 1781, com. Jan. 3, 1782.—Wm. Holland, Enoch Wells, John Harris, Jos. Gardner, Thomas Wood, Wm. Tobey, Thos. Woodard, Daniel Sampson, John Green, Levi Miles, *Newburyport.*

Ship *Adventurer*, of Boston, taken Dec. 19, 1781, com. Jan. 21, 1782.—Patrick Welch, Mingo Perrigrin, *Boston*, Allen Nye, *Sandwich*, Barney Freeman, Elisha Barry, Owen Berry, Sylvanus Crowell, Thos. Ralph, *Harwich*, Sam'l Drawdey, Barney Parker, *Yarmouth*, Elisha Eldridge, *Chatham*, John Dow, *Chelsea*, Nehemiah Lovering, John Pitcher, Nath'l Bacon, *Barnstable*, John Sheldon, Joseph Waddle, *Dartmouth.*

LETTER FROM GEN. JOHN GLOVER, OF MARBLEHEAD, TO CAPT. RICHARD COWELL—1780.

[Communicated by Miss Hannah Glover Dixey, a great-granddaughter of Gen. Glover.]

[Gen. John Glover was born in Salem, Mass., Nov. 5, 1732, died in Marblehead, Jan. 30, 1797. He was son of Jonathan, who was born in Salem Dec. 14, 1702, and m. Tabitha Bacon, of Salem, Feb. 23, 1727. Jonathan, father of the preceding, was born in Salem, in April, 1677 (m. Abigail Henderson, March 31, 1697), and was the son of John Glover, who m. Mary Guppy, of Salem, Jan. 2, 1660. The latter John may have been son of Charles Glover, who joined the First Church in Salem, June 10, 1640. Gen. John Glover, who wrote the following letter, m. Hannah Gale, of Marblehead, Oct. 30, 1754, died Jan. 30, 1797. Hannah, his wife, died Nov. 13, 1778. He afterwards m. Mrs. Frances Fosdick. Gen. Glover by his wife Hannah had 11 children, 5 sons and 6 daus. His second dau. Hannah, born April 19, 1761, m. Richard Cowell, doubtless the Capt. Richard Cowell to whom this letter was addressed.

Hannah, dau. of Richard Cowell, m. Capt. John Dixey, of Marblehead. They had children:—*Rebecca*; *John*, who m. Hannah, dau. of Tilly Willis, of Weymouth; *Richard Cowell*, m. Rebecca B., dau. of Abel Gardner, of Marblehead; *Hannah Glover*; *Ovid*, d. young; *Robert Hooper*, m. Jenny Minge, of Mobile, Alabama, dau. of Collier H. Minge; *Caroline Hooper*, m. William Blanchard Brown, Marblehead, of the Ipswich family; *Eliza Hooper*, m. Isaiah P. Moody, of York, Maine; *Mary Hooper.*

A memoir of Gen. Glover, by Wm. P. Upham, is printed in the *His. Coll. of the Essex Institute*, vol. v., page 49. There is also a genealogy of the family in the same volume, page 130. Gen. Glover had three brothers, Jonathan, Samuel and Daniel. A fort at Marblehead, Mass.,

has been lately begun by the United States government, and appropriately named Fort Glover, in honor of the General.—Editor.]

Dear Sir, West Point, 16 Decembr, 1780.

Your esteemd favor of ye 2d of Sept. has been recd in which you were pleasd to acknowledge me as your father. You will now give me leave to address you as my son; at the same time I assure you that your sudden Departure from home, and the utter impossibility of finding you on [-] reason why it has not been answered till now. I have been exceedingly anxious [while] you were out on the Cruise, a report some time prevailing in Camp that you where missing, and that with ye vexation and trouble of the Distresses of the troop for want of provisions, Clothing and their pay, has made me very unhappy: till within a few days past I was relievd by a Letter from Major Fosdick, informing you were returned safe, and added, you had Captur'd Two Ships, Valuable prizes, and that they were safe arrivd, which gives me Infinitely more pleasure than I can find words to express. I hope, Sir, you with my dear Hannah, [John?] and the rest of ye Children are well. God Almighty bless you and them, is the wish of him whose heart is very much attachd (perhaps too much so) to his Dear Children.

Give me Leave to Congratulate you on the Successes you have met with, and to say I enjoy them with that heart-felt Satisfaction which Cannot be Described. I Desire to bless God for them and do View them as so many of his bounties and favors bestowed on me who am altogether unworthy of the Least of them. The Allwise Disposer of Human events, in his Great Goodness (for purposes unknown to us), bestows his favors when and on whom soever he pleases. That it is Right it should be so I presume no one will be so Vile as to Dispute. Perhaps it may be, the Divine Being Lavishes his Bounties on his Creatures with a Design to try whether they Like faithful Stewards will make a wise and Good improvement of them. When it is ye Case that they do, it is a blessing, otherwise, I View it as a Curse. The fatigues, Hardships, Sufferings and Dangers incident to the Life of a Seaman is somewhat similar to that of a soldier, which no person not acquainted with those professions Can be a Competent Judge of. Their duty is Constant, and sometimes very hard, exposed to Hunger, Cold and nakedness; their Lives frequently in eminent Danger; their *Honor*, Dearer than Life, ever at Stake, and is often impeached, perhaps only from an error in Judgment in executing an enterprise Committed to his Command, Cashiered and branded with ye Epithet Coward, paltroon and Rascal, &c. &c., slighted, neglected, and Hisd at by every puppy he meets.

Gentlemen in the army and navy, Especially those in high Rank, are Like objects set on a pinnacle for every body to Shoot at, and yet, I have often Wondered at it, there is not a Set of men in ye World who spend their money earned at such infinite Hazard, so imprudently as many of them do. [Do] not mistake me, I do not mean to insinuate that you are, or [may] be one of that Character. And the favorable opinion I have ever entertained of your Judgment, Economy and good sense in this as well in every other matter forbids it. But, as A father permit me to advise. A Gentleman of your Standing in Life has a Right and may Choose his Company. For your own Sake

then, as well as for that of your family, Let me beg you'd avoid that part of mankind that Devotes y^e^ whole of their Time in Taverns and Gaming—whose own Houses are a prison to them—which must be so Injurious to their Constitutions [ ] Ruinous to their families. Their is another sort which should be treated with Coolness, if not neglect [ ] *Spungers*, who always Stand ready to cultivate an acquaintance where they can find Good fare, and will pretend Great friendship and esteem, at the same time have not the Least, and are actuated from no other motive, but self interest. Should the reverse of Circumstances take place you'll very soon find them out. They will shun your house, and if they meet you in the Street don't know you. Of those kind of Jewels I have known many in my time. It's now 12 o'clock, and I'm almost purblind, you must let Hannah read this Letter I'm sure you Can't it's so badly Wrote. I have nothing to tell you from this Quarter but the Distresses of y^e^ army; four days have passed and not a mouthfull of bread, officers and soldiers alike, nor have the Troops rec^d^ any pay for twelve months. At present I have no expectation of seeing you this winter, being much engaged in settling y^e^ new arrangement of y^e^ army which takes place y^e^ first of Jan^y^, however after that is Completed shall push hard to make a visit home.

Please make my Duty to your Grandmother—regards to uncle Jonathan, Daniel and their families.—Compliments Capt. Hooper and Lady, Mrs. Johnson, Nancy Malcom, &c. &c., and believe that I am Most Assuredly your friend and affectionate father

Jn^o^. Glover.

Capt. Richard Cowell.

FAMILY OF BADCOCK OF MILTON, MASS.

[Communicated by Wm. S. Appleton, A.M.]

The Badcock family has been so unfortunate as to be honored with an elaborate traditional pedigree, more richly furnished with mistakes, than is usual even in such. It may be read at length in Hinman's First Puritan Settlers of Connecticut, pp. 92 and 106, and has justly excited the indignation of Mr. Savage. The long list of births supposed to have happened in England and in Dorchester, is certainly wrong. Two years ago I examined the register of the Church of Wivenhoe, and none of them can be found there, nor did I see a single entry of the name of Badcock. I am not able to give the name of the place whence the emigrants really came, but it was most probably in the same county, Essex, where the family abounded, and had their chief seat at Great Bentley. The name is also found in Cornwall.

Mr. Savage's account of the families of Babcock and Badcock is so incomplete and unsatisfactory, that I have tried to arrange in simple form the matter to be found relating to those who lived in Massachusetts.

Two brothers, George and Robert Badcock, settled about 1650 in that part of Dorchester, which is now Milton. That they were related to James Badcock born about 1612, of Newport 1642, and of

Westerly 1661, I cannot prove, but I have no doubt of the fact. They were probably his brothers. John, a son of James, named two children George and Robert, and James, another son of John, came for a wife to Milton, * where his presumed cousins lived.

According to the History of Dorchester, there was a David Badcock there, of age before 1700—Mr. Savage dates him 1640—of whom I know nothing.

(1) George Badcock had wife Mary, and children:

Benjamin.[2] (3)
Dorothy,[2] m. 29 March, 1672, John Daniel, of Milton.
Return.[2] (4)
Enoch.[2] (5)
Mary Ellen.[2]
George,[2] b. 26 February, 1658, d. young.
Rachel,[2] b. 8 March, 1660.
Leah.[2]
George,[2] b. 12 June, 1665. (6)
Samuel,[2] b. September, 1668.
Joseph,[2] b. 13 May, 1670.

George Badcock seems never to have held any public position, but that of Supervisor of Highways, which he filled for Dorchester in 1656. He died in 1671, and in his will, written 26 September, he gives to his son Benjamin, land in Milton and Dorchester; to Return, the "Mill up at Dartmouth in Plymouth pattent;" to George, land "at the going on to the horse necke at Dartmouth;" to Joseph, land "at a place known by the name of the Rockes at Dartmouth." He names also his brother Robert.

(2) Robert Badcock had wife Joanna, and children:

Samuel.[2] (7)
Jonathan.[2] (8)
Abigail,[2] m. 17 December, 1674, John Barber, of Medfield.
Nathaniel,[2] b. 14 March, 1658. (9)
Caleb,[2] b. 14 August, 1660.
Ebenezer,[2] b. 2 October, 1662. (10)
Hopestill.[2]
Hannah,[2] b. 8 February, 1665.
Elizabeth,[2] b. 24 December, 1666, m. Henry Vose, of Milton.
Thankfull,[2] b. 18 February, 1668.

Two shillings and sixpence of the Dorchester rate of 1655 was to pay Robert Badcock for running a boundary line; he was a Rater for Dorchester in 1656, and a supervisor of High-ways in 1659; also Selectman of Milton in 1678. In 1672 he bought land "beyond Medfield, at that place commonly called Bogistow" (now Sherburn), and at Natick. He died 12 November, 1694, when he was called Captain. His will only mentions son Nathaniel, grandson Caleb, and son-in-law Henry Vose. His widow died 4 December, 1700, aged 71.

(3) Benjamin, m. 11 February, 1674, Hannah Daniel, of Milton, and had:

Hannah,[3] b. 27 February, 1675.
Benjamin,[3] b. 29 April, 1678, d. before March, 1698.

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* James Badcock, of Stoningtown, m. 12 June, 1706, Sara Vose.—*Milton Town Records.*

Patience,[3] b. 31 August, 1680, d. before March, 1698.
Mary,[3] b. 28 July, 1682, d. 26 January, 1683.
William,[3] b. about 1684.
Ruamah,[3] b. about 1686, m. 4 April, 1706, Joseph Billing, of Dorchester.
George,[3] b. 9 August, 1688. (11)

He died late in 1690, and his widow soon after.

(4) Return, m. 1 December, 1681, Sarah Deneson, of Milton, lived at Dartmouth, where he is found 1686 and 1694. I presume his brother Joseph also moved to Dartmouth, if he lived to maturity.

(5) Enoch, m. Susannah [Gregory?] had:
William.[3] (12)
Susanna,[3] m. 5 December, 1701, Solomon Horton, of Milton, afterwards of Swansey.
Mary,[3] m. 10 September, 1702, David Horton, of Milton.
Elizabeth,[3] m. 1711, Joseph Gurnsey, of Rehoboth.
Sarah,[3] m. 14 August, 1722, John Kelton, of Milton.

He was a shipwright, and died 25 May, 1695. His widow, in her account of administration, 1711, mentions her mother Gregory.

(6) George. I presume this was the George Badcock, of Boston, who m. Ruth ———, had:
Elizabeth,[3] m. 22 May, 1713, John Smith.
Samuel,[3] b. about 1691. (13)
George,[3] b. 28 July, 1693.
John,[3] b. 5 May, 1694.

He died 2 September, 1695, and his widow m. 30 August, 1696, John Down.

(7) Samuel, m. 1 July, 1674, Hannah Emes, had:
Hannah,[3] b. 23 May, 1675, m. ——— Vose, of Milton.
James,[3] b. 28 March, 1677. (14)
Mary,[3] b. 29 June, 1680, m. 3 April, 1700, William Vose, of Milton.
John,[3] b. 21 November, 1682. (15)
Elizabeth,[3] b. 10 March, 1686, m. 2 May, 1706, Benjamin Sumner, of Milton.
Robert,[3] d. in 1724.

He was Surveyor of Highways in 1678, and Constable of Milton 1683–4.

He died 17 September, 1690, and was called Ensign. His widow died 12 November, 1723.

(8) Jonathan, m. 1 August, 1676, Mary Curtis, had:
Caleb,[3] b. 28 June, 1677.
Mercy,[3] b. 15 March, 1679, m. 13 February, 1705, Joseph Swetland, of Milton, afterwards of Hebron, Conn.
Mary,[3] b. 28 January, 1681.
Josiah,[3] b. 17 March, 1683, d. 29 March, 1684.
Daniel,[3] b. 30 June, 1689.
Dorothy,[3] b. 28 April, 1691.
Robert,[3] b. 24 February, 1694.
John,[3] b. 5 June, 1696.
Ebenezer,[3] b. 21 July, 1699.
Martha,[3] b. 28 November, 1701.

He moved to Connecticut, and was of Lebanon,* 1709; of Windham, 1711. An account of his descendants may be read in Weaver's Genealogy of Windham, where he is said to have had also daughter Thankful. He died at Coventry, 5 Jan., 1732, aged 80. His eldest son Caleb, of "Wendom," m. at Milton, 18 May, 1721, Susanna Glover.

(9) Nathaniel, m. Hannah ———, had:
Nathaniel,[3] b. 16 December, 1684. (16)
George,[3] b. 28 March, 1687, d. 16 April 1725.
Bridget,[3] b. 14 May, 1696.
Hannah,[3] b. 12 January, 1702, m. 9 April, 1724, Simon Blake, of Milton.

He was a blacksmith, and d. 7 January, 1719.

(10) Ebenezer, m. Hannah ———, had:
Abigail,[3] b. 5 March, 1687.
Hannah,[3] b. 28 September, 1690, d. young.
Hannah,[3] b. 25 March, 1694.
Ebenezer,[3] b. 4 September, 1697, d. 27 March, 1730.

He lived at Sherburn, and died 15 December, 1717.

(11) George, m. 14 July, 1715, Hannah Daniel, of Milton, had:
Hannah,[4] b. 6 November, 1716, d. young.
Abigail,[4] b. 10 April, 1718, m. 1745, Daniel Sumner, of Milton.
Patience,[4] b. 7 January, 1720.
Hannah[4], b. 23 January, 1722, d. 22 March, 1723.
Mary,[4] b. 22 December, 1723.
Katharine, b. 25 November, 1725.
George,[4] b. 3 December, 1727.
Benjamin,[4] b. 23 October, 1729.
John,[4] b. 25 August, 1731.
William, b. 10 March, 1733.

He was a housewright, and d. 18 March, 1734, aged 46.

(12) William, m. Elizabeth ———, had:
Elizabeth,[4] b. 6 December, 1710, m. 25 November, 1727, John Bent, of Milton.
Hannah,[4] b. 13 September, 1713, m. 15 August, 1734, John Badcock.
Nathan,[4] b. 15 May, 1716.
William,[4] b. 3 March, 1718.
Susanna,[4] b. 14 August, 1720, m. ——— Sloper.
Lydia[4], b. 9 September, 1722, m. 1742 or 43, Seth Sumner, of Milton.
Ann,[4] b. 4 August, 1724, d. 13 September, 1724.
Enoch,[4] b. 19 June, 1726.

He was a ship-carpenter, and d. 15 October, 1732, and his widow in 1759.

(13) Samuel, m. 1718, Martha Keally, of Newton, had:
Rebecca,[4] b. 25 November, 1718, d. 12 November, 1719.
Samuel,[4] b. about 1720.

He was a wharfinger, and d. 25 October, 1721, aged 30. His widow m. 4 June, 1734, George Collings.

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* At the Suffolk Registry of Deeds, Jonathan Badcock, of Lebanon, Conn., is twice recorded as selling land at Milton in the year 1709.

(14) James, m. 18 February, 1701, Mary Fenno, of Milton, had:
Anna,[4] b. 8 March, 1702.

He moved to Windham, Conn. An account of his descendants may be seen in Weaver, according to whom he had by a first wife, Benjamin, b. about 1698.

(15) John, m. 7 August, 1707, Sarah Billing, of Dorchester, had:
Sarah,[4] b. 15 December, 1708, m. 10 March, 1725, Roger Sumner, of Milton.
John,[4] b. 21 November, 1710, m. 15 August, 1734, Hannah Badcock, d. 28 January, 1775.
Hannah,[4] b. 18 July, 1713, m. 17 October, 1734, Seth Sumner, of Milton, and d. 13 August, 1739.
Joseph,[4] b. 20 October, 1716, d. 29 December, 1721.
Stephen,[4] b. 3 August, 1719, d. 10 January, 1722.

He d. 21 December, 1721.

(16) Nathaniel, m. 3 May, 1710, Mary Field, had:
Mary,[4] b. 19 July, 1711, m. 27 January, 1732, Joseph Pain.
Ann,[4] b. 19 March, 1713, d. 13 April, 1732.
Ebenezer,[4] b. 25 March, 1715, d. 13 March, 1760.
George,[4] b. 10 November, 1716.
Nathaniel,[4] b. 2 July, 1719.

He was a blacksmith, and d. 22 January, 1719. His widow d. 3 December, 1759, aged 77.

I have been troubled in preparing this short account of the family by the constant recurrence of the same names. For instance George (11) may have been son of Nathaniel (9), and William (12) may have been son of Benjamin (3). Though I shall regret any mistakes that may be found, I shall be glad to be informed of any that are found.

There seems to have been a James Badcock at Taunton, in 1666, and Mary Badcock was married there in 1686; who they were, I know not.

EARLY MARRIAGES AND BIRTHS AT SCITUATE, MASS.

[Concluded from Vol. xviii. page 287.]

MARRIAGES.

James Torrey m. Ann, dau. of Wm. Hatch, 2 Nov., 1643.
John Bryant m. Mary, dau. of Geo. Lewes, of Barnstable, 14 Nov., 1643.
John Daman m. Katherine, dau. of Henry Merritt, June, 1644.
Ephraim Kempton m. Joanna Rawlings, 23 Jany., 1645.
Rodolphus Elmes m. Catern Whitcomb, 25 Nov., 1644.
Isaac Chittenden m. Martha Vinal, Apr., 1646.
James Adams m. Frances, dau. of Wm. Vassall, 16 June, 1646.
James Doughty m. Lydia, dau. of Humph Turner, 15 Aug., 1649.
John Turner, jr. m. Ann James, 24 Apr., 1649.
Walter Hatch m. Elizabeth, dau. of Thos. Holbrook, 6 May, 1650.
William Peaks m. Judith Lichfield, 2 Oct., 1650.
William Parker m. Mary, dau. of Humphrey Turner, 13 Nov., 1651.

Anthony Dodson m. Mary Williams, 12 Dec., 1651.
Thomas Turner m. Sarah Hiland, 6 Jany., 1652.
Nathaniel Rawlins m. Lydia, dau. of Rich. Sylvester, 4 Sept., 1652.
William Hatch m. Susannah, dau. of Anthony Annable, 13 May, 1652.
Thomas Kinge m. widow Jane Hatch, 3 Mch., 1653.
Thomas Oldham m. Mary Wetherell, 20 Nov., 1656.
John Cowen m. Rebecca Man, 31 Mch., 1656.
John Lowwell m. Elizabeth Silvester, 24 Jany., 1658.
John Bryant m. Elizabeth Wetherell, 22 Dec., 1657.
Jonas Pickles m. Alice Hatch, 23 Sept., 1657.
Samuel Utley m. Hannah Hatch, 6 Dec., 1658.
Daniel Hickes m. Rebecca Hanmoe, 19 Sept., 1659.
John Damen m. Martha Howland, 15 Jany., 1659.
Anthony Collamer m. Sarah Chittenden, 14 June, 1666.
John Sutten m. Elizabeth House, 1 Jany., 1661.
George Young m. Hannah Pierson, 15 Jany., 1661.
Steven Tilden m. Hannah Littell, 15 Jany., 1661.
Thomas Hilland m. Elizabeth Stockbridge, 1 Jany., 1661.
Steven Vinall m. Mary Baker, 26 Feb., 1662.
Thomas Pinson, jr. m. Elizabeth White, 18 Sept., 1662.
Thomas Hatch m. Sarah Elmes, dau. of Rodolphus, 4 Feb., 1662.
John Briant m. Mary Hilland, April, 1664.
Nathaniel Turner m. Mehitable Rigbee, 29 Mch., 1664–5.
John Vinal m. Elizabeth Baker, 2 Feb., 1664.
William Blackmer m. Elizabeth Bankes, 17 July, 1666.
Jeremiah Hatch m. Mary Hawes, 29 Dec., 1657.
Edward Bright m. widow Lydia Rawlins, 25 May, 1664.
Daniel Turner m. Hannah, dau. of Wm. Randall, 20 June, 1665.
Joseph Webb m. Grace Dipple, 16 Apr., 1660.
Samuel Clapp m. Hannah Gill, 14 June, 1666.
Thomas Woodworth m. Deborah Damen, 8 Feb., 1666.
Joseph Woodworth m. Sarah Stockbridge, 6 Jany., 1669.

[The previous article contains later marriages than this.

BIRTHS.

The following births are given from the Scituate Records, with the *full* dates. Deane gives generally only the year.

John Northy had John, b. 8 March, 1675; David, 6 April, 1678; Samuel, 19 July, 1680: Bethiah, 18 Dec., 1682; Sarah, 16 July, 1685; and James, 2 Oct., 1687.

Thomas Perry had Thomas, 26 Jan., 1671; James, 12 March, 1673–4; Susanna, 28 April, 1676; Mary, 18 March, 1677–8; John, 6 June, 1680; Tabitha, 12 April, 1684; David, 16 Nov., 1686.

Nathaniel Turner had Abigail, 10 Feb., 1666; Samuel, 25 Feb., 1671; Mehitable, 29 March, 1673; Lydia, Aug., 1675; Nathaniel, 24 Dec., 1678.

John Turner, Jr. had Japhet, 9 Feb., 1650; Israel, 14 Feb., 1654; Miriam, 8 April, 1658; Ann, 23 Feb., 1662; Sarah, 25 July, 1665; Jacob, 10 March, 1667–8; David, 5 Nov., 1670; Philip, 18 Aug., 1673; —— a son, 9 April, 1676.

Steven Tilden had Hannah, 14 Oct., 1662; Steven, 5 Feb., 1663–4;

Abigail, 11 July, 1666; Mary, 7 April, 1668; Judith, 1 June, 1670; Joseph, 13 May, 1672; Mercy, 1 May, 1674; Ruth, 1 June, 1676; Isaac, 28 Aug., 1678; Ephraim, 20 Nov., 1680; Ebenezer, 16 June, 1682; David, 6 Nov., 1685.

John Cowen had Joseph, 5 Dec., 1657; Mary, 14 May, 1659; John, 10 Jan., 1662; Israel, 10 Dec., 1664; Rebecca, 10 May, 1666.

Steven Vinal had Aaron, 1 Jan., 1664; John, 20 Sept., 1667; Steven, 9 May, 1670; Hannah, 10 July, 1671; Steven, 2 March, 1674–5; Gideon, 17 Aug., 1678; Samuel, 4 July, 1681.

Richard Man had Nathaniel, 25 Sept., 1646; Thomas, 15 Aug., 1650; Richard, 5 Feb., 1652; Josiah, 10 Dec., 1654.

John Magoon had Isaac, Aug., 1676.

Jonas Pickles had Mercy, 8 Dec., 1660; Nathan, 28 Jan., 1661; Lydia, 10 April, 1662; Jonas, 10 March, 1663–4.

Thomas Roose had Thomas, 16 Sept., 1666; Patience, 31 March, 1668; Hannah, 23 May, 1669.

Jonas Dean had Thomas, 29 Oct., 1691; Ephraim, 22 May, 1694.

John Baylie had John, 5 Nov., 1673; Sarah, Oct., 1675; Mary, Dec., 1677; Joseph, Oct., 1679; Benjamin, April, 1682; William, Feb., 1684–5; Hannah, Jan., 1687–8; Samuel, Aug., 1690.

Samuel House had Samuel, 28 March, 1665; Joseph, 10 April, 1667; Rebecca, 12 April, 1670; John, 22 Sept., 1672.

James Doughty had Mary, 23 June, 1650; James, 21 Feb., 1651–2; Elizabeth, 25 Nov., 1654; Lydia, 14 Feb., 1656; Sarah, 2 April, 1662; Samuel, 29 Sept., 1664; Robert, 14 Feb., 1666–7; Susanna, 15 Feb., 1670.

James Woodworth had Benjamin, Aug., 1676; Sarah, Aug., 1678; Elizabeth, Aug., 1680; Eamee, Jan., 1682–3; Abigail, April, 1685; Ruth, May, 1687.

William Blackmore had Phebe, 12 Aug., 1672; William, 25 Feb., 1675.

Israel Silvester had Israel, 23 Sept., 1674.

Edward Wanton had George, 25 Aug., 1666; William, 15 Sept., 1670; Elizabeth, 16 Sept., 1668; John, 24 Dec., 1672; Sarah and Margaret, twins, 22 Sept., 1674. At Boston, Edward, 13 Sept., 1658; Joseph, 1 May, 1664. At Scituate also, Hannah, 25 July, 1677; Michael, 9 April, 1679; Stephen, 5 March, 1682; Philip, 9 May, 1686.

John Sutton had Elizabeth, 20 Oct., 1662; John, 28 Feb., 1663–4; Mary, 22 Jan., 1665: Sarah, 3 Nov. 1667; Hannah, 3 Nov., 1669; Hester, 25 Oct., 1671; Benjamin, 22 March, 1674–5; Nathaniel, 31 July, 1676; Nathan, 6 Aug., 1679.

John Booth had Elizabeth, 5 Oct., 1657; Joseph, 27 March, 1659; John, 1 Jan., 1661; Benjamin, 4 July, 1667; Mary, 6 June, 1669; Abraham, 7 Feb., 1673; Grace, 4 July, 1677; Judith, 13 March, 1680.

Peter Worthelike had Hannah and Alice, 18 Aug., 1676; Sarah, 6 April, 1682.

Thomas Woodworth had Ebenezer, 25 May, 1676; Mary, 8 July, 1678.

Richard Prouty had James, 30 Oct., 1677; Edward, 30 Sept., 1679; Jonathan, 1 Sept., 1681; Isaac, 18 Nov., 1689; Margaret, 2 March, 1691–2; William, 30 Jan., 1694–5. W. H. W.

THE PEPPERELL MANUSCRIPTS.

[The originals in possession of J. W. THORNTON, A.M.]

Concluded from page 148.

BURNING OF ROCKAWAY, LONG ISLAND, BY THE ENEMY—1741.

New London in Connecticutt Colony, June 18, 1741.

At ten o'clock this morning, M^r. James Bebee Arrived from Southold, on Long Island, and informs that this Morning a little before day his Capt. Mr. Richard Brown sent his Drummer to inform him, the said Bebee, who gave him the following acco^t. from said Capt. Brown, viz^t. Last Tuesday Night, at Ten o'clock, the Enemy, of what Nation is unknown, landed on the South side of said Island, near Hampstead plain, to the Number of one thousand Men, at the town of Rockway,* and have burnt the Town to Ashes—that a Post came to Col^o. Henry Smith, of Brookhaven, who sent to Cap^t. Hubbart of Southold with the above Acco^t. and further saith, that all the Military Companys on said Island to the west of Southold Marcht, Yesterday, to go to the place with six days Provisions. Said Bebee had Orders from said Cap^t. Brown forthwith to come over to New London to give information, and further saith that there were thirty sail of vessells.

James Bebee, the above Deponant made Oath^to the above Relation, the day above s^d. Coram me, J. HAMPSTEAD, J^s. Peace.

The above is a True Copy Compared w^th the Original.

Exam. J. Willard, Sec'ry. J. HAMPSTEAD, Just. Peace.

[Superscribed, To Coll. Wm. Pepperrell.]

LETTER FROM HON. RICHARD WALDRON TO COL. PEPPERRELL—1742.

DEAR SIR,

I Wrote you a line last week, and hoped to be favoured with one from you at the posts return, but was mortifyed with a disappointment. Nothing remarkable has occurred since my last, onely a rumour in the Town, that there was no bending or bringing of me *too*; that I had drawn a Party to me, and stopp'd the busyness of the Generall Court, and was like to breed a *Mutiny* in the Council. Indeed I opposed the appropriating of the excise to the Gov^rs salary, as it was a General Grant to the King by a perpetual Act, for answering the incidents of Government. 'Tis said things go along harmoniously now I am out of the way. The Assem. have voted a thous^d pounds present to the Governor, and a thousand pounds yearly salary out of the Excise, and a thousand pounds more for a salary out of the interest of a Loan, if leave can be had to emitt it.

'Tis said P—rs—n Br—n is to be Chaplain of the Castle, and to have an allowance out of the Treasury, but this is a report but just started.

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* "The village of Near Rockaway is about 5 miles S. W. of Hampstead village, at the head of Rockaway bay, which can be approached by vessels of 60 or 80 tons."—Barber's *Historical Collections of the State of New York*, page 456.

Why do the people who had grants from Massachusetts Act so unwisely, as to come hither (*hand over head*) and petition for land to be charged with a quit-rent. The present Charter of Mass[a] impowers the Government to grant lands that were comprehended in the old Charter, so that all those Grants comprehended in the old Charter are good, notwithstanding the Settlements of the Line which onely determines the jurisdiction.

Is n't it pity your people are not better informed, that they mayn't act foolishly any more, and besides what right has the King where People are in possession.

If the Proprietors of the new Towns would give Livermore and Parker a hundred pounds apeice to stand by them, the granting party here would be aground, and have no body to help them, nor know which way to turn, nor what step to take, for 'tis not conceivable, what ignorance there is amongst us, except by those who are witnesses of it. I Expect if there is a change in the Ministry that Yon'l send immediately home for a Commission, or provide somebody else that will, to deliver us from Ignorance and thraldom already pour'd and pouring in upon us like a deluge. I suppose Our Assembly Expect to be Landlords of thousands and thousands of Acres, esteeming but reasonable, for generous Grants of money, to have a return of as generous grants of land, *huzza, huzza, huzza.*

I am, S[r] your most obedient humble servant,

RICH'D WALDRON,*

Port: March 26, 1742.

Pray write me the News of the Town, the busyness of the Court, the Change of officers.

Why don't you turn the Indian trade at Fort Dummer upon us? When do y[o] come home?

Hon. Col[o]. Pepperrell.

NOTE FROM GOVERNOR SHIRLEY TO PEPPERRELL—1745.

SIR,

As I believe the Commodore's presence when I speak to the Regiments this Morning would be of great Service, I shall be obliged to

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* Richard Waldron was son of Richard, and grandson of Major Richard, of Dover, N. H. Major Richard, born in Alcester, Warwickshire, England, was baptized Jan. 6, 1615. In *N. H. Hist. Collections*, ii. 40, it is stated that he was a native of Somersetshire, Eng., and was born about 1609. The latter date is also given in Belknap's *Hist. New Hampshire*, i. 200, as also in the *Register*, v. 182, where a pedigree of four generations is given. H. G. Somerby, Esq., copied the baptism, as above, from the parish register of Alcester, and the date agrees with his own deposition—aged 48 in 1663. (See pedigree of Waldron, *ante*, viii. 78). Maj. Waldron was killed by the Indians, June 27, 1689. His son Richard, grandson Richard, and great grandson Thomas Westbrooke Waldron, were successively members of the Royal Council for the Province of New Hampshire.

Richard,[2] son of Major Richard Waldron, was born in 1650, died Nov. 3, 1730. His first wife was Hannah, dau. of President Cutt. He m. 2d at Portsmouth, Feb. 6, 1692–3, Ellenor, dau. of Major Wm. Vaughan. She was the mother of *Richard*[3] (the writer of the above letter). He was born Feb. 21, 1693–1694; was a resident of Dover, afterwards of Portsmouth; grad. H. C. 1712; m. Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas Westbrooke; was Councillor from 1728 for many years, and soon after Secretary of the Province, and in 1737 Judge of Probate; in 1749 was a Representative from Hampton, and was unanimously chosen Speaker. He died in 1753. His son *Thomas Westbrooke*[4] *Waldron* was a captain in the expedition against Louisburg, afterwards a commissioner at Albany, a councillor in 1782, and died April 3, 1785. He was father of the late Daniel[5] Waldron, Esq., of Dover, N. H.

Richard[3] was an elder brother of William[3] Waldron, bap. Aug. 4, 1697, who was pastor of the New Brick Church in Boston, died Sept. 11, 1727; m. Elizabeth Allen. See N. H. *Hist. Collections*, ii. 40–47; *Register*, vii. 130, ix. 55–57.

you if you will let him know y^t^ I desire the favour of his Company upon that occasion, if it will not be too much trouble to him.

Yours, &c. W. Shirley.

[Superscribed]
To the Hon^ble^ Lieuten^t^ General Pepperrell.

Letter from Tobias Leighton to Gen. Pepperrell—1745.

Boston, April 25, 1745.

Honour'd Sr,

I have Just time to let you know your Friends at Kittery are all in Good Helth, and in Piticular Mad^m^ Pepperrell and M^r^. Sparhawk and wife and M^r^. Pepperrell your son. We have the Joyfull News here of the Ariuael of a Prise at Pescatequa Which you sent from Caanco and Look for her here Every ower. I am Rejoysed to hear you are in Good helth and the Rest of my Good Friends. I hope you are in Possession of Cape Britian [Cape Breton] by this time. This Comes With My Duty to you and Serues to all Friends. I Pray the Lord May Preserve you from all Danger and Return you to us again in safety and in helth which is the harty Desire and Prayer of S^r^.

Your Most Obedient Hum^ble^ ser^t^,

To the Hon^ble^ Gen^ll^ Pepperrell, Esq^r^. Tobias Leighton.

P. S. Pray S^r^ Please to Giue My Duty to Good M^r^. Moodey, &c.

T: L.

Letter from Nathaniel Sparhawk—1745.

Boston, December 16*th*, 1745.

Dear Sir,

Least you should not incline to write me till you hear from me, which you should have long since, had I not been exceedingly hurryed in writing to London and Cape Breton, and attending the Court of Admiralty on our Father's Affairs, besides having a regard to my own buisness and attending the General Court, I take this opp^o^. to let you know that I have y^e^ same esteem of and Love to you that I have always professed, and whether at Home or abroad, you Always have my best wishes for your welfare and happiness. There are several vessels arrived here from Louisbourg, since Capt. Tyng, one yesterday in Eight days, when our Father was exceeding well. But he has wrote no body that I can find, w^ch^ I very much wonder at. If there is any Opp^o^. of sending yo^r^ Father any live stock pray do. You may depend on't that he [ ] are lost over board, and no fresh provisions are to be had for any money there. The Government have taken up divers vessells and will be sending down stores of one kind and another, but none will be particularly assigned him I believe. So it is however hard, that I would advise you to Hire a small vessell if you can, and send down Cattle, sheep, fowles, &c. &c., and Rum and Cyder, which is much wanted, and Roots. I would send nothing on deck but Boards. The live Stock to be carryed on a Platform under deck, with as much provender and screwed hay as possible. I have tryed to get a vessell here but cannot, or should have dispatched One before now. What Our Father don't want will sell for a great price, a Goat (for there was nothing else there fresh) sold for 8^d^ per lb. Sterling, abo^t^ y^e^ time Tyng came

away, and I believe that was y^e^ last that was to be had. I am sending Chocolate, Cheese (by y^e^ Way Cheese is much wanted there), loaf sugar, Coffee, and such like things down, but can get no room for live stock save only y^e^ decks of vessells, and they won't live there. I have thought it necessary to give you this acco^t^ and shall only be looking out for a vessell till I hear how you succeed. Your Oysters will come [ ] Stillson, who I expect will [ ] the 1^st^ vessel. I long to return, but see no prospect of it at present.

You'l see by the Prints the Honour the General Court is abo^t^ to do their General, w^ch^ I am Sorry was not done him long since. I pity him, and our Good and dear Mother, that they should be at such an Unhappy distance. I write Her and y^e^ sister that I've only to add sincere Regards being Y^rs^ most affectionately.

N. Sparhawk.

Copy of an Advertisement for Enlisting Recruits at Louisbourg—1745.

Louisbourg, March 11th, 1745.

This is to notifie all Persons that may be inclined to inlist themselves to serve his Majesty in the Regiment under my Command to be raised forthwith for the Defence and Service of this his Majesty's Island of Cape Breton.

That they will have over and above their Pay, which is sixpence sterl^g^. p^r^ Day, A Hat, A Roller, a pair of Shoes, pair of Stockins, Coat, Wast Coat, Breeches, and two Shirts, and a warm Watchcoat when upon Duty, and be new cloathed every year, and Bedding, Fuel and Candles will be provided for them. And further for their encouragement I promise to allow and pay to each man that shall inlist at the following Rates, at the Time of Inlisting, vizt. six Dollars to each that shall inlist for 3 years, 8 Dollars for four years, and 10 Dollars for 5 years or longer.

[Oct., 1745. City of Louisbourg,

To making 106 hand spikes, £21 14

Gilbert Hides.

City of Louisbourg to James Moody, Dr.

To making 13 hand spikes at 4s. £2 12

Gunshafts, fixing sheep skins on heads. James Moodey.

Also, City of Louisbourg to John Brewer, Dr.

" " " " Joseph Pratt, "

Louisbourg, 2 *Nov.,* 1745. (Various items charged.)

Bartholomew Green made oath that the severall artificers above mentioned have done the work and supply'd the Garrison w^th^ the instruments charg'd as above. Before Wm. Williams.

The Committee, Wm. Williams and Ja^s^ Monk certify.]

Letter from Major General Roger Wolcott to Sir Wm. Pepperell—1746.

[Roger Wolcott, Governor of Connecticut, was one of the most remarkable men the State ever produced. He was a son of Simon and

Joanna (Cook) Wolcott, and grandson of Henry Wolcott—who emigrated from Galdon Manor, Tolland, Somersetshire, England, to Dorchester, Mass., in 1630, and died in Windsor, Conn. in 1655. Roger was born in Windsor, Jan. 4, 1678–9. He was "apprenticed at the age of 12 to old Mr. Eno to learn the trade of a weaver"—in 1699, at the age of 21, he engaged in business for himself. In the expedition against Canada in 1711 he was Commissary of the Connecticut forces, and bore the commission of Major General at the capture of Louisburg in 1745. After holding offices in the assembly and council, he was made judge of the county court, deputy governor, chief judge of the superior court, and from 1751 to 1754, governor. He m. Sarah Drake, Dec. 3, 1702, and had 14 children, among them Roger, b. Sept. 14, 1704; m. Mary Newberry, Oct. 10, 1728, and was a member of the assembly, a major, judge of the superior court, and one of the revisors of the laws of the colony. "His early death, Oct. 10, 1754, alone prevented his filling the gubernatorial chair."

Gov. Roger Wolcott had a son Oliver, who was chosen Governor of Conn. in 1796, and a grandson Oliver (son of Gov. Oliver Wolcott), who was also Governor of Conn. from 1817 to 1827.

Gov. Roger Wolcott died May 17, 1767, aged 88. He was the author of *A Brief Account of the Agency of the Honourable John Winthrop, Esq., in the Court of King Charles the Second, Anno Dom.* 1662, *when he Obtained for the Colony of Connecticut His Majesty's Gracious Charter*, which is contained in a small volume entitled—*Poetical* | *Meditations,* | *being the* | *Improvement* | *of some* | *Vacant Hours,* By Roger Wolcott, Esq.; | with a Preface | by the Reverend | Mr. Bulkley, of Colchester. | New London: | Printed and sold by T. Green | 1725. The Poems are dedicated to Rev. Timothy Edwards—father of the celebrated Jonathan Edwards—under date of Windsor, Jan. 4, 1722–3. The Preface by Rev. John Bulkley bears date, Dec. 24, 1724.* Gov. Wolcott also published, in 1761, a letter to Mr. Hobart, in relation to Congregational Churches.]

SIR, *Windsor, July 7th,* 1746.

When I was at Boston the last month I heard you were soon expected there and hoped your Arivall might be Ere I left the Town, and thereby I might have the pleasure to wait upon you and pay my Respects to you in person.

This favor was Denyed me, but now hearing of your Arivall I take this opertunity to Congratulate you on the Good service you haue

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* At the close of the book is an Advertisement (three pages) by Mr. Dewey, a clothier:—

"I the Subscriber, having these many Years (even from my youth) been Imployed in the Making and Working of Cloth; and having seen with Regret the Errors which some People commit in their Preparations about so good and needful a Work, am willing to offer a few Thoughts to Consideration; and having been something at Charge in promoting the Publishing the foregoing Meditations, do here take the Liberty to Advertise my Country People of some Rules which ought to be observed, in doing their part, that so the Clothiers might be assisted in the better performance of what is expected of them, that the Cloth which is made among us may both Wear and Last, better, than it can possibly do, Except these following Directions are Observed by us."

Seven Directions follow, the last of which is—"Let your Weavers Observe, not to Slaie your Cloth too high; but let them Vse more Filling than Chain; and beat it up well in the Weaving thereof."

"These are the Things which I humbly offer, hoping they'll be followed and not Slighted by my Neighbours and Country-folks, whom I wish well to, and am ready to Serve.

Colchester—1725. JOSEPH DEWEY."

Done your King and Country, the Honours you haue thereby so Justly Meritted and receiued from your Prince, your preservation in the Last Winters sickness at Louisbourg, and your safe arivall at your Native Country Again, and I heartily Wish you the same series of success in all the Remaining service and business of your life.

In the present Expedition ag^{t}. Canada I am to bear no part, In which I Rejoice, Especially seeing the posts are like to be so well filled, and 'tis time for mee to haue done, yett as my heart is with you in the preservation of Cape Breton so it is with them in the Reduction of Canada. May the Almighty be present with our forces this year as he was the last, and give the desired success, and Giue his people nearts to be humble and Resigned to his will in this and Euery other thing.

I am Informed that our Connecticutt Leuies are very Near Complete and will be ready to press forward as soon as the Commissions Come. We hear Leuies Go on slow in the Province, which I hope is not True, if it be it will Doubley be the Care of those to Whom it belongs to press that afair forward with the Greatest Dispatch, for altho' I hope we haue time Enough we haue None to spare.

Pray Giue my service as you haue oportunity to the officers in the Province that served with us the last Campain and to Coll^{o}. Moore.

I am, S^{r}, Your Very Humble servant,

R. Wolcott.

To S^{r} Will^{m} Pepperrell, In Boston.

Letter from Joseph Orne to Wm. Coffin, Jr., of Boston—1746.

Mr. Wm. Coffin, *Portsmo., Aug. 1st,* 1746.

Sir,

Yours of y^{e} 29th of July is before me, and should have acknowledged y^{e} Recp^{t}. of y^{e} Former, but was Prevented by Intending first to have waited on Sir W^{m}. But unluckily as I went down y^{e} River he Came to Portsm^{o}. and Called at my House In his way to Boston, and I not at Home. Some Days Before I had your Letter with y^{e} Copy to him, he did me y^{e} Honour to dine with me without any Company, but y^{e} Moment dinner was Over, Crowded In People till Sir W^{m}. was hurried away without any opportunity to talk of your affairs, but M^{r}. Sparhawke promised me to Lett sir W^{m}. Know y^{e} Falsitys of y^{e} accusation, and Believe your Innocence is apparent to M^{r}. Sparhawk and Sir W^{m}., so you may Depend I will Doe all in my Power to Serve you as Much as if it were for my own Son, and am y^{r} Friend and H. Serv^{t}. J. Orne.

Letter from General Samuel Waldo to Andrew Pepperrell—1747.

Sir, *Boston, May 18th,* 1747.

I have rec^{d} yours of y^{e} 16th with one Inclosed which have delivered. I am sorry to find there is so little Reason to expect Kittery will send two Representatives, and that there appears any Necessity of M^{r}. Sparhawks Friends making their utmost Efforts to secure his Election which I hope is sure. I am very much surprised at M^{r}. Frost's Attempt, sure he must be encouraged to it from hence, or he had not pretended to vie with our Friend, who is certainly of a Capacity inferiour to none. By the too great Security of my Friends and the Deceit

of the Party that some of them made an Alliance with, I lost the Choice here, and M^r^. Allen instead of Parson Wells is the only new Member. Cambridge sends two this year, and Salem the same. I am in great hopes tho' Kittery should send no more than one that York and Wells if not Berwick will each send two, and If Sir William makes a point of it, he might, I think, easyly carry it both in these Places and Kittery.

Owing to the backwardness of my Officers I have not yet gott all my Regiment into the County of York, which yet detains me here. I hope, however, we shall be able to give the Enemy a better Reception upon their next Approach, which the latter End of this Moon I am apprehensive off. I have given my Officers orders to be in readyness and to post 20 or 30 Men at Biddeford if the Inhabitants desire it, otherwise a part thereof to joyn the marching Party on Saco River. I am very uneasy that I can't be among them, but have no remedy but Patience, which without Bishop Moody's perseverance will effect little for a distressed Country. We are all well and return you our Compliments. I am in particular,

Sir, Yo^r^. Most humbl. Serv^t^.

S. Waldo.

[For an account of Gen. Waldo, see Parsons's *Life of Pepperrell*, and Allen's *Biographical Dictionary*.]

Letter from Isaac Winslow to Andrew Pepperrell—1747.

Dear Sir,

This is just to inclose you a Receipt for the two hh^ds^. of rum you bo^t^. of me ship'd by the Sloop Greyhound, Ja^s^. Philpot, which I wish safe. Underneath is a bill of parcells.

I had the pleasure of drinking Tea w^th^ my sister Hannah. She is very well.

I wish you and all Friends at Kittery safe from the small pox, and am w^th^ M^rs^. Winslow's and my due Compliments to all,

D^r^ S^r^ Yo^r^ Fr^d^ most h^bly^,

Isaac Winslow.

From the same to the same—1748.

Dear Sir, *July* 26, 1748.

I should have done my self the pleasure of writing you last post, but I expected that of seeing you in Town last Week w^ch^ I find by yo^r^ favo^r^ of 19^th^ you defer till this, and I wish the Weather may favour your Design.

Yesterday arriv'd the Glasgow, M. War, in seven Weeks from England, w^th^ a packet to our Governm^t^. It contains a proclamation for a suspension of Arms w^th^ France, w^ch^ was yesterday read on y^e^ Exchange by order of y^e^ Gov^r^. and Council. Spain has not yet come in. The ship brings no Copy of the preliminaries, nor any thing else material, only that the King was gone to Hanover. We have y^e^ preliminaries by a vessell from Liverpool (tho' not publish'd by authority), and are much the same as by the Lisbon Vessell. A poor Peace for N. England!

I am D^r^ S^r^ Yo^r^ affect^e^. Friend and h^ble^ ser^t^.

All Friends are well and return y^e^ Compliments.

Isaac Winslow.

FROM THE SAME TO THE SAME—1749.

DR SIR,

I find by yo^r L^r to my sister Hannah, that I am indebted to you for yo^r fav^r recd. some time [ ] has prevented the having any L^r from you since. I assure you I have been extremely hurried on those Days of late, w^ch occasion'd my not writing. Whenever business will allow it and any thing material offers I shall make no scruple of giving you two L^rs for one. I would hope you don't keep a regular acco^t of such matters.

I sho^d [ ] S^r William [ ] hawk, but had a number of papers to send by that Opportunity to him, and I had no Thoughts that y^r L^r wo^d carry the first news, as it was known severall days before I knew of an opportunity of writing. I hope We shall soon have L^rs from him and the Brigad^r and y^t all affairs will turn out well. I am of opinion that the Eastern settlements will put on a good pace y^e next sumer as there are a great many Vessells gone and going for Ireland, among the Vessells our prov. ship is fitting out and there is a probability of our having also a number of Germans. The [ ] universally agreed [ ] to y^e keeping a silver [ ] among us.

I hope the spring will open w^th a brisk Trade. It's dull eno' here at present. I wish you success in yo^r navigation and all affairs and am,

Yrs,

30 Jan^y, 1749. ISAAC WINSLOW.

To Andrew Pepperrell, Esq.

LETTER FROM PEPPERRELL TO HIS WIFE.—1745.

[The original in possession of Hon. WILLIAM WILLIS, of Portland, Me.]

Louisbourg, Sept. 11, 1745.

MY DEAREST,

I received by Capt. More Six Shurts in a bundal, but no letter from you w^ch gave me some concern, if you knew what pleasure a letter from you gives me, I am sure you would Straine your Dear Eyes Even by Candle light, but am affraide you was not well being well assured you cannot forget me.

We have not as yet got any answer to our Express's from England, and it being uncertaine where I shall return this wintter altho it is y^e arnest desire of my Soul to be with you and my Dear Family, but I desire to be made willing to submit to him that rules and Governs all things well, as to leave this place without Liberty I don't think I can on any acco^t.

I shall want some red, blew, and black thread to mend my cloths, worsted and yarn to mend my stockins, some pieces of black, blew, red or crimson shalloun to mend my cloths. I do believe I have cloths enough for winter, except it is a p^r. or two of yarn stockins. I have sent you five shurts and three necks, for they spoile shurts to wash them here; I sent you all my tea in great hopes soon to follow it, but you must send me three or four pounds. Catto will want a pare or two of large thick shoes, Stockens and woolen Shurte or two. Some fowls will answer well and then hope shall be well provided for winter.

If you have an opportunity you may send these things, but don't give yourselfe much trouble about them, hope we shall do well without them.

Let Andrew send me y^e^ Sadel I rid to Boston on with y^e^ breast plate, holsters, pistol baggs and housing, a good bridel, as to pistols I have a p^r^ here. But after all I hope to be with you this winter if not must provide for y^e^ worst.

And now my Dear I must tell you something of the distress and anguish of my soul; my prudent and valued Doct^r^ Bulman altho has had his health finely until six days past was taken with a nervous fever and given over. I Expect^d^ y^e^ day past he would not have lived, but Bless^d^ be God there is some hopes this morning, the Lord in Great mercy continue him to us if it is his holy and Bless^d^ will. Cannot Enlarge, my Love to my Dear Children and all my Dear Friends and accept of same from your affectionate Husband.

Superscribed, WM. PEPPERRELL."

"To Mrs. Mary Pepperrell, Att Kittery."

[The maiden name of General Pepperrell's wife, to whom his simple and affectionate letter is addressed, was Mary Hirst, of Boston. He was early drilled in military matters; his father was Colonel of the Maine regiment, to which this his only son at an early age succeeded. In 1730, he was appointed by Governor Belcher, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas Court, which office he held at the time of his death. He had previously been an assistant Clerk of the Court, when his father was one of the judges. After he was appointed Chief Justice, he imported a few elementary books from London; among which was Jacob's Law Dictionary in 2 volumes folio, which is now in the hands of Wm. B. Sewall, Esq., of Kennebunk, son of Daniel Sewall, the time honored Clerk of the Courts in York County, from whom he received the copy. W. W.]

NEW BRICK CHURCH, BOSTON.

List of Persons connected therewith from 1722 *to* 1775. *Compiled from the Records.*

[Communicated by THOMAS B. WYMAN, Jr., of Charlestown.]

[Continued from Vol. xviii. page 344.]

JARVIS—JERVIS.[b]—(115) Mary, bap. Nov. 13, 1726; (174) William, bap. Mar. 9, 1728–9; (223) Mary, bap. Feb. 21, 1730–1; (160) *Elizabeth*, admitted Aug. 14, 1748; (73) *Deliverance*, owned cov^t^. Oct. 14, 1753; (873) ? Delia, dau. of Elias and Deliverance, bap. by M. Abbet of Charleston, Nov. 25, 1753; (193) *Mary*, adm. April 18, 1756; (910) Thomas, bap. Sept. 23, 1759; (943) Abigail, bap. Oct. 25, 1761; (976) Return,[b] bap. Jan. — 1764; (1007) Nathaniel, bap. Jan. 26, 1766; (1037) John Saller,[b] bap. Sept. 20, 1767; (1062) John,[a] bap. Mar. 5, 1769.

JENKINS.—(17) *Thomas, Junr.*, owned cov. Jan. 30, 1736–7; (121)

Jonathan Jenkyns, bap. Feb. 26, 1726–7 ; (407) Thomas, bap. Jan. 30, 1736–7 ; (818) Jonathan, bap. Jan. 20, 1750–1 ; (868) Mary, bap. April 8, 1753 ; (147) *Jonathan*, adm. Nov. 11, 1744.

Jennings.—(1092) Bethia, bap. Mar. 1, 1772.

Johnson.—(42) *Joseph*, owned cov. Feb. 14, 1741–2 ; (546) Jacob, bap. Aug. 23, 1741 ; (559) Sara, bap. Feb. 14, 1741–2 ; (599) Sarah, bap. June 12, 1743 ; (654) Joseph, bap. Jan. 13, 1744–5.

Jupan.—(908) Nathaniell, bap. June 10, 1759.

Kendal.—(117) *Esther*, adm. Dec. 28, 1740.

Kennedy.—(501) Hugh, p. Mr. Gray, bap. Feb. 10, 1739–40 ; (530) Margaret, bap. Mar. 1, 1740-1 ; (586) Elisabeth, bap. Oct. 10, 1742.

King.—(1036) Samuel Harris, bap. Aug. 30, 1767 ; (1040) Mary, bap. Oct. 11, 1767.

Knight.—(64) Eliza, adm. Mar. 4, 1732–3.

Lamb.—(810) Anne, bap. Sept. 30, 1750 ; (877) Thomas, son of James and Delier, bap. Nov. 25, 1753 ; (893) John, son of Mr. L., bap. May 11, 1755 ; (913) Jane, dau. of Mr. L., bap. Mar. 23, 1760 ; (934) David, bap. May 24, 1761 ; (960) Samuel, bap. Dec. 19, 1762 ; (978) Francis, bap. Jan. 22, 1764 ; (999) Elizabeth, bap. Sept. 29, 1765 ; (1032) Joseph, bap. June 7, 1767 ; (1045 and 1046) Martha and Sarah, bap. Aug., 1768 ; (1077) Martha, bap. Oct. 28, 1770.

Larrabee.—(552) John, bap. Nov. 15, 1741.

Lawler.—(48) *Susannah*, owned cov. Dec. 11, 1743 ; (164) *Thomas*, adm. Aug. 13, 1749 ; (621) Thomas, bap. Jan. 15, 1743–4 ; (686) William, bap. Dec. 22, 1745 ; (735) John, bap. April 10, 1748 ; (801) Susanna, bap. Aug. 19, 1750 ; (840) Elisabeth, bap. Feb. 16, 1752 ; (187) *Susannah*, adm. Feb. 29, 1756.

Leach.—(188, 189) William and his child Hannah, bap. Dec. 7, 1729 ; (264) William, bap. April 16, 1732 ; (322) Richard, bap. April 7, 1734.

Leadbetter[a]—Leed[b].—(123) *Ebenezer*,[a] adm. June 28, 1741 ; (630) Ebenezer, bap. Mar. 25, 1744 ; (695) Elisabeth, bap. April 6, 1746 ; (730) Ebenezer, bap. Jan. 24, 1747–8 ; (802) Elisabeth—Irish, bap. Aug. 26, 1750 ; (924) Henry,[b] bap. Nov. 9, 1760 ; (950) Peter,[c] bap. May 2, 1762 ; (979) Elizabeth Leadbeater, Feb. 12, 1764.

Lee.—(3) *William*, original member May 23, 1722, chosen deacon Jan. 15, 1722–3 ; (29) *Deborah*, adm. May 5, 1728 ; (38) *Thomas, Junr.*, adm. Sept. 22, 1728 ; (66) *Abigail*, adm. Mar. 25, 1733 ; (151) Martha, bap. June 2, 1728 ; (197) Elizabeth, bap. Feb. 22, 1729–30 ; (83) *Thomas*, adm. Mar. 7, 1735–6 ; (383) Thomas, adult, bap. Mar. 7, 1735–6.

Leighton.—(476) Joseph, bap. April 15, 1739.

Lenox.—(25) *Abigail*, owned cov. Sept. 24, 1738 ; (460) Nancy, by Mr. Gray, bap. Nov. 26, 1738 ; (461) David, do. do., Nov. 26, 1738 ; (526) Abigail, bap. Feb. 1, 1740–1 ; (638) Susannah, bap. July 8, 1744 ; (743) Benjamin, bap. June 12, 1748.

Lewise[a] — Lewis[b] e. — (21) *Martha*, adm. Mar. 22, 1723 ; (23) Phillip,[a] adm. Mar. 22, 1723 ; (101) Michael, bap. July 17, 1726.

Linch.—(386) Thomas, bap. Mch. 21, 1735–6.

Lord.—(1) *Thomas*, owned cov. Nov. 3, 1728 ; (161) Samuell, bap. Nov. 3, 1728.

Loring.—(4) *Nathaniel*, original member, May 23, 1722 ; (75)

Nathaniel, Junr., adm. April 28, 1734; (594) Susannah, bap. Mar. 6, 1742–3; (742) Mary, bap. June 5, 1748; (803) Hannah, bap. Sept. 2, 1750; (867) John Giles, bap. Mar. 25, 1753; (983) Nathaniel, bap. Aug., 1764; (1049) Elizabeth, bap. Oct. 9, 1768; (224) *Elizabeth*, adm. Nov. 4, 1769; (1101) Sarah Hutchinson, bap. Aug. 9, 1772.

Love.—(128) John, bap. June 25, 1727; (211) Thomas, bap. Sept. 6, 1730; (212) Bennet, bap. Sept. 6, 1730.

Lucum.—(50) *Judith*, wned cov. April 15, 1744—(154) adm. Oct. 12, 1746; (633) Judith, bap. April 29, 1744.

Mac(a)fie[b].—(103) Mary, bap. July 17, 1726; (127) Margaret,[b] bap. April 23, 1727; (172) Eliza,[a] bap. Feb. 16, 1728–9.

Maccarty.—(101) *Thaddeus*, adm. June 17, 1739; (8) Eliza, bap. Oct. 7, 1722; (45) John, bap. Aug. 16, 1724.

Mac-Clish[a]—Macklish.[b]—(107) *Sarah*,[a] dau. of Samuel Haly, adm. Jan. 27, 1739–40; (505) Thomas,[b] p. Mr. Gray, bap. April 6, 1740.

McCun.—(782) Joanna, bap. Dec. 31, 1749.

Manwaring—Manwarring.[b]—(99) *Daniel*,[b] adm. April 8, 1739—(475) adult, bap. April 8, 1739; (100) *Sarah*, wife of Daniel, adm. April 8, 1739; (112) Eliza,[2] bap. Sept. 18, 1726; (483) Sarah,[b] bap. June 3, 1739; (534) Mary,[2] bap. April 12, 1741; (592) Nathaniel,[2] bap. Jan. 23, 1742; (653) Daniel,[2] bap. Jan. 6, 1744–5; (198) Daniel,[2] bap. June 15, 1746; (741) John,[2] bap. May 29, 1748; (805) Gibbins[2] Sharp, and (806) Deborah,[2] bap. Sept. 9, 1750.

Marabell, &c.—(846) Thomas Marrabel, adult, bap. April 5, 1753; (848) Sarah Marrable, bap. April 26, 1753; (929) Robert,[1] bap. Mar. 1, 1761; (982) Joyce,[1] bap. June 24, 1764; (1019) Elizabeth, bap. Jan. 4, 1767.

Marston.—(44) *John*, owned cov. Aug. 29, 1742; (585) Elisabeth, bap. Oct. 3, 1742; (611) Hannah, bap. Nov. 6, 1743; (683) Mercy, bap. Nov. 3, 1745; (931) Nathaniel, bap. April 12, 1761; (1034) Benjamin, bap. July 19, 1767; (1064) Benjamin, bap. April 9, 1769; (1091) William, bap. Feb. 23, 1772.

Martin.—(851) Sarah, adult, bap. July 26, 1752.

Marvell.—(891) Thomas, the son of Mr. M., bap. Mar. 23, 1755; (968) Sarah, bap. May 22, 1763.

Matchet.—(153) *Mary*, dismiss'd from y^e^ First Church in Glocester, adm. Aug. 17, 1746.

Mathen.—(18) Sarah, bap. Mar. 17, 1722–3.

Mavericke[a]—Maverick.[b]—(31) John,[1] bap. Jan. 12, 1723–4; (124) *Jotham*,[1] adm. July 26, 1741; (88) Mary,[1] bap. Dec. 12, 1725; (169) Andrew, (170) Elias,[a] twins, bap. Feb. 9, 1728–9; (219) Samuell,[1] bap. Jan. 24, 1730–1; (617) Elisabeth, bap. Dec. 25, 1743; (667) John, bap. July 7, 1745; (710) Mehetabel, bap. Feb. 22, 1746–7; (780) Jotham, bap. Nov. 26, 1749; (814) Sarah, (815) Martha, twins, bap. Dec. 23, 1750; (881) Ann, by Mr. Mather, bap. Feb. 17, 1754.

Maxwell.—(43) *Lydia*, adm. Mar. 2, 1728–9; (175) Mary, bap. Mch. 16, 1728–9; (247) Elisabeth, bap. Oct. 24, 1731.

Metcalf.—(204) *Deborah*, adm. July 13, 1760; (944) Francis, bap. Nov. 1, 1761.

Millens.—(75) James, bap. June 28, 1725; (76) Susanna, bap. June 28, 1725; (550) Charles, bap. Sept. 20, 1741.

Mills.—(838) Joanna, bap. Dec. 29, 1751.

Moors.—(23) Abigail, bap. Aug. 4, 1723.

More.—(16) Mary, bap. Feb. 17, 1722–23.

Morrice[a]—Morris.[b]—(8) *Nicolas,*[a] owned cov. June 27, 1731; (23) *Sarah,* owned cov. June 11, 1738; (238) Nicolas,[a] bap. June 27, 1731; (353) Nicolas, bap. Mar. 2, 1734–5; (450) Sarah, bap. June 18, 1738; (532) Ann, bap. Mar. 15, 1740–1; (642) Martha, (643) William, bap. Sept. 2, 1744.

Mortimer.—(488) Sara, bap. Sept. 9, 1739; (589) Adams, bap. Dec. 19, 1742.

Mountfort[1]—Mountforth.[b]—(63) *Sarah,* adm. Mar. 4, 1732–3; (12) Nathaniell,[b] bap. Nov. 25, 1722; (62) Hannah, bap. Feb. 7, 1724–5; (97) *Jonathan, Junr.,* adm. Feb. 25, 1738–9; (664) Sarah, bap. May 12, 1745; (706) Jonathan,[1] bap. Dec. 7, 1746; (795) Hannah, bap. July 1, 1750; (889) Mary, daughter of Dr. M., bap. Feb. 23, 1755; (229) *Sarah,* adm. Nov. 17, 1777; (238) *Hannah,*[1] adm. Oct. 17, 1773.

Mower.—(107) Thomas, bap. Aug. 14, 1726; (120) Ephraim, bap. Feb. 19, 1726–7.

Mumford.—(927) Ebenezer, bap. Jan. 4, 1761.

Negroes.—(47) Dedford, man, bap. Sept. 27, 1724; (165) Lewis, man of Dr. Clark, bap. Nov. 24, 1728; (272) Philemon, man of Thos. Lee, bap. Sept. 3, 1732; (72) *Deptford,* man of Mr. Thos. Lee, adm. Nov. 11, 1733; (395) Peter, a man of David Snowdens, bap. July 11, 1736; (593) Ann, woman of Mr. Haly's, bap. Jan. 23, 1742–3; (597) Jeremiah, child of Jeremy, man with Capt. Atkins, bap. May 8, 1743; (600) Cesar, man of Wm. Waters, bap. June 19, 1743; (601) Pompey, man of J. Tyler, bap. July 3, 1743; (645) John, son of Jeremiah, bap. Sept. 20, 1744; (696) Rose, woman of Capt. Benj. Edwards, bap. April 20, 1746; (884) Jeremiah, child, bap. Mar. 17, 1754; (919) Nero, Mr. Breck's man, bap. June 1, 1760; (937) Peter, son of Mr. Breck's Nero, bap. June 28, 1761; (952) Jane, child belonging to Mr. Giles, bap. June 20, 1762; (971) a young woman of Rev. Mr. Pemberton's family, bap. Aug. 7, 1763; (954) Israel, of Mr. Breck's man Nero, bap. Aug. 22, 1762; (988) Lucy, daughter of Mr. Breck's man Nero, bap. Jan. 20, 1765; (1013) Jane, Mr. Pemberton's woman's dau., bap. June 5, 1766.

Newell[a]—Newhall.[b]—(24) Henry,[a] bap. Sep. 29, 1723; (54) Susanna,[a] bap. Nov. 15, 1724; (29) *David,* owned cov. May 20, 1739; (484) David, p. Mr. Gray, bap. June 24, 1739; (516) Mary, bap. Oct. 5, 1740; (663) Sarah, bap. April 14, 1745; (693) William, (694) Abigail, twins,[2] bap. Mar. 16, 1745–6; (708) Mary, bap. Jan. 4, 1746–7; (714) William, bap. April 26, 1747; (759) Mary, bap. Oct. 30, 1748; (769) Benjamin, bap. April 30, 1749; (794) Elisabeth, bap. June 24, 1750; (808) Elisabeth, bap. Sept. 16, 1750; (837) Nathaniel, bap. Dec. 22, 1751; (873) John, by Father Clark, of Saylam, bap. Sept. 16, 1753; (942) William, bap. Sep. 27, 1761.

Nicholls, &c.—(176) *Mary,* adm. Jan. 4, 1756; (961) Hannah Nickolls, bap. Jan. 23, 1763.

Nowell.—(232) Thomas, bap. May 16, 1731.

Oliver.—(996) Nathaniel, bap. July 14, 1765.

Osborn[a]—Osbourn.[b]—(836) William,[a] bap. Nov. 24, 1751; (904) Samuel,[b] son of Mr. ———, bap. May 20, 1759.

Paine[a]—Pain.[b 2]—(7) *Samuell,* owned covt. June 27, 1731; (237) bap. June 27, 1731; (15) *Mary,* y[e] wife of Wm., owned cov. Jan. 26, 1734–5; (298) Jemima, bap. Mar. 25, 1732–3; (355) Mary, bap.

Mar. 9, 1734–5 ; (388) Sarah, bap. April 11, 1736 ; (402) William, bap. Dec. 12, 1736 ; (471) Elisabeth, p. Mr. Gray, bap. Mar. 18, 1738–9 ; (525) Sarah, bap. Jan. 25, 1740–1 ; (596) Thomas, bap. April 24, 1743 ; (660) Diana, bap. Mar. 3, 1744–5 ; (152) *Mary*, adm. Aug. 17, 1746 ; (727) John, bap. Jan. 3, 1747–8 ; (166) "*William* and (167) *Mary his wife*," adm. Jan. 21, 1749–50 ; (809) John, bap. Sept. 23, 1750 ; (213) *Mary*,[a] adm. Dec. 25, 1763 ; (1035) Wm. Howell, bap. Aug. 16, 1767.

Palmer.—(863) Keturah, adult, bap. Feb. 25, 1753.

Parkman.—(100) Esther, bap. July 3, 1726 ; (180) Esther, bap. June 15, 1729.

Paul.—(81) *Mary*, adm. May 25, 1735.

Payson.—(666) Anne, bap. June 30, 1745 ; (703) Jonathan, bap. Aug. 17, 1746 ; (738) Anne, bap. May 1, 1748 ; (844) Jonathan, bap. Mar. 22, 1752.

Pearson.—(33) *Eunice*, adm. June 23, 1728 ; (369) Esther, bap. Sept. 7, 1735.

Peat.—(109) Mercy, bap. Sept. 18, 1726 ; (295) Susannah, bap. Feb. 25, 1732–3 ; (228) Abigail, bap. April 11, 1731.

Peckar—Pecker.[b]—(6) *Daniell*, original member, May 23, 1722 ; (34) James, bap. Mar. 1, 1723–4 ; (69) *James*,[a] adm. Aug. 19, 1733 ; (134) John, by Dr. Mather, bap. Sept. 17, 1727 ; (233) Bartholomew,[1] bap. June 20, 1731 ; (303) Mary,[a] bap. Aug. 19, 1733 ; (155) *Daniel, Junr.*,[a] adm. Jan. 4, 1746–7 ; (158) *Elisabeth*, dismiss'd from y[e] Second Church of Christ in Ipswich, June 21, 1747 ; (752) Sarah,[a] bap. Oct. 2, 1748 ; (792) Daniel,[a] bap. June 3, 1750 ; (843) James,[a] bap. Mar. 15, 1752.

Peirce[a]—Peirse,[b] &c.—(5) *Moses*, original member, May 23, 1722 ; (44) Thomas, bap. July 26, 1724 ; (71) Hannah, of Hannah Peirse, bap. June 6, 1725 ; (81) Ann, bap. Sept. 26, 1725 ; (122) John,[a] bap. Mar. 5, 1726–27 ; (157) Edward,[a] bap. Oct. 13, 1728 ; (328) Edward, bap. April 28, 1734 ; (200) Elisabeth,[a] bap. April 5, 1730.

Pell.—(20) *William*, adm. Mar. 5, 1722–3 ; (24) Edward, adm. Mar. 22, 1723 ; (125) William, bap. April 2, 1727 ; (158) John, bap. Oct. 20, 1728 ; (198) Abigail, p. Mr. Sewal, bap. Mar. 1, 1729–30 ; (202) Samuel, bap. April 26, 1730 ; (250) William, bap. Nov. 7, 1731 ; (283) Robert, bap. Dec. 10, 1732 ; (74) *Edward, Junr.*, adm. Feb. 3, 1733–4.

Pemberton.—(162) Thomas, bap. Nov. 10, 1728.

Perkins.—(409) William-Lee, bap. Feb. 13, 1736–7 ; (442) Abigail, bap. April 2, 1738 ; (485) John, p. Mr. Gray, bap. July 8, 1739 ; (548) Isaac, bap. Sept. 6, 1741 ; (627) Thomas, bap. Feb. 26, 1743–4 ; (736) Anna, bap. April 24, 1748 ; (221) *Anna*, adm. May 18, 1766.

Phillips.—(32) Ann, bap. Jan. 12, 1723–4 ; (94) William and (95) Zechariah, twins, bap. Mar. 20, 1725–6 ; (144) Alexander, by Mr. Colman, bap. Feb. 11, 1727–8 ; (220) Samuell, bap. Jan. 24, 1730–1 ; (296) John, bap. Mar. 11, 1732–3 ; (342) Sarah, bap. Nov. 10, 1734 ; (417) Samuel, bap. May 29, 1737 ; (749) William, bap. Aug. 14, 1748 ; (793) Nathaniel, bap. June 3, 1750 ; (855) Sarah, bap. Aug. 30, 1752 ; (112) *Nathaniel*, adm. Sept. 7, 1740.

Phipps.—(134) *Abigail*, adm. Feb. 7, 1741–2.

Pickman.—(131) *Joshua*, adm. Feb. 7, 1741–2.

Pidgeon.—(177) *Walter*, adm. Jan. 4, 1756.

Pitts.—(39) *Mary*, adm. Oct. 20, 1728.

Poke[a]—Pooke.[b]—(1021) Jerusha,[a] bap. Jan. 18, 1767; (1059) Thomas, bap. Feb. 26, 1769; (1084) Marianna, bap. June 30, 1771; (1105) Samuel, bap. Dec. 13, 1772.

Prichard[a]—Pritchard.[b]—(46) *William*,[b] owned cov. Mar. 20, 1742–3; (595) John,[b] bap. Mar. 20, 1742–3; (618) Eleazer,[b] bap. Jan. 1, 1743–4; (682) Samuel,[a] bap. Oct. 27, 1745; (733) Joseph,[2] bap. Mar. 6, 1747–8; (832) Thomas,[2] bap. Sept. 1, 1751; (860) Elisabeth,[2] bap. Dec. 31, 1752; (903) Hancock,[2] son of Mr. P., bap. May 13, 1759.

Quinsey.—(936) Jacob, bap. June 21, 1761; (964) Elizabeth, bap. Feb. 6, 1763; (1004) Mary, bap. Dec. 15, 1765; (1041) Abraham, bap. Nov. 13, 1767; (1063) John Williams, bap. Mar. 12, 1769; (1080) Samuel Marverick, bap. Jan. 27, 1771.

Ray[a]—Rea.[b]—(771) Uriel, p. Mr. Cooper, bap. June 11, 1749; (849) Anne, bap. May 10, 1752; (879) Ann, by Mr. Checkley, Jr., bap. Feb. 3, 1754.

Revere, &c.—(12) *Deborah*, owned cov. Feb. 6, 1731–2; (259) Deborah, bap. Feb. 27, 1731–2; (347) Paul, bap. Dec. 22, 1734; (397) Frances, bap. July 18, 1736; (455) Thomas, bap. Aug. 27, 1738; (500) Thomas, bap. Jan. 13, 1739–40; (551) John, bap. Oct. 11, 1741; (602) Mary, (603) Elisabeth, twins, bap. July 17, 1743; (655) Elisabeth, bap. Jan. 20, 1744–5; (911) Paul, bap. Jan. 13, 1760; (947) Sarah, bap. Jan. 3, 1762; (980) Mary, bap. April 1, 1764; (1010) Francis, bap. Feb. 23, 1766; (1031) John Revear, bap. May 10, 1767; (1050) Edward, bap. Oct. 28, 1768; (1081) Anna, bap. March, 1771; (1111) Hannah, bap. April 18, 1773.

[To be continued.]

EARL OF BELLOMONT.

[Communicated by Jeremiah Colburn.]

Bellomont (Richard Coote), first Earl of, and second Baron of Coloony, in the County of Sligo, was born in 1636. He was created Earl of Bellomont by Queen Mary, and was appointed Governor of New York, Massachusetts and New Hampshire; he arrived in New York on the 2d of April, 1698. After a residence of one year at New York he came to Boston, where he arrived in May, 1699, and was received with the greatest respect by all classes of the people. A large body of troops and a vast assemblage of the inhabitants met "his lordship and countess," on his arrival. "There were all manner of expressions of joy, and, to end all, firework and good drink at night." In return the Governor took every method to ingratiate himself with the people; he was condescending, affable, and courteous upon all occasions. Though a member of the Church of England, he regularly attended the weekly lecture in Boston, with the General Court, who always adjourned for that purpose. During his administration the celebrated Captain Kidd was seized and carried to England to be tried for piracy. In May, 1700, he returned to New York, where he died on the 5th of March, 1701. His political position in

the Province of New York, during his administration of affairs in that Province, was the subject of much violent agitation and caused him much disquietude.

The body of the Earl lies in St. Paul's Church yard, in New York.

The following letter from the original, written by the Governor in relation to the affairs of Harvard College, is of much interest:—

Albany, the 14th Aug: 1700.

SIR:

Before I received the favour of your Letter of the 5th inst., I Inquired after Mr. Holman, calling to mind the request you formerly made me on his account. 'Tis in vain to promise you preferment for him, because that these companies being ill paid, or rather not paid at all, the officers as well as the Souldiers are destitute and in a miserable condition, therefore I conclude the kindest course I can take is to send Mr. Holman to Boston to his friends w'h I will do by Capt. Crow.

You may depend on it, I will Indeavour with all the power and Interest I have, to obtain the Colledge Charter * w'th the very same clauses and under the same restrictions and limitations agreed on by the Gen'll Assembly, only I confesse I have been almost under the temptation of recomending Mr. Brattle the Minister of Cambridge and Mr. Pemberton (both men of unspotted lives and good Scholars) to be made Fellows in the room of two others that stand in the list; and that, because I conceive those two Gentlemen were left out by Mr. Mather's† means, and to gratifie a personal prejudice he has against 'em: to be short, to preach moderation, and not to practice it one's selfe is not to do the part of a good Christian. The Last text I heard young Mr. Mather preach on was that of St. Paul, Let your moderation be known unto all men.

Let me know your free Sentiments in this matter, whether it be best to humour Mr. Mather's Selfishnesse and pedantick pride, or to do right to the vertue, Learning and merit of Mr. Brattle and Mr. Pemberton. I have a great opinion of your moderation and vertue, and your judgement in this matter will weigh much w'th

Your affectionate humble Serv't,

Capt. Sewall.‡ BELLOMONT.

Indorsed in Judge Sewall's hand writing—

"Lord Bellomont, Rec'd Augt. 26, 1700.
Answered Sept^r 2, 1700."

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* Governor Bellomont had objected to the former bill incorporating the College, for the reason that one clause therein stated "that none should be President or Fellow of said Corporation, but such as declare themselves, and continue to be, as to their persuasion in matters of religion, such as are known by the name of Congregationalist, or Presbyterian." —*Cited in History of Harvard University*, Vol. i. page 100.

† Increase Mather, President of the College; Mr. Brattle had opposed the Witchcraft delusion, which President Mather had countenanced, and of which Cotton Mather, his son, was either the chief cause or the dupe.

‡ Judge Samuel Sewall, to whom the letter is addressed. with William Stoughton, Elisha Cooke, and "the Secretary, were nominated and appointed to acquaint the House of Representatives, that His Excellency could not consent to the said bill, with the aforesaid clause therein, and that he rather advised to address his Majesty for a royal Charter of incorporation."—*General Court Records.* Cited in Quincy's *History of Harvard University*, Vol. i. page 100.

ITEMS FROM AN INTERLEAVED COPY OF AMES'S ALMANAC FOR 1746, BELONGING TO REV. JOHN CUSHING.

[The Almanac donated to the N. E. Historic-Genealogical Society by Henry Phillips, Jr., of Philadelphia.]

[Rev. John Cushing, minister of Boxford, Mass., son of Rev. Caleb Cushing, of Salisbury, Mass., was born in Salisbury April 10, 1709, graduated at Harvard College 1729, was ordained the first minister of the second church in Boxford, Dec. 29, 1736, and died Jan. 25, 1772, aged 62. He was the fourth in descent from Matthew, who came from Hingham, England, to Hingham, Mass. (the son of Peter, born in 1588), m. Aug. 5, 1613, Nazareth Pitcher, and had children, among them, John,[2] born at old Hingham in 1627, came with his parents to this country in 1638, and m. at Hingham in 1657, Sarah, dau. of Matthew Hawks, and removed to Scituate soon after, where Caleb[3] was born Jan. 6, 1672–3, grad. H. C. 1692, ordained at Salisbury, Nov. 9, 1698, m. March 14th following, Elizabeth, dau. of Rev. John Cotton, of Plymouth, widow of Rev. James Allin, the predecessor of Mr. Cushing at Salisbury. Rev. Caleb[3] Cushing had three sons: Caleb[4]—James,[4] grad. H. C. 1725, minister of Plaistow—John,[4] the minister of Boxford. This almanac is probably one of a series of interleaved almanacs belonging to Rev. Mr. Cushing, as it is numbered by him No. 13, with his autograph.]

Jan. 3. Jemima Eams Died, Æt. 22.
" 5. [Sunday.] Sacrament 53d.
" 8. [Wednesday] Preached Mr. Rogers's Lecture. (a)
" 15. [Wednesday] Lecture Preach'd by Mr. Barnard, (b) Haverhill.
" 22. Jonathan Kimball Died.
" 24. Moses Porter, a child *Dead Born.*
Feb. 2. Changed with Mr. En. Bailey, (c) Ipswich Farms.
" 11. Capt. Tyler's Wife Died Æt. 69.
" 19. Lecture Preach'd by Mr. Parsons. (d)
March 2. Sacrament 54th, Mr. Osgood (e) of Stoneham Died Suddenly of Apoplexy.
" 5. Preach'd Mr. Tucker's (f) Lecture, Newbury.
" 9. Preach'd at Mr. Parsons's, he at Mr. Balch's (g) and Mr. Balch here.
" 13. Publick Fast—had ye sooner on acct of ye Rebellion in Scotland and England.
" 19. [Wednesday.] Lecture Preach'd by Mr. Barnard, (h) Andover.
" 21. Deacn Dav. Foster's wife Died Æt. 51.
" 31. Danll Wood Died, Æt. 41.
April 6. Mr. Timo. Brown (i) Preach'd half ye Day for me.
" 16. Lecture Preach'd by Mr. Cotton (j) Hampton.
" 20. Chang'd with Mr. Parsons, (k) Bradford.
" 24. Samll Sessions, junr, Died.

May 4. Sacrament 55th. May 6, Jonathan Sherwin Died Æt.
" 7. Planted Corn.
" 17. Bought Cow of Jon[a]. Wood. Planted Potatoes.
" 18. Mr. Tim[o]. Brown Preach'd for me all Day.
" 21. Lecture, Preach'd my Selfe.
" 28. Gen[ll] Election Preach'd by Mr. Barnard, Andover.
" 29. Catechising at y[e] Wid[o]. Wood's. *Convention* [Serm
Preach'd by Mr. ~~Gray~~, (l) of Hingham.
June 1. Chang'd with Mr. Barnard, Andover.
" 2. Artillery Election, Preach'd by Mr. Nat[ll] Walter. (m
" 6. [Friday.] Preach'd Private meeting. Fast at N. Eam
" 8. Preach'd at Mr. Parsons's, he at Mr. Balch's, and he, he
" 10. Minister's Meeting at Mr. Barnard's, Andover, in
Bayley's Turn.
" 18. Lecture Preach'd by Mr. Tucker, Newbury.
" 29. Mr. John Chandler (n) preached all day for me.
" 30. We went to Boston.
July 6. Changed with Mr. Barnard, Andover.
" 10. Publick Fast on acc[t] of y[e] Expedition to *Canada*—
Father preach'd for me, and I went to Salisbury.
" 13. Sacrament 56, it being omitted y[e] Last Sabbath by r
son of my Journey to Boston.
" 17. Reap'd Rye and Wheat. July 18. Sowed Winter Ry
" 31. Preach'd Mr. Barnard's Lecture, Haverhill.
Aug. 2. Earthquake heard and felt, ab[t] Sunrise.
" 10. Chang'd with Mr. Parsons, Bradford.
" 12. Jon[a]. Kimball Died Æt. 23, y[e] Last of a whole family
y[e] Parents and 8 children all gone.
" 14. Publick Thanksgiving for y[e] Duke of Cumberland's V
tory over y[e] Rebels in Scotland.
" 20. Lecture, Preach'd by Mr. Barnard, Andover.
Sept. 3. Preach'd Mr. Sargent's (o) Lecture, Methuen.
" 7. Sacrament 57th.
" 10. Preach'd Mr. Rogers's Lecture—Boxford.
" 14. Chang'd with Mr. Balch, Bradford.
" 17. Lecture, Preach'd my Self.
" 19. The wid[o] Fisk Died, Æt. 47.
" 21. Mr. Ephr[m]. Foster Died, Æt. 89.
" 28. Chang'd with Mr. Tucker, Newbury.
" 30. Sarah Sherwin Died, Æt. 16. We went to Boston.
Oct. 5. Preached at Andov[r] Mr. Barnard at Wilmington, a
Mr. Morrill (p) for me.
" 7. The wid[o] Mary Cole Died, Æt. 78.
" 16. Public Fast for y[e] Defeat of y[e] French Fleet by w[ch]
are threatned; for y[e] preserva[n] of Nova Scotia a
Cape Breton, and all y[e] Colonies of North Ameri
Inland frontiers from Ind[ns], &c.—y[e] Fleet wonderfu
Defeated by Providence, as we heard afterwards.
" 18. Snow 10 or 12 Inches Deep.
" 19. Chang'd with Mr. Parsons, Bradford.
" 27. Beef of Josiah Osgood.
" 28. Private fast with old Mr. Rich[d] Kimbal's Wife at Bo
ford, Mr. Rogers and I preached.

Nov. 2. Sacrament 58th.
" 5. Preach'd Mr. Parsons's Lecture, Boxford.
" 9. Tim°. Parker's Child Died in a fit—8 months old.
" 16. Chang'd with Mr. Balch, Bradford.
" 19. Lecture, Preach'd to Eleven Persons only — a Severe Storm of Snow.
" 27. Publick Thanksgiving.
" 30. Preach'd at Mr. Phillips's, (q) he at Mr. Barnard's and Mr. Barnard for me.
Dec. 3. Preach'd Mr. Balch's Lecture.
" 7. Changed with Mr. Parsons, Bradford.

NOTES.

(a) Rev. John Rogers, minister of Boxford, first church, was successor to the Rev. Thomas Symmes, the first minister of that church, which was formed in 1702. He was born in Salem, it is supposed, about 1683, grad. H. C. 1705, settled at Boxford 1709. Rev. Mr. Felt, in his article on the "Churches and Ministers in Essex County," in the *American Quarterly Register*, vii. 256, says—"Mr. Rogers went to reside with his son, minister of Leominster, about 1743, and there died." It appears by these memoranda, that Mr. Cushing preached Mr. Rogers's Lecture in Boxford, as late as Sept. 10, 1746. Allen says, he "died in 1755, aged about 72."

(b) Edward Barnard, minister of Haverhill, was born in Andover, June 15, 1720, grad. H. C. 1736, was settled at Haverhill April 27, 1743, as successor to Rev. John Brown, died Jan. 26, 1774, and was succeeded by Rev. John Shaw. Rev. Edward Barnard was a brother to the Rev. Thomas Barnard, of Salem, son of Rev. John Barnard of Andover (grad. H. C. 1709), grandson of Rev. Thomas Barnard (H. C. 1679), third minister of Andover, and great-grandson of Francis Barnard, of Hadley, born about 1617, who died Feb. 3, 1698, a. 81. See *History of Hadley*, by Judd and Boltwood, page 450.

(c) This was probably Enoch Bailey, brother to Rev. Abner Bailey, of Newbury (H. C. 1736), who was ordained at Salem, N. H., Jan. 30, 1740. Enoch was born in Newbury, Sept. 20, 1719, grad. H. C. 1742. "After preaching some time," says Coffin, "he entered the army as Chaplain, and died at Albany, in Aug. 1757, aged 38."

(d) There were three ministers by the name of Parsons in Essex County, who were cotemporary, viz.: Joseph of Bradford, Jonathan of Newburyport, and Moses of Byfield. Rev. David Parsons, the first minister of Amherst, Mass., and Rev. Samuel Parsons, the second minister of Rye, N. H., were also living in 1746.

(e) Rev. James Osgood, first pastor of the first church in Stoneham, grad. H. C. 1724, was ordained Sept. 10th, 1729, died in 1745. After the death of Mr. Osgood, his widow married Capt. Ralph Hart, of Boston. She died in Stoneham, Aug. 11, 1801, at the age of 83. Dean's *History of Stoneham*, page 28.

(f) Rev. John Tucker, D.D., fifth minister of Newbury, son of Benjamin and Alice (Davis) Tucker, was born at Amherst, Sept. 19, 1719, grad. H. C. 1741, was ordained colleague pastor with the Rev. Christopher Toppan, Nov. 20, 1745. He m. Sarah, dau. of Rev. John Barnard of Andover, by whom he had eleven children, four sons and seven daughters. He died March 22, 1792, a. 72.

(g) Rev. William Balch, first minister of the second church i Bradford, son of Freeborn and Elizabeth (Fairfield) Balch, was bor at Beverly, in 1704, graduated H. C. 1724. He was a descendant i the fourth generation from John Balch, one of the "old planters" a Salem, who died in 1648. Benjamin,[2] son of John Balch, was th father of Freeborn.[3] The latter, by his second wife Elizabeth, ha several children, among them Rev. William.[4] Rev. William Balc was ordained at Bradford, June 7, 1728, m. about the same time Rebecca Stone, of Beverly; died Jan. 12, 1792, leaving seven chi dren, four sons and three daughters. See a history of the Balc family in the *Register*, ix. 233.

(h) Rev. John Barnard was born in Andover Feb. 26, 1691. H was the fourth minister of Andover, ordained April 8, 1719, succeedin his father, Rev. Thomas Barnard, who died Oct. 13, 1718. His sons Edward and Thomas,[4] as before mentioned, were ministers of Have hill and Salem. He died June 14, 1758, a. 67.

(i) Was this the Timothy Brown who graduated at Harvard Co lege in 1729, who was ordained at little Compton, R. I., May 2, 175 the date of whose death remains blank in the college catalogue?

(j) Rev. Ward Cotton, a great-grandson of Rev. John Cotton, Boston, was born at Sandwich, Mass., 1711 or 1712. His father wa Rev. Roland Cotton, his grandfather Rev. John Cotton, of Plymouth a brother of Rev. Seaborn Cotton, of Hampton, and son of Rev. Joh Cotton, of Boston. John, brother of Ward Cotton, grad. at Harvar College in 1710, and was minister at Newton, Mass.; Nathanie another brother, grad. H. C. 1717, pastor of a church at Bristol, R I.; Josiah, a third brother, grad. H. C. 1722, was minister at Prov dence, R. I., Woburn, Mass., and afterwards at Sandown, N. H. Wa Cotton grad. H. C. 1729, was ordained at Hampton, N. H., June 1 1734, his brother, Rev. John Cotton, of Newton, preached the sermo and Rev. Caleb Cushing, of Salisbury, gave the charge. He m. Joa na Rand, of Boston, was dismissed from his church at Hampton, Nov 12, 1765, removed to Plymouth, Mass., where he died Nov. 27, 176 His widow m. Jonathan Gilman, of Exeter. See *Register*, i. 164, 32 328.

(k) Rev. Joseph Parsons, third minister of the first church Bradford, was a native of Brookfield, grad. H. C. 1720, was ordaine June 8, 1726, died May 4, 1765.

(l) Rev. Ebenezer Gay, D.D., youngest son of Nathaniel ar Lydia (Lusher) Gay, was born in Dedham, Mass., Aug. 15, 1696. H was a grandson of John and Joanna Gay, who early removed fro Watertown to Dedham. Ebenezer grad. at H. C. 1714, was ordaine at Hingham 1718, m. Nov. 3, 1719, Jerusha, dau. of Samuel Bra ford, of Duxbury, the son of Major William Bradford, and the gran son of Gov. Bradford. Mrs. Gay died Aug. 19, 1783, a. 85 years. The had five sons and six daughters. Samuel, the eldest son, grad. H. 1740. Mr. Gay died March 18, 1787, aged 90, in the 69th year of h ministry. He published several of his sermons, but the one that h given him the greatest notoriety was preached on his eighty-fifth bir day, August 15, 1781, from the text—"I am this day four score a five years old." The discourse was entitled "The Old Man's Cale dar." Several editions of it were printed in this country. It h also been reprinted in England, and translated into the Dutch la

guage and printed in Holland. The present church edifice in Hingham was erected in 1681—184 years ago—during the ministry of Rev. John Norton, the predecessor of Rev. Dr. Gay. Rev. Joseph Richardson, the present senior minister, has nearly reached the 60th year of his pastorate, having been ordained July 2, 1806. See Sprague's *Annals of the American Pulpit*, vol. viii. pages 1—7.

(m) Rev. Nathaniel Walter, minister of the second church in Roxbury, son of Rev. Nehemiah and Sarah (Mather) Walter, was born Aug. 15, 1711, grad. H. C. 1729, ord. at Roxbury July 10, 1734, m. April 24, 1735, Rebecca, dau. of Wm. Abbott of Brookline, and had two sons and three daughters. One of the sons was Rev. William Walter, D.D., grad. H. C. 1756, minister at Trinity Church and at Christ Church in Boston. Rev. Nathaniel Walter died March 11, 1776. See pedigree of the Walter family, *Register*, viii. 209.

(n) Rev. John Chandler, minister of Billerica, was the youngest child of Thomas[3] and Mary (Stevens) Chandler, and was born in Andover in 1723, grad. H. C. 1743, was ordained at Billerica Oct. 21, 1747, removed June 5, 1760, died Nov. 10, 1762. Abbot's *History of Andover*, page 133. Thomas[3] Chandler, father of Rev. John,[4] was son of William[2] and Mary (Dane) Chandler (dau. of John Dane of Ipswich), and was born in Andover Dec. 5, 1676. William[2] Chandler, son of William, of Roxbury, was born in England in 1636, the year before his parents came to this country. They arrived in 1637, bringing four children with them.

(o) Rev. Christopher Sargent, first minister of the first church in Methuen, was a native of Amesbury, Mass., grad. H. C. 1725, ordained Nov. 5, 1729, died March 20, 1790, a. 84.

(p) Rev. Isaac Morrill, second minister of the first church in Wilmington, Mass., was born in Salisbury, Mass., May 20, 1718, grad. H. C. 1737, was ordained May 20, 1741, died Aug. 17, 1793, a. 75, having been a faithful pastor 52 years. He preached the Dudleian Lecture in 1776, and the Convention Sermon in 1778; and published a sermon addressed to Capt. Osgood and his company, 1755.

(q) Rev. Samuel Phillips, first minister of the second church in Andover, the eldest child of Samuel and Mary (Emerson) Phillips, grandson of Rev. Samuel and Sarah (Appleton) Phillips, of Rowley, was born in Salem, Feb. 17, 1690, and grad. H. C. 1708. He m. Hannah White of Haverhill, Jan. 7, 1712. She died Jan. 11, 1773, in the 82d year of her age. They had five children—three sons and two daughters. Samuel, the eldest son, grad. H. C. 1734; the second son, John, grad. H. C. 1735.

RECORDS OF WETHERSFIELD, CONN.

[Communicated by Hon. Royal R. Hinman, A.M., of New York.

[Continued from Vol. xviii. page 226.]

Kilborn, Ebenezer, and Eunice, d. of Th°. Hale, of Glaussenbury, were m. Jan. 28, 1718. Is. Eunice, b. Feb. 10, '19; Timothy, Aug. 23, '23; Mary, Mar. 4, '25; Anna, June 20, '28; Happy, June 17, 1730.

Kilborn, Timothy, and Prudence Deming, were m. Aug. 15, 1751.

Is. Timothy, b. May 9, '52; Seth, Oct. 27, '54; Happy, Aug. 26, '57; Simon, Nov. 23, '59; Abigail, Sept. 16, 1764.

Kilborn, George, and Rebecca Belding, were m. Nov. 1, 1753. Is Abigail, b. July 2, '54. M^rs^. R. K. d. . . G. K. and Abigail Pierpont were m. Nov. 10, '63. Is. Rebecca, July 23, '64; George, July 18 '65; Mary, Feb. 5, '67; Rebecca, Aug. 23, '68; Joshua, Aug. 1 '70; Martha, April 3, '72; Jonathan, Nov. 12, 1777. Mr. G. K. d Feb. 7, 1777.

Kilborn, Pelatiah, and Abigail Beeroft, were m. 1746.

Killsey (Kelsey) Marke. Is. of by Rebeck his wife, Thomas, b Oct. 16, 1663.

Kellsey, Stephen, and Dorothy Bronson, were m. Jan. 11, 1700 Is. Stephen, b. Oct. 18, '00; Jonathan, Oct. 7, '02; Dorothy, Feb. 28 '04; Ebenezer, Mar. 3, '06; Easter, Aug. 10, '07; Daniell, May 10 '09, and d. Nov. 12, '32; Sarah, Feb. 20, '11; Eunice, Sept. 20, '12 Abigail, Sept. 8, '14; Timothy, July 7, '16; Samuel, July 8, 1718.

Kelsey, John, and Mary, d. of Ezekiell Buck, were m. Nov. 23 1704. Is. Mary, b. Sept. 14, '05; John, Nov. 22, '06; Hannah, Jan 6, '08; James, Nov. 16, '09; Charles, Sept. 16, '11; Ezekiell, Jan 26, '13; Rachell, Aug. 21, '14; Comfort, Feb. 27, '16; Enoch, Aug 27, '17; Esther, May 22, '25; Ruth, Dec. 6, 1727.

Kelsey, James, and Eunice Andruss, were m. Nov. 10, 1737. Is Joseph, b. Aug. 28, 1738.

Kellsey, Timothy, and Eunice Barnes, were m. July 30, 1741. Is Elizabeth, b. Sept. 27, '42. T. K. d. Aug. 1, 1745.

Kelsey, Charles, and Mabel Andrus, were m. Mar. 4, 1742. Is. Rho da, b. Nov. 20, '42; Charles, April 6, '45; Asa, Mar. 22, '47; Moses Mar. 22, '51; Lois, Dec. 29, '53; Ira, Mar. 2, '57; Huldah, Jan. 30 1760. Moses, Ira and Rhoda d. Sept. 5, 10, and Oct. 21, 1776.

Kelsey, Ezekiel, and Sarah Allis, were m. Jan. 13, 1743. Is. Asahel b. Oct. 30, '43; Israel, Nov. 20, '45; Ezekiel, Dec. 22, '47; Mary Dec. 30, '49; Sarah, Aug. 2, '52; Patience, Aug. 23, 1756.

Kellsey, Enoch, and Mary Bidwell, were m. Aug. 30, 1744. Is Mary, b. May 12, '45; John, Nov. 2, '45; William, Feb. 21, '48 Hannah, Aug. 14, '51; Enoch, April 5, '53; Lucy, Jan. 16, '55 Elizabeth, Mar. 5, '56; Eunice, Aug. 22, '57; Anne, Feb. 20, '59 David, June 26, '60; Hepzibah, April 13, '62; Stephen, May 28 1764.

Kelsey, Israel, and Mary Sanburn, were m. Dec. 29, 1768. Is Mary, b. April 21, '70; Israel, Sept. 5, 1771.

Kelsey, Charles, J^r^. Is. of by Hannah his wife, Moses, b. Sept. 3 1778; Abel, Dec. 27, 1781.

Kimberly, Eleazer. Is. of by Ruth his wife, Thomas, b. Sept. 29 1681; Mary, Oct. 29, '83. M^rs^. K. d. Dec. 29, 1683.

Kirkom, Thomas, and Jane his wife were m. Mar. 24, 1684. Is Ruth, b. Jan. 28, 1684.

Kircum, Henry, and Martha, d. of Saml. Burr, of Hartford, were m. Dec. 21, 1719. Is. Samuel, b. Jan. 1, '21; Elijah, Nov. 24, '22 Sarah, Feb. 15, '26; Henry, Aug. 30, '28; Nathaniel, Dec. 11 1730.

Kellogg, Martyn, and Dorothy, d. of Stephen Chester, J^r^. were m Jan. 13, 1716. Is. Dorothy, b. Dec. 24, '16; Martyn, Aug. 2, '18 Anna, Feb. 19, '20; Jemima, Aug. 24, '23; Mary, Oct. 19, '25

Sarah, Aug. 22, '27 ; Stephen Chester, Sept. 24, '29 ; Joseph, Oct. 9, '36. Capt. K. d. Nov. 13, '53, and M^rs. K. Sept. 26, 1754.

Kellogg, Martin, J^r., and Mary Bordman, were m. July 1, 1742. Is. Mary, b. April 18, '43 ; Martin, July 18, '46 ; Anne, April 16, 49 ; Eleanor, Mar. 10, '55 ; Jemima, Aug., 1757.

Kellogg, Stephen C., and Elizabeth Russel, were m. Nov. 9, 1749. Is. Sarah, b. Dec. 18, '50 ; Elizabeth, July 7, '52 ; Chester, April 29, 55 ; Stephen, April 7, 1758.

Kellogg, Martin, J^r., and Hannah Robbins, were m. Feb. 4, 1773. Is. Hannah, b. Jan. 17, '74 ; Mary, May 26, '76 ; Jemima, Dec. 20, 78 ; Martin, July 24, '81 ; Laura, Nov. 5, '83 ; Prudence, Dec. 27, 90 ; Leela, Dec. 24, 1798.

Kilbey, Ebenezer. Is. of by Bathsheba his wife, Thomas, b. July 3, 1738 ; Elizabeth, Feb. 11, '40 ; Richard, Sept. 24, '42 ; Katharine, July 31, '44 ; Christopher Allen, Mar. 21, '48 ; Thankful, Dec. 29, 49 ; Mary, Sept. 17, '52 ; Rebecca, Feb. 26, 1756.

Kilbey, Wm. and Wid. Dorothy Deming, were m. Mar. 23, 1758. Is. Rebecca, Dec. 11, '58 ; John, Nov. 8, '60 ; Hannah, Mar. 1, '64 ; Sarah, Oct. 9, '67 ; William, Oct. 1, '69 ; Allen, Dec. 25, 1771.

Kilbey, Ebenezer, J^r., and Jerusha Dix, were m. Nov. 5, 1761. Is. Abigail, b. July 28, '62 ; Jerusha, Mar. 9, '64 ; Ebenezer, Oct. 22, 66, and d. Nov. 20, '67 ; Huldah, Jan. 4, '70 ; Allen, Aug. 15, '72 ; Ebenezer, May 21, '75. M^r. E. K. d. Nov. 30, 1776.

Kilbey, Thomas, and Hannah Crane, were m. . . . Is. Salomi, b. Mar. 7, 1765 ; Thomas, Jan. 15, '68 ; Rhoda, April 13, '70 ; Hope, Mar. 24, '73 ; Samuel, May 6, 1778.

Lilley, John. Is. of by Ruth his wife, Ruth, b. Feb. 16, 1647 ; Hanah, May 18.

Lattamore, John. Is. of by Ann his wife, Rebeckah, b. Oct. 6, 1646 ; Naomy, April 4, '48 ; Bygaah, Aug. 6, '49. John, Jan. 4, 51 ; Lesheba, Dec. 26, '52 ; Jonathan, Aug. 6, '55 ; Bezeleel, July 26, 1657.

Lattimer, Besseliall, and Saint, d. of Thomas Robinson, were m. Aug. 18, 1680. Is. Jonathan, b. Sept. 24, 1681, and d. Nov. 27, 1711.

Lattimer, John, and Mary his wife, were m. April 29, 1680. Is. Ann, b. Feb. 24, '81 ; Mary, Jan. 24, '83 ; John, Feb. 2, '85 ; Lemuell, Nov. 2, '86 ; Bezeliel, Oct. 28, '89 ; Luther, May 22, 1692. M^rs. M. L. d. Mar. 3, 1727.

Lattimer, Luther, and Elizabeth his wife, were m. April 18, 1712. Is. John, b. Jan. 24, 1713 ; Elisha, Sept. 11, '14 ; William, Feb. 6, 16 ; Elizabeth, Aug. 29, '17 ; Mary, Aug. 7, '19 ; Wickham, Dec. 15, 1720.

Latimer, Bezaliel, and Sibell, d. of John Goodrich, were m. Nov. 18, 1718. Is. Abigail, b. Aug. 23, '20 ; Samuell, April 10, '22 ; Solomon, June 19, '24, and d. Nov. 5, '26 ; Mary, May 20, '26, and d. July 10, '27 ; Solomon, Mar. 1, '28 ; Bezalcel, April 28, '30 ; John, May 5, '34 ; Hezekiah, May 5, 1736.

Lattimer, John, and Anna Grimes, were m. Feb. 23, 1738. Is. William, b. Mar. 4, '39, and d. Jan. '41 ; Anna, Aug. 14, '40 ; Bildad, Dec. 13, '43 ; Rhoda, Oct. 25, '46 ; Keturah, Nov. 22, '48 ; Josiah, July 7, '51, and d. in Sept. ; Rebecca, Dec. 12, '54 ; Oliver, Sept. 19, '58 ; Josiah, Jan. 20, 1763. Mr. J. L. d. Jan. 24, '92, and Mrs. L. Jan. 14, 1797.

THE COMMON LANDS IN LUNENBURG, MASS—1731.

[Communicated by CHARLES WOOLLEY, of Waltham.]

At a meeting Legally warn'd, the prop^rs of the Common and undivided lands within the town of Lunenburg, being next on Eleventh of May anno Domini 1731.

1. Voted and chose Capt. Josiah Willard, Moderator.

2. Voted and Granted to the Hon^ble William Taylor, Col. Sam^l. Thaxter, Co^ll Francis Fullam, Esq^r., and Cap^t. John Sheple, Eight hundred acres of land in y^e Southwest corner of S^d township, all in one entire peace, as a Gratuity for their former Good services, pursuant to a former vote made at Groton, March 16, 1725–6.

3. Voted and ordered that the prop^rs above mentioned of the Eight hundred acres of land in y^e Southwest Corner of Said Township as above and that the Said Eight hundred acres be recorded in the prop^rs Book of records.

4. Voted and Chose Cap^t. Josiah Willard, Lieut. Edward Hartwell, Ensign Josiah Willard, Ephraim Parce, James Jewell, Ephraim Wetherbee and Isaac Farnsworth, a Comity fully impowared to lay out the Eight hundred acres as above, and sign the Plan and Deliver the same to the Prop^rs Clerk to be recorded.

5. Voted and Chose Howard Sawyer to lay out the above Said Eight hundred acres of land.

6. Voted that the meeting be adjourned to the 26th day of this instant May, at 8 of the Clock in the forenoon.

May the 26th, 1731, the Prop^rs afore S^d being met upon adjournment then Voted, Granted and ordered the Eight hundred acres above mentioned be made one thousand acres, and that Mr. Benj^a. Whitemore be intitled to two hundred acres of the land, and having an equal Portion with the other four Gentlemen above mentioned, and that the thousand acres be layed out in one intire Piece, as above, that the two hundred acres afore^sd be Granted to the said Mr. Whitemore are Granted for his former Good Service, Pursuant to a former Vote made at Groton, March 16, 1725–6.

Recorded April y^e 7, anno Domini 1732.

JOSIAH WILLARD, *Moderator.*

A true Copy Examined,
Joseph Hartwell, *Clerk.*

Lunenbury, June the 11, 1731.

Layed out by the Comi^tte apointed, one thousand acres of land in the Southwest Corner of Said township, to the Great and General Court Com^tee (viz)., the Hon^ble William Taylor, Esq^r. the Hon^ble Samuel Thaxter, Esq^re, Co^ll. Francis fullam, Esq^r. and Mr. Benj^a. Whitemore and Capt. John Sheple, Granted to them by the Proprietors for their former Good Service in Said Township. Begining at a Piller of stones erected for the corner of S'd township and running East 1 Degrees South on the South line of Said township 400 rods to a Chestnut tree, then make an angle and running north 12 Degrees East o

Common land 400 rods to a white pine tree, there making an angle and running west 12 Degrees north on Common land—400 rods to a maple tree, there making an angle and running South 12 Degrees west on the town line 400 rods, to where it began. Surveyed by Nathan Haywood, and approved by the Com^tte^ (viz.) Edward Hartwell, Josiah Willard, Isaac Farnsworth, Ephraim Wetherbee, and James Jewell.

Recorded June 14, anno Domini 1731.

Pr Edward Hartwell, *Clerk.*

A true Coppy Exam^d^.
Joseph Hartwell, *Clerk.*
Lunenburge, Sep^r^. 18, 1788.

Endorsed Kendal Boutell, Sep^t^. 19, 1788.

EXTRACTS FROM SERMONS BY COTTON MATHER.

On the Death of Rev. James Keith, from the Text "O Man greatly beloved."*

"Alas, The *Angel of the Church of* BRIDGWATER has this Last Week† heard that *Voice from Heaven* unto him, *Come up hither!* And he's flown! A *Desirable Man,* if any among us were worthy to be Esteemed so! Yea, you now know, whom I had in my Eye, while I was describing, *A Man Greatly Beloved:* It was HE who Satt, for my Pencil to take the Features from him! The *Desireable* and very Venerable JAMES KEITH, who Preached his *First Sermon* in the Place where I am now Standing, more than *Fifty Years* ago, and sweetly Entertained us again a *Few Months* ago, is this Last Week Expired: That *Silver Trumpet* has done Sounding. And it were a Fault in me, if I should not in *this Place* take Notice of a Man who had so much of GOD in Him, and who deserves so much to be *had in Everlasting Remembrance.*" . . . . "Discharging both Publickly and Privately, the *Work of his Ministry,* even to the Last, and for Seven Years after he had passed thro' a *Jubilee.*" . . . .

"He was the First Pastor of *Bridgwater;*" . . . . "'Twas then a Sett of Pious and Praying People: A Town that stood in a *Land of Unwalled Villages,* when there were Armies of Bloody *Indians,* destroying round about them, not very long after their KEITH was come to be, their *Decus ac Tutamen;* a *Glory* and a *Defence* unto them. It was Remarkable that tho' the Town was often Assaulted by formidable Troops of Salvages, yet in all the sharp Assaults it never lost so much as one of its Inhabitants. They wanted not for Solicitations to desert their Dwellings; But having a KEITH to animate them, they Resolved, that they would keep their *Stations;* and *Stand still to see the Salvation* of God. Once the *Indians* began to Fire the Town; but, they had a KEITH, with his *Faith,* to *Turn to Flight the Armies of the Aliens.* The People with a noble Courage issued forth from their Garrisons, to Fight the Enemy. But God at the same

* Boston. Printed by S. Kneeland. 1719. Pp. 34.
† He died July 23, 1719.

time Fought for them, with a Storm of Thunder and Lightning an Rain, whereby a considerable part of their Houses were preserved O *Man Greatly Beloved!* Of whom it might be said *Cui Milita Æther!*—After that Memorable Time, the Town went on, Prosperin and Flourishing under the Care of their Faithful Shepherd; until ano they *became Two Bands;* Their Pastor did generously Approve an Assist, the Peaceable Swarming of a New Assembly from him; an on the Day when they First Met in their New Edifice, he preache unto them, that Savoury Sermon, which was afterwards Publishe under the Title of, *A Case of Prayer, handled on a Day of Prayer* A Sermon worthy to be their *Perpetual Monitor.* And, which Tw Years before his Death, he Concludes with minding them, *This Ex hortation is given you, by your Aged Pastor, who hath served you in th Gospel now full Fifty-Four years, and I hope, by the Grace of* God *i some measure of Sincerity, tho' attended with much Weakness, gre Infirmities, and manifold Temptations.*"

On the Death of Mrs. Abiel Goodwin, who died Oct. 3, 1727.*

"Finally; ABIEL GOODWIN, shall without any Disorder no *Speak in the Church!* . . . . to see a Damsel short of Twenty Years Age . . looking [Death] in the face," &c. "Her Father died a ver young Man, but in so uncommon and victorious a manner, that it *Printed in a Book,* and our COELESTINUS, has given the Report it. She was born after the Death of her Father, and for that Cau the Name of Abiel [or God my Father] was given her."

DESCENDANTS OF REV. THOMAS JENNER.

[Communicated by Wm. S. Appleton, A.M.]

The recent publication by the Massachusetts Historical Socie (Vol. xxxvii. 355), of letters of Rev. Thomas Jenner, seems to furnis a suitable reason and time for preparing some account of his famil especially as no notice has ever yet been taken of the fact that descen ants from him are living in this country. He was probably born one of the Eastern Counties of England, where he may also have be a settled clergyman. R. Stansby, who speaks of Mr. Jenner in 163 in a letter in the above-mentioned volume, may have meant the en grant, and have been ignorant of his removal to New England.

He came hither about 1635, and soon became the Minister of We mouth, where eighteen acres of land were granted to him in Jun 1636. He was made Freeman 8 December of the same year. Fro an expression of Rev. Stephen Bachiler, on page 104 of the volu quoted before, I judge him to have been somewhat advanced in life the time of his coming.

His ministry at Weymouth was unfortunate; Winthrop and Hu bard mention the differences between the people and Mr. Jenner.

* Boston. Printed for D. Henchman, at the Corner Shop over against the Brick Meet House in Corn-hill. 1728. Pp. 36.

the latter part of 1640, he moved to Saco, where he was probably the first settled minister. His arrival was regarded with favor by Thomas Gorges and Richard Vines, and the People "willingly contributed for his stipend 47 li. per annum." He had, however, some "hot discourses, especially about the ceremonies," and 28 March, 1646, he wrote to Gov. Winthrop, "Mr. Vines is fallen out with me bitterly, and threatens me to my face, when time shall serve." He thereupon resigned his ministry, and soon left Saco.

We next hear of him in England, in October, 1650, as living in Norfolk, and compelled by poverty to sell his library, which seems to have been bought for Harvard College. Whether either of the following extracts from Blomefield's History of Norfolk refers to him, I cannot say:—Colteshall; The rector in 1646 was George Goade, in a very little while succeeded by Thomas Jenner, who in 1657 was complained of to the sessions in order to dispossess him, and being unable to make head against their proceedings, in 1658 he resigned. Horstead; Thomas Jenner occurs rector in 1657.

The name of his wife is unknown, and also the date of his death. He had certainly three children, two daughters, who are known only from one of their father's letters, and a son Thomas, of whom as follows:—

(2) Thomas Jenner, junior, probably came to this country with his father, and received at the same time forty-five acres of land at Weymouth. He became Freeman 6 September, 1639, and was, I doubt not, the deputy from Weymouth in 1640. In 1636, he was also admitted an inhabitant of Charlestown, where we find him in 1649. The following deed is copied from the Suffolk Registry; it is found, also, in the first volume of "Estates" at the State House—28 (10) 1649. "Thomas Jenner of Charlestown granted unto Elder Edw. Bates & John Whitman of Waymouth one dwelling house at Waymouth (now in the possession of John King), two orchyards and twenty-one Acres adjoyning more or lesse, also twelve Acres at the westerne neck be it more or lesse, also halfe an Acre uppon Grape Iland be it more or lesse, also fourty Acres w^{ch} is his owne pp lott be it more or lesse, and eighteene Acres w^{ch} was his fathers. Also the round marsh being four Acres more or lesse and one acre of fresh marsh adjoyning, and six Acres of marsh aboue the fresh pond, & a wood lott on hingham side. And this was by an absolute deed of sale dated 28 (10) 1649, and consented to by m^{rs}. Jenner before m^{r}. nowell."

I presume his wife was Esther Jenner, who joined the Church of Charlestown, 9 July, 1648. According to the diary of Samuel Sewall (*Register*, vi. 73) she seems to have married secondly a Mr. Winsley, and to have been his widow in 1686. I cannot give the date of death of Thomas Jenner, jr., or of his wife, and only know the names of two of their children, John[3] (3) and Thomas[3] (4).

(3) John was undoubtedly one of the original founders, in 1655, of Brookhaven, L. I., which was settled by emigrants mostly from the neighborhood of Boston. He is named in the patent of 7 May, 1666. He apparently married Alice, daughter of Robert Pigg, and had certainly Thomas,[4] and probably John,[4] and more children. His son Thomas[4] married at Charlestown, where his cousins lived, 9 July, 1685, Marah March, and had there Martha,[5] b. 29 May, 1687.

(4) Thomas m. at Charlestown, 22 May, 1655, Rebecca, dau. o Nicholas Trerise, had

Rebecca,[4] b. 27 February, 1656, m. 3 June, 1673, Samue Lynde, and in 1682, Robert Lewis.

Thomas,[4] b. 20 September, 1658, d. prob. before 1688, unm.

David,[4] b. 20 October, 1663. (5)

Sarah,[4] b. 17 July, 1667, d. 24 August, 1667.

Samuel,[4] b. 18 March, 1669, d. prob. before 1688, unm.

Elenor,[4] } b. 11 February, 1671, d. young.

Elizabeth,[4] } b. " " " m. 19 June, 1707, Samue Bur.

Elenor,[4] b. 15 February, 1674, m. 26 October, 1701, Willian Wier.

He joined the Church of Charlestown 13 March, 1681, and th Artillery Company of Boston in 1673. He was a Sea Captain, an made regular trips between England and New England. He seem to have inherited a taste for the Ministry; John Dunton, who cam to Boston as his passenger in 1685, describes him thus :—" Our Cap tain, *Tho. Jenner*, was a rough Covetous *Tarpaulin;* but he under stood his Business well enough, and had *some smatt'rings of Divinit in his Head.* He went to Prayers very constantly, and took upon hi to EXPOUND the Scriptures, which gave Offence to several of th Passengers."

He died in England in the autumn of 1686, and 28 April, 1687, hi widow was appointed to administer on his property. His estate wa insolvent in 1693, and a settlement was finally made in 1708, whe the only heirs beside the widow were his son David, and daughter Rebecca, Elizabeth and Elenor. His widow, in her account rendere 18 February, 1707–8, desired " allowance for the Funerall Charges o the said deceased, paid in England, £18 is here £22 10."—She d 23 September, 1722, aged 86 years and 7 months.

(5) David, m. 14 June, 1688, Mabel, daughter of Hon. Jame Russell, had

Mabel,[5] b. 31 October, 1690, d. 14 November, 1702.

Rebecca,[5] b. 2 January, 1692, d. 8 November, 1702.

Thomas,[5] b. 21 December, 1693. (6)

Elizabeth,[5] b. 27 July, 1696, m. 29 September, 1715, Ezekie Cheever, of Boston.

David,[5] b. 4 July, 1699.

Abigail,[5] b. 19 September, 1700, m. 22 September, 1719, Ed ward Wier.

He was Freeman in 1691, and d. 23 August, 1709, when he wa called a Merchant.

(6) Thomas, m. 3 July, 1718, Joanna, daughter of Samuel Ever ton, had

Joanna,[6] b. 11 July, 1721, d. 15 February, 1722.

Joanna,[6] b. 3 June, 1723, d. 19 April, 1731.

Mabel,[6] b. 23 January, 1725, m. 9 July, 1747, Samuel Bir of Dorchester.

Thomas,[6] b. 5 June, 1727, d. 6 July, 1727.

Thomas,[6] b. 1 August, 1728, d. 18 December, 1728.

Henry Phillips,[6] b. 12 October, 1729, d. 26 September, 1731

David,[6] b. 20 October, 1732, H. C. 1753, d. 1754.

Joanna,[6] b. January, 1734, m. 1 March, 1753, Edward Carnes, of Boston.
Samuel,[6] b. 3 November, 1735.
Rebecca,[6] b. 1738.
Elizabeth,[6] b. April, 1740.
Abigail,[6] b. February, 1744.

He made his will 25 March, 1760, mentioning only his wife Joanna, son Samuel, dau. Joanna Carnes, dau. Abigail, and grandson Thomas Jenner Carnes. He died 23 June, 1765, aged 72, and was buried in a tomb built in 1725. On its front is a large slab of slate, bearing the family arms, viz., Argent or Or, on a cross azure five fleurs-de-lis of the field, in a bordure engrailed of the second. The Rev. Thomas Jenner sued a seal charged with one fleur-de-lis, as a sort of personal cognizance. On the Charlestown Records and elsewhere the name is almost invariably accompanied by the token of respect, either Mr. or Esq.

It may be doubted, whether any are living who inherit both the blood and name of Rev. Thomas Jenner; but there are probably numerous descendants from the daughters of the fourth, fifth and sixth generations. The author of this article is one of many, who claim relationship through the marriage of Elenor[4] with William Wier of Charlestown.

SPRINGFIELD TOWN RECORDS.

[Communicated by Chas. H. S. Davis, New York.]

[Continued from page 64.]

Births.

Jonathan Ely Son of Samuell & Mary Ely,	borne	Jan. 24, 1675
Ebenezer Day Son of Thomas & Sarah Day,	"	Feb. 18, 1675
John Son of Joseph & Mary Bodurtha,	"	Feb. 3, 1675
Benjamin Dorchester Son of Benjamin & Lary Dorchester,	"	Feb. 8, 1675
Sarah Daughter of John & Mary Harman,	"	Feb. 13, 1675
Lydia Morgan had a Son whose name is Benoni, born out of Wedlock,		Feb. 1675
Luke Son of John & Hannah Hitchcock,	"	Mch 23, 1674–5
Margarite Daughter of David & Margarite Lumbard,	"	May 10, 1676
Pelatiah Son of David & Mary Morgan,	"	March, 1676
William Son of Jno. & Sarah Scot,	"	Aug. 8, 1676
Rebecca Daughter of Samuel & Ruth Taylor,	"	Nov. 7, 1676
Joseph Son of James & mercy Barker,	"	Nov. 7, 1676
Mary Daughter of Henry & Mary Rogers,	"	Dec. 23, 1676
Abilene Hunter Daughter of Widow Priscilla Hunter,	"	Jan. 1, 1676
John Son of Joseph & Hanna Harman,	"	Jan. 5, 1676
Benjamin Son of Joseph Stebbin,	"	Jan. 23, 1676
Henry Son of Abel & Martha Wright,	"	Jan. 6, 1676

Thomas Ball Son of Jonatha & Sarah Bal, borne Feb. 25, 167
Abigail Daughter of Increase & Abigail Sikes, " Mch 16, 1676–
Elizabeth Daughter of Samuel & Anna Ferry, " Mch 25, 167
Job Colton Son of Ephraim & Mary Colton, " May 14, 167
Samuel Leonard Son of Joseph & Mary Leonard, " May 16, 167
George Son of Isaac & Mary Colton, " June 16, 167
Priscilla Daughter of Jno. & Lydia Warner, " April 4, 167
Ebenezer Chapin Son of Japhet & Abilene Chapin, " June 26, 167
Elizabeth Daughter of Nathaniel & Margarite Foot, " June 23, 167
Mary Daughter of William & Mary Brookes, " July 11, 167
Solomon Ferry Son of Charles & Sarah Ferry, " July 19, 167
John & Anna Petty—a child still born, June 23, 167
Hannah Denton Daughter of Mr. David & Hannah Denton, " Aug. 5, 167
Samuell Bliss Son of Samuell & Sarah Bliss, " Aug. 10, 167
Sarah Crowfoot Daughter of Joseph & Mary Crowfoot, " Aug. 13, 167
Elizabeth Morgan Daughter of Isaac & Abigail Morgan, " Aug. 27, 167
Nathaniel Hitchcock Son of John & Hannah Hitchcock, " Aug. 28, 167
Ebenezer Day Son of Thomas & Sarah Day, " Sept. 5, 167
Sarah Bliss Daughter of Samuel & Mary Bliss, " Sept. 10, 167
Mary Knowlton Daughter of Benjamin & Hanna Knowlton, " Sept. 17, 167
Pelatiah morgan Son of David & Mary morgan, " Oct. 1, 167
Martha Ely Daughter of Samuel & Mary Ely, " Oct. 28, 167
Joseph Warriner Son of James & Elizabeth Warriner, " Nov. 6, 167
Mary Lumbard Daughter of David & margarite Lumbard, " Nov. 13, 167
Elizur Sikes Son of Victory & Elizabeth Sikes, " Dec. 11, 167
Hannah Stebbin Daughter of Thomas & Abigail Stebbin, " Dec. 29, 167
Elizabeth Tailor Daughter of James & Mary Tailor, " Jan. 5, 167
Elizabeth Daughter of Sam'l & Mary Bal, " Jan. 14, 167
Experience Burt Daughter of Nathaneel & Rebecca Burt, " Jan. 23, 167
John Barber, Sen., & Bathsheba his wife had a daughter named Mary, " Feb. 13, 167
John Son of John & Mary Harman, " Mch 2, 167
John Rogers Son of Henry & Mary Rogers, " Mch 5, 167
Nathaneel the Son of John & Lydia Peirce, " Mch 16, 167
Sarah Daughter of Luke & Sarah Hitchcocke, " April 1, 167
Sarah Daughter of John & Hannah Bagg, " April 2, 167
Obadiah Cooley Son of Obadiah & Rebecca Cooley, " Aug. 1, 167
Ruth Taylor Daughter of Samuel & Ruth Taylor, " Aug. 18, 167

Thomas Son of Thomas & Desire Cooper, borne Sept. 4, 1678
Sarah Daughter of Tho. & Sarah Colton, " Sept. 25, 1678
Rebecca Daughter of Increase & Abigail Sikes, " Sept. 17, 1678
Ebenezer Petty Son of John & Anna Petty, " Oct. 8, 1678
Margarite Daughter of Philip & Sarah mattoon, " Nov. 4, 1678
Hannah Bliss Daughter of Jno. & Patience Bliss, " Nov. 16, 1678
Thomas & Abigail Stebbein had a child still borne, Nov. 23, 1678
Sarah Bal daughter of Jonathan & Sarah Bal, " Dec. 11, 1678
Mary Scot Daughter of Jno. & Sarah Scot, " Dec. 29, 1678
John Eily Son of Samuel & Mary Eily, " Jan. 28, 1678
Margarite Daughter of Isaac & Hephzibah Cakebread, " Feb. 21, 1678
John Son of John & Lydia Warner, " Feb. 22, 1678
Abel Son of Victory & Elizabeth Sikes, " Feb. 24, 1678
Henry Son of Henry & Bethiah Chapin, " Mch 19, 1679
Experience Daughter of Samuel & Mary Blisse, " April 1, 1679
Samuel Wright Son of Abel & Martha Wright, " June 17, 1679
Hannah Daughter of Japhet & Abilene Chapin, " June 21, 1679
Thomas Son of Joseph & Sarah Stebbein, " July 13, 1679
Mary Daughter of Joseph & Lydia Bodurtha, " Sept. 4, 1679
Dorothy the Daughter of Henry & Mary Rogers, " Sept. 5, 1679
Nathaneel Son of Samuel and Sarah Blisse, " Sept. 8, 1679
John Son of Joseph & Mary Leonard, " Sept. 12, 1679
Abigail Daughter of David & Priscilla Throu, " Sept. 13, 1679
Thankful Daughter of Wm. & Mary Brookes, " Sept. 13, 1679
Samuel Son of Mr. Daniel & Hannah Denton, " Sept. 29, 1679
Jonathan Son of James & Mary Tailor, " Oct. 30, 1679
Benjamin Son of Benjamin & Hannah Knowlton, " Dec. 9, 1679
James Dorchester Son of James and Sarah Dorchester, " Dec. 14, 1679
Mercy Daughter of Samuel & Mary Ball, " Dec. 15, 1679
Hannah Daughter of Eliakim & Hannah Cooley, " Dec. 24, 1679
Mary Daughter of Mary & Joseph Thomas, " Dec. 29, 1679
Margarite Daughter of David & Margarite Lumbard, " Dec. 30, 1679
Jonathan Son of Isaac & Abigail Morgan, " Jan. 15, 1679
Samuel Son of Ephraim & Mary Coulton, " Jan. 17, 1679
Samuel Son of James & Elizabeth Warrener, " Jan. 26, 1679
Mary Daughter of Nicholas & Mary Rust, " Jan. 28, 1679
David Son of John & Hannah Hitchcocke, " Feb. 7, 1679
David Son of David & Mary Tolorgan, " Feb. 18, 1679
Samuel Sikes Son of Victory & Elizabeth Sikes, " Mch 3, 1680
Mercy Daughter of Charles & Sarah Ferrey, " Mch 12, 1679–80
A son was born to Samuell and Joanna Stebbein March 12, 1679–80 and Dyed about two houres after it was borne.
Elizabeth Daughter of Luke & Sarah Hitchcocke, born Mch 19, 1680
Samuel the Son of Increase & Abigail Sikes, " Mch 27, 1680
Philip the Son of Philip & Sarah Mattoone, " April 4, 1680
Margarite Daughter of Ebenezer & Mercy Jones, " June 10, 1680
Margarite Riley had a daughter born out of wedlock, July 6, 1680
Mercy Daughter of Samuel & Mary Blisse, born July 18, 1680

Hannah Daughter of Japhet & Abilene Chapin,	borne	July 18, 16
Abilene the Daughter of John & Hannah Bagg,	"	July 25, 16
Samuel Son of Jonathan & Sarah Bal,	"	July 31, 16
Jonathan Son of Thomas & Sarah Day was	"	Aug. 8, 16
Patience Brooke out of the state of wedlock had a daughter still born Aug. 8, 1680.		
Amah the Daughter of Ruth & Samuel Tailor,	"	Aug. 17, 16
Josiah Son of Josiah & Sarah Leonard,	"	Oct. 21, 16
Elizabeth Daughter of Jno. & Mary Harman,	"	Dec. 3, 16
Sarah Daughter of Jonathan & Sarah morgan,	"	Dec. 3, 16
Hannah Daughter of Thomas & Abigail Stebbein, junr.	"	Dec. 22, 16
Anna Daughter of Thomas & Sarah Coulton,	"	Dec. 27, 16
Joseph Leonard son of Joseph & Mary Leonard,	"	Jan. 1, 16
Dorcas Daughter of Nathaniel & Rebeca Burt,	"	Feb. 10, 1
Ebenezer Son of Jno. & Lydia Warner,	"	Feb. 16, 1
Rebeca Daughter of Thomas & Hannah Bancroft,	"	Feb. 23, 1
James Son of James & Sarah Dorchester,	"	Feb. 27, 16
Anna Daughter of Obadiah & Rebeca Cooley,	"	Mch. 5, 16
Eliakim Son of Eliakim & Hannah Cooley,	"	Mch. 19, 1
Jonathan Son of Jonathan & Sarah Bush,	"	April 10, 1
John Son of John & Mary Matthews,	"	April 18, 1

BRIEF NOTICE OF RICHARD SOUTHGATE AND HIS FAMI

"*Leicester, April* 5, 1758. On the first Current Deceased here Richard Southgate, in the 88th Year of his Age. He came fi *Combs* near *Stowmarket,* in *Suffolk* in *England,* in 1716, to see Country: and preferring it to *England,* he took up 2 Shares among first Settlers of *Leicester;* and remaining in 1717, bro't over his Fa ly hither: coming over in the same Vessel with Mr. *Prince* now M ister in *Boston.* He was a Gentleman of a very acute Judgm considerable Knowledge of the English Liberties, both civil and ligious, and highly valu'd them: was acquainted with the distingu ing Doctrines of the Gospel, as professed in these Churches from Beginning, and with their Congregational Way; all which, u acute Examination he was fully persuaded were most agreeabl the Doctrines and Constitution of the primitive Churches, as tau by the inspired Apostles; and he had singular Courage, Zeal Powers, in Argument, to maintain them. He lived and died in F of obtaining Justification and eternal Life by the *Righteousnes* Christ alone. And left surviving 2 Sons, 2 Daughters, and 25 Gr children."—*Boston Gazette,* Monday, April 10, 1758.

[We gather the following from Washburn's valuable *Histor Leicester.* Richard Southgate brought with him sons Richard Steward. Richard was born in England July 13, 1714, m. Eu Brown, of Leicester, and died in 1798, aged 85.

John Southgate, son of Steward, was born Jan. 15, 1738, and the brother of Dr. Robert Southgate, of Scarborough in Maine.

m. Eleanor Sargent, dau. of Jonathan Sargent, 2d. He was adjutant of the regiment of minute men commanded by Col. Wm. Henshaw, and marched to Cambridge on the alarm of the 19th of April, 1775. In Sept., 1776, a regiment of artillery was raised under the command of Col. Thomas Crafts, of which James Swan was major. John Southgate was commissioned as second officer in the company of Capt. Todd, under the title of "captain-lieutenant." *Robert* Southgate, another son of Steward, was born Oct. 26, 1741; studied medicine; went to Scarborough in 1771—became an extensive landowner, and gradually withdrew from his profession, which he had pursued successfully for several years. He m. in 1773, Mary King (then in her 16th year), dau. of Richard King, of Scarborough, sister of Rufus King. Mr. Southgate was afterward appointed a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. He died Nov. 2, 1833, a. 92—had 12 children, one of whom, Horatio, was father of Bishop Horatio Southgate, recently of Boston.—See the *History of Leicester*, for farther information.]

GLEANINGS.

[Continued from page 59.]

56.

One most transparent and unpleasant mistake is made on page 14 of this volume of the *Register*, where it is said that Anne, the widow of William Hutchinson, the famous disturber of the church, died at Wells. It was William's mother, Susanna. Anne, as is well known, was killed by the Indians, with several of her children.

I am happy to say that Mr. Savage agrees with me, that Richard Hutchinson, the iron monger, was the *brother* of William the emigrant. I mistook his meaning in his article on Hutchinson, because I supposed the sentence beginning "He was a wealthy iron monger," referred to the subject of the article, viz. Richard, *son* of William. Mr. Savage meant, on the contrary, to refer to Richard, the *brother*, who had been mentioned in the preceding sentence.

I may also correct two slight errors: of the children of Edward and Catherine (Hamby) Hutchinson, Anne was bapt. 19 Nov., 1643, and Catherine was *born* 16 May, 1648.

Again, the kindness of Isaac J. Greenwood, jr. Esq., has enabled me to correct the date of the death of Elizabeth, dau. of Elisha[4] Hutchinson, and wife of Dr. John Clarke. She died 2 Dec., 1722.

57.

I am indebted to Mr. Greenwood for the solution of my query in Reg. xviii. 289, as to how George Cradock was nephew of Lt. Gov[r]. Tailer. Wm. Tailer m. first, a daughter of Nathaniel Byfield, and her sister Deborah Lyde was mother of Mary, wife of George Cradock. Tailer's second wife was Abigail, dau. of Benjamin Gillam, and widow of Thomas Dudley, the son of Paul D., and gr.-son of Gov. Thomas D.

A search among our records has brought to light some facts which had escaped Mr. Savage.

Benjamin Gillam, of Boston, 1635, had, as Mr. Savage records, three sons, Zecheriah, Benjamin, and Joseph; and two daughters, Hannah who m. Richard Sharpe, and one who m. a Gwinn.

Of these, Benjamin m. Hannah Savage, and had three daus.: Hannah wife of Samuel Phillips; Faith, who m. Mathew Middleton, and 2dly Capt. Wentworth Paston; and Mary, who prob. d. unm. The widow m. Giles Sylvester.

Joseph,[2] son of Benjamin, Sen[r]. m. Martha—and had John; Joseph b. 30 Mch., 1676; Knight, b. 30 Jan., 1677; and Anne, b. 15 July 1673. He d. in 1680. His father-in-law was John Joyliffe, and I suspect his wife was Martha Knight, and that she m. secondly Jarvis Ballard. (See Reg. xviii. 187.)

The other son of Benjamin[1] was Zachary, who m. 26 July, 1659 Phebe, dau. of Lieut. Wm. Phillips, and had at Boston, Martha, b. 2 June, 1660; Zecheriah, b. 4 Nov., 1661; and Benjamin, b. 23 Mch. 1662. He went to England and prob. remained there. His son Benjamin[3] came to Boston and settled here during the life of his uncle Benjamin. This is proved by the following deed. Suff. Deeds xviii. 76. Benjamin and Joseph, executors of their father Benjamin Gillam, 14 Apr. 1676, set off certain land on Fort Hill, one half of which was to go to them, and the other half to Zecheriah Gillam, of London and Richard Sharpe, who m. Hannah, dau. of said Benjamin Gillam. This was recorded 6 Oct., 1693, and with it a deed dated 22 April 1692, of Hannah, widow of Richard Sharpe, to Benjamin Gillam, son and heir of the before named Zecheriah Gillam, of all of her interest. Finally (Deeds xxx. 56), Abigail, widow of Benjamin, and Wm. Tailer and Abigail his wife, one of the daus. and coheirs, sold this land 14 Oct., 1715.

This Benjamin Gillam 3d, son of Zecheriah, m. Abigail [ ] and had Abigail, b. 22 Feb., 1684, and Anne, b. 11 Dec., 1688. I suspect he also had a son Zecheriah, b. 11 Oct., 1686, though the record calls the wife Elizabeth. His will of 28 April, 1701, mentions wife Abigail, and two daus.

Of these, Abigail, as we have seen, m. Thomas Dudley and Wm. Tailer. Of Anne, I find no farther record. W. H. W.

Hutchinson's Collection of Papers.—The *Massachusetts Gazette* Boston, Jan. 9, 1769, contains the following advertisement. It no doubt refers to the volume known as Hutchinson's Collection of Papers, published by T. and J. Fleet in October, 1769, of which the first volume of a new edition, edited by Mr. Whitmore, has lately been printed for the Prince Society. See notice of this work, p. 187. Jeremy Condy died August, 1768, aged 60. See Thomas's *History of Printing*, vol. ii. page 436. J. C.

"Notice, The late Mr. Condy intended to have published a volume of curious Papers, to have served as an Appendix to the Lieutenant-Governor's History of the Massachusetts Bay, but Death prevented.

"Subscriptions to encourage the Printing the same Collection will be received by Thomas and John Fleet, at the Heart and Crown in Cornhill."

A JOURNAL KEPT BY JOHN LEACH, DURING HIS CONFINEMENT BY THE BRITISH, IN BOSTON GAOL, IN 1775.

[Communicated to the Register by EDWARD JACOB FORSTER, of Charlestown, Mass., a great-grandson of Mr. Leach.]

[JOHN LEACH, the author of the following journal, came to this country from England, at the age of 27. He married, in Boston, Sarah Coffin, granddaughter of Nathaniel and Damaris Coffin, July 24, 1750. She died there March 25, 1811, aged 78. Mr. Leach, who kept a navigation school in Boston previous to the revolution, was practically fitted for his profession, having thrice circumnavigated the globe. He died at his residence in Bennet street, Boston, June 10, 1799, aged 75. Their children, seventeen in number, were :—

John, b. 10 March, 1752, Sea Captain, d. at sea 1805, had six ch.
Sarah, b. Nov., 1754, d. Nov. 10, 1764.
Rebecca, b. 2 Dec., 1775, m. John Badger, d. March 23, 1837.
Thomas, b. 10 March, 1757, m. Desire Bangs, d. 23 May, 1828.
Charles, b. 10 May, 1758, d. 3 Sept., 1759.
William, b. 3 July, 1759, d. 6 Sept., 1759.
Samuel, b. 24 Sept., 1760, d. Oct., 1781, at Martinico.
James, b. 15 March, 1762, d. 22 March, 1797, at Norwich, Conn.
Nathaniel, b. 24 Dec., 1763, m. Phœbe Kidder, lost at sea, 4 ch.
Charles, b. 8 April, 1765, m. —— Humphrey, d. 14 Oct., 1810, had several children.
William, b. 20 July, 1766, m. Eliz. Swett, d. Feb., 1809, 3 ch.
Tileston, b. 1 Jan., 1768, d. 18 July, 1775.
Sarah, b. 20 July, 1769, m. Nathan Webb, of Charlestown, d. 11 Nov., 1857.
Lydia Tileston, b. 18 Oct., 1770, m. Capt. Ansell Cook, d. 8 Jan., 1858.
Mary, b. 30 Jan., 1772, m. Elihu Bates, d. 17 Aug., 1852.
Mercy, b. 25 Feb., 1773, d. 9 Oct., 1773.
Molineaux, b. 3 July, 1774, d. 2 Aug., 1801, at the West Indies.

We have been favored by Mr. Forster with a printed copy of the diary of Peter Edes, who was one of the companions of Mr. Leach in his confinement.* Mr. Edes was imprisoned June 19, 1775. Under date of June 29 (page 9) he says : "Masters Leach and Lovell were brought to prison and put into the same room with me and my companions." The general statements of the two diarists agree in almost every particular. In many of the sentences the same phraseology occurs. Where an important variation is made, it will be noted. There are breaks in the journal of Mr. Leach, commencing July 21, and ending Aug. 11, as also from Aug. 26 to Oct. 3d. The most interesting parts of these omissions we have supplied from the journal

* A Diary | of | Peter Edes, | the oldest printer in the United States, | written during his | confinement in Boston | by the British, | one hundred and seven days, | in the year 1775, | immediately after the battle of Bunker Hill. | Written by himself. | Bangor : | Samuel S. Smith, Printer. | 1837. | 8vo. pp. 24.

of Mr. Edes. So far as the memorandums of Mr. Leach are carried out, they are set down in the same order and under the same dates with those of Mr. Edes. The days on which Mr. Edes makes no record his companion makes none. The two journals remind us, in some respects, of the Ware and Tolman journals of an expedition against Quebec in 1775. See *Register*, vi. 129–141; *Book of the Lockes*, page 323; Whitmore's *Handbook of American Genealogy*, page 87. In the notice of the death of Mr. Leach in the *Columbian Centinel*, it is mentioned that "he was an eminent teacher of Mathematics."—EDITOR.]

Memorandums, began Thursday, June 29th, 1775.—At 3 this afternoon, a few steps from my House, I was seized upon by Major Cane of the Regulars, accompanied by one Loring, who is lately made a Sheriff; they obliged me to return to my House, where Major Cane demanded my Keys of my Desks, and search'd all my Drawings, Writings, &c., and told me I had a great deal to answer for. I replyed, it was very well, I stood ready at a minute's warning to answer any accusation; I had a drawn Hanger, I could have took hold of in a moment, and cut them both down. I had both Courage and inclination to do it, tho' they had each their swords by their sides, but I suddenly reflected, that I could not escape, as the whole Town was a prison. God wonderfully restrained me, as I should have lost my Life, either by them, or some of their Companions. They then conducted me from my House to the Stone Gaol, and after being lodged there 20 minutes, the said Cane and Loring brought in Master James Lovell, after searching his Papers, Letters, &c. as they had done mine. Cane carried my drawings to show Gen. Gage, next day, and returned them.

June 30, 1775. Friday, Continued in the same confinement; and Saturday, Major Harry Rooke took a Book of Religion from Mr. Joseph Otis, the Gaol keeper, who told him the Book belonged to some of the Charlestown prisoners, taken at Bunker's Hill fight, and was given them by a Clergyman of the Town. He carried it to Show General Gage, and then brought it back, and said, "It is your G—d Damned Religion of this Country that ruins the Country; Damn your Religion." I would only add this remark, that this *Pious* officer holds his Commission by a Sacramental Injunction, from his most Sacred Majesty King George the 3d.

From Sunday, July 2d, to Monday, 17th. From the 2d July to the 17th a Complicated scene of Oaths, Curses, Debauchery, and the most horrid Blasphemy, Committed by the Provost Marshal, his Deputy and Soldiers, who were our guard, Soldier prisoners, and sundry soldier Women, confined for Thefts, &c. We had some of the Viles Women for our Neighbours; some placed over our Heads, and some in Rooms each side of us; they acted such scenes as was shocking to Nature, and used Language, horrible to hear; as if it came from the very Suburbs of Hell. When our Wives, Children and Friends came to see us (which was seldom they were permitted), we seemed to want them gone, notwithstanding we were so desirous of their Company, as they were exposed to hear the most abandon'd Language, as was grating to the Ears of all sober persons. Friday, July 7th, my Wife came to see me. She has attempted it since, but was denied sundry times, and I did not see her again till the 28th July. We ar-

very close confined, having the Doors open for air, sometimes one hour in 24, and sometimes not at all. Monday 17th, my son Tileston died, whom I left well in my house; I was not permitted to attend the Funeral, notwithstanding my Letter to the General this morning requesting the same, or Dismission, or Trial. This Evening the Provost informed us, there was to be held a Garrison Court of Enquiry, at Concert Hall to-morrow, in Consequence of my Letter. We were desired to prepare for trial.

Tuesday, 18th. We were escorted by a strong Guard of soldiers from the Gaol to Concert Hall; Our Room Companions consisting of 5, James Lovell,* John Leach, John Hunt, Peter Edes,† and William Starr; also Dorrington, his son and maid, for blowing up Flies. These 3 last were examined to day, and then we were all returned to Gaol.

Wednesday, 19th. Escorted from Gaol again, with the additional Company of 3 Sailors, Thieves and House-breakers; surrounded by Soldiers, we made a Curious medley; the Fly blowers examined, and the 3 Sailors. Mr. Hunt, Mr. Edes, and Mr. Starr, were asked who prosecuted them, and one Capt. Symmes, of the Regulars, was summoned by Major Moncreif, as an Evidence against Mr. Lovell and myself. Till this Time we did not know our Crimes, on what account we were committed, but now we found Mr. Lovell was charged with "being a Spy, and giving intelligence to the Rebels." And my charge, "being a spy, and suspected of taking plans." When Capt. Symmes appeared, he knew so little of us, that he called me Mr. Lovell; he knew so little of us, that instead of being a just Evidence, he appeared ashamed and confounded, and went off. At 2 o'clock we were sent back to our stone Edifice, under a strong Guard.

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* Mr. Lovell died at Windham, Me., July 15, 1814, at the mansion of the Rev. Peter T. Smith, who was son of Rev. Thomas, grad. H. C. 1753; was ordained at Windham in 1762, dismissed in 1790, and died in Oct., 1826, aged 95. In the *Columbian Centinel* of July 20th is the following notice of Mr. Lovell.

"James Lovell, Esq., Naval Officer of the District of Boston and Charlestown, in the 77th year of his age. Mr. L. was a distinguished teacher in one of the first Latin schools in Boston, for many years after he graduated at Harvard University. [He graduated in 1756.] At the commencement of the revolutionary war, he was a warm advocate for the rights of his country, and early became obnoxious to Gen. *Gage*, while the British army held Boston, and in consequence of his firm and independent conduct, was taken up as a rebel and confined in prison many months, until the evacuation of the town by the enemy, when he was sent to Halifax, and there kept in close confinement for a long time. On his return to Boston, in such high estimation was he held by his fellow citizens, that they immediately elected him Member of Congress, in which station he was most useful to his country, as during the many years he represented his native State, he was one of the Committee of Foreign Correspondence, in which office he was laborious and unremitting in faithfully discharging the various and important duties of his very responsible station. Before the establishment of the present Constitution of the United States, he was Collector of the Customs for Boston, under the State Government of Massachusetts; but ever since has been Naval Officer, which station he has filled with fidelity to his country. He was hospitable and benevolent—a kind and affectionate parent, and an honest man."

He was son of John Lovell—grad. H. C., 1728—who after succeeding Jeremy Gridley as assistant, for some years, in the south grammar or Latin school in Boston, was placed at the head of the school in 1738. He was "the master" nearly forty years. His son James was for many years associated with him.—Allen's *Biographical Dictionary*.

† Peter Edes was born in Boston in 1756, son of Benjamin Edes, born Oct. 14, 1732, who was a printer, subsequently, of the firm of Edes & Gill, publishers of the *Boston Gazette and Country Journal*. See *Register*, xvi. 16.

Peter Edes was living in 1837, when his diary was printed, in Bangor, Me., at the age of 81. We make an extract from the "Advertisement," as published in the pamphlet. "He succeeded to the occupation of his father, and during his life, until within the few last years, he pursued his calling as a Printer with unwearied perseverance; printing and publishing books and newspapers in Boston and Haverhill in Massachusetts; in Newport, Rhode Island; in Baltimore, Maryland; and in Hallowell, Augusta, and Bangor, in Maine."

Thursday, 20th. Our 5 Room Companions were escorted as before with one Carpenter, a Barber, who swam to Cambridge and back again. The said Carpenter and Mr. Hunt were examined. We were all sent back to Gaol again, under a strong Guard. This makes 3 days we were carried out to Trial, 4 Hours each Time (and nothing asked us) under all the disgrace and contempt they could contrive.

Friday, 21st. No Court of Enquiry held, so that we are still held in Suspence. We had been in 19 days, when we found out by chance, from the serjeant's returns, what our Crimes were, and yet we were ordered to prepare for Trial, and not accused of any thing; this is a most Curious . . . . . .

[Here is a chasm in the journal, and we give portions of the diary of Mr. Edes.

July 25. John Hunt and a Dutchman, Hyster, discharged.

July 26. Dorrington, his son and maid, discharged.

July 30. Mr. Walter Cruise was brought in prisoner from Charlestown. He was Corporal among the Riflemen, and was taken in the night in endeavoring to take a sentinel of the advanced guard of Bunker's Hill.

August 4. Mr. Gill, printer, was brought to prison and put in our room. He is charged with printing sedition, treason and rebellion.

August 9. Some small liberty of the yard; a poor painter, an inhabitant, was put in the dungeon and very ill used by the provost and his deputy, Samuel Dyer; the then provost turned him out and made him get down on his knees in the yard and say, God bless the King.

August 11. Close confined; the provost would not suffer the doors to be opened to put our victuals in, but made us take it through the bars; and we]

. . . . . are daily treated with Fresh insults and abuses. To day Amos Fisk died; he was a Charlestown prisoner, and the Provost uttered the most horrid speeches, of what would become of his Soul and Body. This afternoon my Wife came, and tarried some time in the Gaol House before she was admitted, in which Time the Provost insulted her, by saying I was a Damned Rebel, and my Family the Damnedest Rebel Family in the Country. She was admitted into our Room a few minutes, and a Serjeant sent in with her, to hear the Conversation. The Provost told her she must not come again.

Saturday, 12th. Close Confined. This morning my Wife went to the General and got a pass to come and see me; our Treatment very hard on that account, so that we are abused if we Don't complain of hard usage, and are abused if we do. The order my Wife got was to permit to come and see me; this is the Copy of it, which I have now by me:

"Mrs. Leach has the General's permission to Visit her Husband providing she carries in no Letters nor brings any out, and the Provost is always to hear the Conversation. R. Donkin,

Aug. 12, 1775. *Aid de Camp.*

To day a poor Journeyman Baker was discharged from Gaol, after several days confinement, for speaking saucy to an officer. The man's name Hyter. The General knew nothing of it, and the poor man was obliged to pay a Dollar Fees; he had no body to complain to.

Sunday, 13*th*. Close shut up; much swearing and Blasphemy, Close under our Window, the whole day, by the Provost, his Deputy, and our Guard of Soldiers. It seems to be done on purpose, as they knew it was grating to us to hear such Language. This morning my Wife sent me a Note, in the Foot of a stocking roll'd up. We are obliged to act with secresy, as our Victuals, Cloaths and every thing are Constantly searched, for Letters and papers. This Note informed me that my Friend and Relation, Mrs. B——, was got well, of the small pox in the Country.

Monday, 14*th*. Close shut up: Very much swearing as usual, which we are confined to hear. Lucy Purnam,* a negro Woman, discharged; she had been confined for attempting to set the Town on fire.

Tuesday, 15*th*. Close confined, the weather hot. Died, Capt. Walker, a Country Prisoner, from Charlestown. Swearing began at 3 this morning, and held all Day: The place seems to be an Emblem of Hell. At 9 at Night most Horrid Swearing and Blasphemy; the worst man of War, that ever I knew, was nothing to Compare with this Diabolical place. Poor Mr. Lovell began to Droop; he is very weakly. It gives us all great Concern, as we were all more afraid of sickness in this dreadful place, than any thing else, but God wonderfully preserved our healths and spirits. I did not think we could possibly survive such Treatment, but our help was from above. They sometimes gave us Water in the pail in the morning, and by the Heat of the Weather and our Cell, it grew very warm, and they would not Change it, and Damned us, saying we must have that or none. This night I watched with Mr. Lovell.

Wednesday, 16*th*. The provost gave orders to the Serjeant of the Guard, to keep us Close. We took our Victuals thro' the Bars. Mr. Lovell Continues ill. To day Cornelius Turner, another Rifle man, was brought to Gaol; he ran from the Provincial Army, and attempted to go back, in a day or two after. He was told by Col. Robinson, about 1 o'clock, afternoon, that he must be hanged that day, at 4 o'clock, and a Minister of the Army came to Visit him, and for sundry days, to get him to confess all he knew about the Provincial Army. He was visited 2 or 3 times a day, by this Chaplain, for several days.

Thursday, 17*th*. Kept Close all day. One Mr. French, an Inhabitant, confined in the Dungeon all day, and at night let out, and was obliged to fall down on his knees to the Provost in the yard, and say, God bless the King. To day, Phineas Nevers, a Charlestown Prisoner, died. James Dickey discharged, and to pay a Dollar Fees; he paid a pistareen, and left his silver Broach in pawn, for 4 more; the Provost kept the Broach, and give Dyer the Pistareen. Also 3 Dollars was Demanded of Dorrington, and the Provost kept his Bed and Bedding 6 days, and then delivered them up. The old Dutchman who was Discharged the 25th July, was confined for Complaining of the soldiers for Robbing his Garden, which was his whole living, and because he had not a Dollar to pay his Fees, the soldiers on Guard were ordered, Each, to give him a kick as he went away.

Friday, 18*th*. Close Confined. Mr. Lovell received an answer

* Edes has this name, Lucy Purham.

from General Howe, to a Letter he wrote him. Much swearing from morning to Night.

Saturday, 19*th*. Close Confined ; Dreadful Language from morning to Night ; Mr. Lovell Continues poorlye. This afternoon my Wife came to ask my advice, about signing, for buying meat, as none were to have it but Friends of Government. I told her to sign nothing, and trust to Providence, and ask no favours from such Wretches. The poor sick and Wounded prisoners fare very hard, are many days without the Comforts of Life. Doctor Brown Complained to Mr. Lovell and me, that they had no Bread all that Day and the day before. He spoke to the Provost, as he had the Charge of serving the Bread ; he replied, they might eat the Nail Heads, and knaw the plank and be damn'd. The Comforts that are sent us by our Friends we are obliged to impart to these poor suffering Friends, and Fee the soldiers and others with Rum, to carry it them by by stealth, when we are Close Confined and cannot get to them. They have no Wood to burn many days together, to Warm their Drink, and dying men drink them cold. Some of the Limbs which have been taken off, it was said, were in a state of Putrifaction, not one survived amputation.

Sunday, 20*th*. From before sun Rise till after sun Sett, a Continued scene of horrid Swearing, Obscene Talk, and shocking Blasphemy. Mr. Lovell very ill, which gives us great uneasiness ; to day we have some small liberty of the yard. They practice most Swearing on the Sabbath.

Monday, 21*st*. Most awful Swearing and Blasphemy from morning to Night. Mr. Lovell continues ill ; no Compassion towards him and more than a Dog. We are all very much troubled for him, but can not help him, any otherwise than by Brotherly kindness, and Tenderness. To day the Provost Cursed and Damned my little Child, for a Damn'd Rebel ; he even Trembles at bringing my Diet.

Tuesday, 22*d*. A Hot day and Night; Close Confined. Doctor Eliot called at the Gate, and spoke to Mr. Lovell ; he says the Provost ordered him not to Come here any more. We can't go to hear a Minister and we are denied his coming to see us.

Wednesday, 23*d*. This Morning, when my son brought my Breakfast, the provost said to the soldiers on Guard, G—d Damn that Dog (meaning my child), don't let him come up the yard ; that Dog deserves to be shot. In the afternoon Serjeant Neal and Corporal Roy were Confined prisoners by the Provost, for giving us air and Fresh Water in his Absence. They told him we were almost suffocated with Heat ; he replied, G—d Damn them, if they are Dead and Rotten, my orders to you is to keep them Close.

Thursday, 24*th*. This day Confined 56 days ; the weather exceeding Hot ; we were close shut up all day.

Friday, 25*th*. Last Night Thomas Forakers, Boatbuilder, and his servant John Bouve,* were brought to Gaol, on suspicion of conceiving a man that swam over from Chelsea, upon the false information of a very wicked Woman ; and this morning the Boy John Bouve (about 16 years of age) was put in Irons, in the Dungeon, as he had nothing to confess ; he was Examined by Major Sheriff and Major Rooke, a

* John Rowe is the name of this servant boy, as given by Mr. Edes.

then hand cuffed and put in the Dungeon again. We fed the Boy from our Room, and encouraged him to keep up his spirits, by telling him they were a pack of Cowardly scoundrels, and dare not hurt the Hair of his Head. While his Irons were putting on, close by our Cell Door, the Provost said to him, he was a man under sentence of Death, and might Choose his Minister to Come and see him, for he was to be hanged this afternoon. At 5 in the afternoon, finding they could make nothing of him, they took his Irons off, and put him in a Room next to ours, among some Soldiers, Thieves, &c, The Weather very hot and we close confined all day.

[We continue our extracts from the journal of Mr. Edes.

August 26. Close confined. Master Leach's wife denied seeing her husband by the provost, though she had a pass. Robert Brick was sent off by a guard of armed men, down to Winnisimmet Ferry, and put over on the other side; he has been treated exceeding ill since his confinement. In the afternoon, Mr. Forakers and boy discharged. The provost's deputy, one Samuel Dyer, demanded two dollars of Forakers for fees; he paid him one dollar and left a pillow, porringer, &c. pledged for the other.

August 27. Close confinement, and none allowed to come near the bars to speak with us. At 8, P. M. Walter Cruise, rifleman, put in the dungeon and in irons. Master Leach's dinner was kept in the yard on a hogshead an hour before they brought it to the grate.

August 28. The air afforded us about an hour. At eight in the morning the irons were taken off Walter Cruise. We complained about Dyer to the General, about ill usage. No light or fire allowed us. At nine at night were threatened with being put in irons if we spoke a word at the front gate.

August 29. Received a proper allowance of bread to-day, of which we have been kept short a long time. At 5 in the afternoon it rained very hard, at which time the provost ordered our doors to be opened for an airing. Dyer tried and acquitted, and ordered to depart the province.

August 30. It rained the whole day, therefore was allowed some liberty of the yard if we chose to walk in it.

August 31. This day 37 days confined, and have had nothing but bread and water allowed us. This day each man had served for five days, pork, 2 lbs. 10 oz.—butter, $3\frac{1}{2}$ oz.—rice, 1 gill—peas, $1\frac{3}{4}$ pint. Master Lovell had a half a pound of fresh beef, being sick.

September 2. The provost served us with 5 wooden spoons, 5 wooden trenchers, and a pail.

September 6. The doors open. Master Leach's wife came to see him, and was examined about the pass.

September 10. Doors open; our Sabbath something quiet; candle light allowed to-night; it was the provost's compliments to Mr. Gill. Have been without candle light and fire 16 nights.

September 11. Doors open; candle light as before; no want of swearing; several females and rogues discharged; Dyer in his glory —he is the provost's deputy, and a very bad man.

September 14. The doors open, and the rifle-men aired in the yard for the first time. We were not suffered to speak to them.

September 15. Many goods of the inhabitants have been plundered by the provost and sheriff Loring, and brought to the prison-house.

They made a (mock) vendue of them in the prison-house, Loring ver due-master; the provost, his son and Dyer, the bidders—a most cur ous piece of equity.

September 17. In the forenoon went to hear Mr. Morrison preac in Dr. Cooper's meeting house. He was formerly minister at Pete boro', and was obliged to quit his people on account of his scandalou behaviour. He was in our army at Bunker's Hill fight, and deserte them about 13 weeks ago. His harangue or tory sermon reflecte grossly on the ministers of the town as the preachers of sedition, ar on the people, saying they were ungrateful in being the destroye and murderers of those very people who protected them from th French and Indians of Canada. Many tories attended who affecte to grin, but it was, as Milton expresses it—"horribly, with a ghast smile."

September 18. Master Leach's wife and seven children paid him visit. Dyer discharged, to the great satisfaction of the prisoners.

September 21. Out of twenty-nine of the Charlestown prisone only eleven are living.

September 23. Firing all day at the lines. A captain of the reg lars had a leg shot off at the lines.

September 24. Four prisoners went to meeting; we were not lowed the liberty.

September 25. Old Mr. Howe, a poor insane man, was brought prison at the instigation of Nathaniel Coffin, Jr. and brother. Th suspected he had stolen from them, and although no proof appear because they were rank tories, the poor man was unmercifully beat the provost. Also, Mr. Dickman's old negro was served in t same manner, to gratify a certain young woman.

September 26. The Cerberus frigate arrived from England, 7 wee passage, and had been 13 weeks from Boston. She sailed expre with the account of the Bunker's Hill fight.

September 29. A rifleman prisoner brought in from Charlestown.

October 1, 2. Maj. Kemble came from the General with prom of relief, on finding two men, inhabitants, to pass their words that should not leave the town. There was no bonds asked or giv This was offered to Mr. Gill, Mr. Starr, Master Leach and mysel nothing was said to Master Lovell, nor any offer made him.]

[We resume the journal of Master Leach.]

Tuesday, October 3. Doors open. We were obligated to sign paper that we would not quit the Town, attested by 2 witness And the obligation signed by Mr. Gill was refused, on account of being one of the Witnesses. The General pointed to my Name, s ing, "I do not like that Name," and they were obliged to draw th over again.

Wednesday, 4th. Was discharged, having been confined 97 da the first 63 days allowed only Bread and Water.

In the foregoing Narrative, I have endeavour'd to avoid wri with warmth (tho' it might have been pardonable, from the abu usage we met with), least it might be thought I was actuated by judice and anger. I must Confess I have been often at a loss to termine, which they seemed most to deserve, my Anger or my P They deserved the former, from the scandalous treatment we

ceived; and the latter claimed a share, from the consideration of their being fellow Creatures, made after the Image of the Glorious Creator of us all, and by whose restraining Grace alone, we are made to differ.

Teach me to feel another's Woe,
To hide the fault I see;
That Mercy I, to others show,
That Mercy show to me. [*Pope's Universal Prayer.*

[On the last page of the pamphlet which contains the journal of Mr. Edes, we find — "A List of the Prisoners taken at the Battle of Bunker's Hill."

Names.	Places of Abode.
Lieut. Col. Parker,	Chelmsford.
Capt. Benj. Walker,	do.
Lieut. Amasiah Fassett,	Groton.
Lieut. Wm. Scott,	Peterboro'.
Serj't Robert Phelps,	Lancaster.
Phineas Nevers,	Windsor.
Oliver Stevens,	Townsend.
Daniel McGrath,	Unknown.
John Perkins,	New Rutland.
Jacob Frost,	Tewksbury.
Amask Fisk,	Pepperrell.
Daniel Sessions,	Andover.
Jonathan Norton,	Newburyport.
Philip Johnson Peak,	Boston, Mansfield.
Benjamin Bigelow,	Peckerfield.*
Benjamin Winslow,	Billerica.
Arch. McIntosh,	Townsend.
David Kemp,	Groton.
John Deland,	Charlestown.
Lawrence Sullivan,	Weathersfield.
Timothy Kettle, (dismissed)	Charlestown.
William Robinson,	Unknown.
Benjamin Ross,	Ashford, Ct.
John Dillon,	Jersey, England.
William Kench,	Peckerfield.
James Dodge,	Edecurah, Scotland.
William Rollinson,	Connecticut.
John Lord,	Marblehead.
James Milliken,	Boston.
Stephen Foster,	Groton.]

Gould — Wentworth — Blanchard.—*Yesterday Morning at King's Chappel, Mr.* John Gould, *jun. of this Town, Merchant, was married to Miss* Elizabeth Wentworth, *an agreeable young Lady.*

We hear from Dunstable, That last Friday Morning the Hon. *Joseph Blanchard* Esq; died there, much lamented, in the 53d Year of his Age.—*Boston Gazette, and Country Journal,* Monday, April 10, 1758.

* Packersfield, now Nelson, Cheshire Co., New Hampshire.

WILL OF REV. THOMAS MORSE, OF FOXEARTH, COUNTY OF ESSEX, ENGLAND—1596.

[Copied by HORATIO G. SOMERBY.]

In the name of God Amen. I Thomas Morse, Minister of God h word in the Countie of Essex and in the Dyocesse of London, do ma and ordeyne this my Last [sic] and Testament in manner and form followinge, first althoughe weake in Bodye yet in good and perfec Remembrance thancks be unto God Doe bequeathe my soule almighty God, and my Bodye unto the earthe from whence it w taken. *Item*, I give and bequeathe to my nyne children now lyving nyne score Poundes of good and lawful money of Englande, that is saie, To John, Samuel, Daniell, Joseph, Jeremye, James, Nathani and Phillipp my sonnes, and to Sara my daughter, and to every them Twentye Pounds att the age of Three and twentye yeares, Sa inge my mynde is that my daughter Sara shall receive her porcon Twenty poundes at the age of One and Twentye yeares. And yf a of them doe departe this life before theis yeares of age be expir Then I will that his or her parte or partes be equally devyded amon my children w^ch^ shall be then livinge. I give and bequeathe u Richard Morse my brother, Fortie shillings of lawfull money. *Ite* I give more unto Margarett Morse my sister, Twentye shillin *Item*, I give unto my eight youngest children Eight Bybles, every them a Byble to be provyded at the cost and charges of my eld sonne uppon w^ch^ Condicon I give hym all my Bookes in my Studd *Item*, I give and bequeathe unto the poore of the Parishe of Foxea [Foxearth] Tenne shillings. The rest of my goods, money, pla Bonds, morgages, cattle, household stuffe, or whatsoever else un queathed, my Legacyes discharged, I give unto Margaret my w with condicon to bringe upp my children in Learnynge with all thi fitt for them untill she shall place them in some honest service, whc I make my sole Executrixe for the performance of this my last and Testament. Also I will that yf Margarett my saide wife dispose herselfe to marrye, that then she and he whome she s marrye with enter into sufficient Bondes unto my eldest sonne t livinge before her marriage for the discharge of all these things wh concerne here to be discharged in this my will. Also, yf yt pl God she doth marrye that she doe enter into sufficient Bondes to g unto my eight sonns before rehearsed Thirty and fyve poundes equa to be devyded amounge them and unto my daughter Sara te poundes w^ch^ is all Five and Forty poundes, To be paide w^th^ in one y after the marriage of the saide Margaret or att the severall year their ages before menconed. And yf she shall refuse to enter sufficient bonds for the discharge of theis Legacies before expre or any parte of them, I then will that my eldest sonne then livi shalbe Executour in her place, and she to resigne all over to h And he to enter into sufficient bonds to paye unto Margarett my W w^th^ in one yeare after the takinge of this Office, Fourescore pou of good and lawfull money of Englande, besydes she shall enioy

ny household stuffe and cattell, Onlie my will is that she shall de-
iver in all my Bonds, morgages and money. And yf any be consum-
ed, she for to make it good. And that my sonne shall enter into suffi-
cient Bondes for the dischardinge of my will as ys before required of
ny Wiefe. And yf Margarett my Wife doe departe this liefe unmar-
yed, that then my desyre and will is that she geve unto my Foure
Children which I had by my first wiye Twentye poundes of good and
awfull money, that is eche of them Fyve poundes. And this is my
rue mynde and will the which I doe testefye by my hande and seale
his Tenth of November, and in the yeare of our Lorde 1596.

THOMAS MORSE, his mark.

In witnes whereof we have setto o^r names,

RICHARD CARTER,
RICHARD BLOCK,
WILLIAM DOWNES, his mark.

This will was probated at London April 28, 1597.

[The above Rev. Thomas Morse was no doubt the father of Samuel, of Dedham and Medfield, who, aged 50, in 1635, embarked at London, having in filial reverence named a son Thomas, who died at Dedham, . p.; another, Samuel after himself, who returned to England and served as Colonel under Cromwell, and four other sons after four of his brothers; and not having enough to go round, he was probably suffered to name a grandson Nathaniel towards completing the list. Robert, Thomas, Anthony, William and Edward were the *great* family names, both in Suffolk and Wiltshire. If Rev. Thomas named a son Thomas for himself and father, (?) and another Robert for his grandfather, (?) they probably died before the date of this will. The baptismal names of the above sons were peculiar; only one of them occurring on any Morse will discovered prior to 1650. From the early adoption of surnames until 1553, both upon the continent and in England, the name was invariably spelt Mors, as it still is throughout Germany its birth place, probably in the Count de Mors about 1200–1300. German immigrants have no doubt carried the name into Russia. The geographical centre of the name in England was the co. of Suffolk, where it was not probably planted until after 1400, and then by a single family, as their peculiar Christian names in 1500–1600 in this and conterminous Counties indicate, and as references to each other in their thirty wills show. The Morses of Wiltshire were undoubtedly a colony from Suffolk, for they carried with them and transmitted the identical names peculiar to the Morses of Suffolk, and still have the same family arms. These perchance might have been the arms of the Count de Mors of Nassau, Germany, enrolled by courtesy at the English Herald Office with e final added to the name to make it English; for the arms are too simple and the emblems too ancient to have been conferred so lately as the admission of e to the name, and the family claim for them about 200 years higher antiquity than the appearance of their name in England, going back quite to the age of the German Count. But my correspondence with honoured Gent. of the race in Europe, and exploration of ancient records in England, are not completed, and more light may yet be received to modify my conclusions.

Of the early rank of the name little has been gathered. From the will of Widow Margaret Mors, probably the great grandmother or

aunt of the Rev. Thomas, made in 1510, it is evident that she owne the Church in which she directed her body to be interred. One, husbandman, held a life lease of a manor; others had many house and freehold estates; one owned half of 6 ships, another half of 4, an quite a number were less interested in navigation. One of their ship was probably the famous Speedwell. No mechanics are named in th wills before 1635, except one worsted weaver and three cloth work ers. About half were husbandmen, and many bequeathed small sum to the poor of one, two, three, and sometimes twenty parishes. Severa ranked as Gentlemen. Nicholas was Gov. of Bengal about 1750, an grandfather of Lord Bixley, Chancellor of the Exchequer. Anothe married Oliver Cromwell, great grandson of the Protector! But n one is believed to have been knighted in England before Sir Robert, th East India General, about the middle of the last century, who kept an transmitted the ancient arms now held by his grandson, a baronet.

As my working days may not be prolonged to finish an improve edition of my Memorial of the Morses, I beg leave to add that no ev dence has reached me of the least connection between Morse an Moss, Morris or Moors, or that any two of them have ever been use in England as convertible names, or in the United States until sinc 1790. Moss, with the Jews a contraction for Moses, is extremel common throughout the three kingdoms; but Morse has never ther been a very common name, and "is now rather seldom to be me with," and the London Directory confirms it. In the United State the British Provinces and the Eastern Circles of Germany it is ver common, and may ere long require weeding out, according to th German custom of compelling the subjects of an embarrassingly con mon name to choose and take on another.

Boston, April 12, 1865. ABNER MORSE.]

[Rev. Abner Morse corrected a part of the proof of the above com munication, and left in manuscript a few lines to be added, but he d ceased before the type was set for the revised article. He died a Sharon, Mass., May 16, 1865, aged 71 years, 6 mos. 11 ds. An ob tuary notice of our esteemed friend and fellow member may be ex pected in a future number.—EDITOR.]

DEATHS.

BRYANT, John, Boston, Feb. 4, in the 85th year of his age; of the well-known firm of Bryant & Sturgis.

CHANDLER.—Mrs. Harriet Tisdale, wid. of the late Randolph Chandler, of Providence, R. I., merchant. She died at Thompson, Conn., Sept. 30, 1864, at the residence of her son, Wm. H. Chandler, Esq. She was born April 9th, 1788, and was dau. of Josiah Tisdale by his wife Mary Hodges, dau. of Abijah and Jerusha (Leonard) Hodges, and granddaughter of Capt. William Hodges, son of John Hodges, an early proprietor and settler in Taunton, Mass. c.

HODGES, Capt. William Townsend, Co. 4th Mass. Cavalry, b. in Providence, I I., Oct. 21, 1833. He was second son Col. Almon D. Hodges, of Roxbur Mass., President of the Washingt Bank, Boston, and former President the New England Hist. Gen. Societ William grad. at the English High Sch in Boston, in 1850; was appointed di count clerk in the Washington Ban at the age of 19.

He was killed April 6, 1865, in fearful cavalry charge made by thr companies of his Regiment, on the R bel cavalry, under Fitz Hugh Lee,

High Bridge near Burkesville, Va., when about every officer of this command was either killed or wounded. The particulars of his death were received in a letter from Hon. Frank B. Fay, of Chelsea, who in a letter to his father, writes, "Your son was engaged in a hand to hand fight with a rebel, and had unhorsed him by his superior use of the sabre, when another rebel shot him in the breast with a pistol, and he fell dead."

The following account copied from the Boston Traveller, is correct. "Capt. Hodges had recently been at home on a furlough, and arrived at the head quarters of his regiment on the 27th of March. The next morning, at three o'clock, his company moved forward to the front. He was actively engaged during the battles which ended in the evacuation of Richmond, and took part in the pursuit of Lee, up to the engagement in which he lost his life. Capt. H. first held a commission as Lieut. in Capt. John L. Swift's company of the 41st Mass. regiment, and he bore an honorable part in the campaigns in Louisiana.

"At Port Hudson, volunteers were called for, as a forlorn hope, to make an assault on the powerful works of the enemy, and he was one among the first to offer his services for the dangerous duty. This was quite in keeping with the character of the deceased, who was a courageous and determined soldier. He was a universal favorite among the citizens of Roxbury, and he possessed in a high degree the confidence of all who knew him. Possessed of fine abilities, with good habits and pleasing manners, he seemed to have before him a useful and honorable future."

The 41st Regiment of Infantry, which was recruited in August, 1862, was changed, by an order from the War department after its arrival in Louisiana, to the *Third Massachusetts Cavalry*, and Lieut. Hodges was promoted in April, 1864, from Lieut. of the third to a Captaincy in the 4th Massachusetts Cavalry, which he held at the time of his death. Capt. Hodges' remains were brought to Roxbury and placed in Forest Hills; the funeral took place on the 24th of April.

Adjutant Lathrop, of the 4th Mass. cavalry regiment, thus alludes to the manner of the death of Capt. Hodges in a letter to a brother of the deceased, dated Richmond, May 5th:

"I saw but little of your brother in the fight, for after the first charge we met such overwhelming numbers that it was impossible for one engaged to know what was going on a few yards from him. I was captured at about the time Col. Washburn fell.

"Up to that moment your brother was unhurt, and with Lieut. Sargent, rallied about twenty men and made the last charge. At the time of his death the Captain was engaged with a rebel major, and just as he unhorsed him, he was shot through the breast by another rebel officer, and died instantly. I regret very much that the sabre which he used so well in the fight could not be recovered. Every exertion was made to obtain it after Gen. Lee's surrender, but as Rosser with most of his men had escaped it was useless."

Lawrence, Phineas, Lexington, June 9, 1864, a. 89 yrs., 3 mos., 21 days, being born in Waltham Feb. 19, 1775; a respectable farmer, and for several years a representative from Lexington to the Legislature.

Lesure, Mrs. Hannah, Whately, Franklin Co., Mass., May 12, 1865, a. 101 years, 4 months, 12 days; at the residence of her son, Samuel Lesure, Esq. Her maiden name was Cummings, and she was formerly from Uxbridge, Mass. During her long life she was never ill enough from any disease to require the advice of a physician. Her husband, Mr. Samuel Lesure, was a soldier of the Revolution, and received in battle a musket ball in his groin, which he carried to his grave. They moved fron Leverett to Warwick in 1803, and he died at W. in 1825.

Lincoln, Nathaniel, North Windham, Conn., Dec. 27, 1864. Mr. Lincoln was born on the 1st day of February, 1771, and had nearly completed his 94th year. He was born in the North Windham district, as was his father and grandfather before him, where they all lived and died. He was the only son and child of the late Captain Nathaniel Lincoln, who attained the greatest age of any man ever born in Windham, being, at his death, 105 years, 3 months and 18 days old. Samuel Lincoln, the 2d, of Windham, the father of Nathaniel, sen., reached the age of 101 years, lacking 2 days, or if we allow for old style, 12 days, though his gravestone says "in y^e^ 102 year of his age." Samuel, 2d, above named, was son of Samuel the 1st, who settled in Windham in 1693, the same year that Samuel, 2d, was born. The united ages of Samuel, 2d, Nathaniel, sen., and Nathaniel Lincoln, Jr., are according to our reckoning, allowing for difference in style, 300 years, 2 months and 2 days, being an average of over 100 years each in three successive generations. Such another instance of

family longevity we hardly think can be found in the country.

Mr. Nathaniel Lincoln, the subject of this notice, was an honest, upright man, much respected and esteemed in the community in which he passed his long life. He was a true patriot and "believed in Jesus." Mr. Lincoln was twice married, first to Miss Anna Stowell, and second to Miss Huldah Warner, who survives him. By his first wife he had nine children, most of whom survive and have families. This venerable father—for years the oldest man in Windham—will be greatly missed by his family and the people of North Windham, who all regarded the kindly and excellent old man with feelings of veneration and love.—*Willimantic Journal*, Dec. 29, 1864.

Lincoln, Abraham, *President of the United States*, Washington, D. C., April 15, 1865, a. 56. He was the son of Thomas and Nancy (Hanks) Lincoln, and was born in Hardin, now ~~Larne~~ County, Kentucky, Feb. 12, 1809. His grandfather Abraham, it is said, was born in Berks County, Pennsylvania, went from thence to Virginia, and removed from Virginia to Kentucky, as early as 1780, where he was killed by the Indians, in 1784, leaving a wife and five children: Mordecai, Joseph, Mary, Nancy and Thomas. Thomas, in 1806, at the age of 27, m. Miss Nancy Hanks, a native of Virginia. They had three children, a daughter and two sons, the younger of whom, named after his grandfather, Abraham, was the late President of the United States. It is supposed that this family descended from the Lincoln family of Hingham, Mass. The uncommon name of Mordecai, and the names of Abraham and Thomas, are found in the Hingham and Berks County families. In 1817, the family removed from Kentucky to Spencer County, Indiana. The next year the mother died. The opportunities afforded Mr. Lincoln in his youthful days for literary pursuits were small. It is said that Æsop's Fables, Weems's Life of Washington and Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress were the three books of his childhood. These he read and re-read till the contents of each were indelibly impressed upon his mind. In 1830, at the age of 21, he removed with his father from Indiana and settled in Macon co., Ill., where he helped build a log-house for the family, and with the assistance of another man, cut and split the rails for fencing in ten acres of land. The next year he built a flat boat and went as a trader down the Mississippi to New Orleans. On his return he was placed in charge of a store and mill at New Salem, Ill., where he acquired a knowledge of English grammar in the intervals of attendance upon customers. In 1832, at the age of 23, at the breaking out of the Black Hawk war, he enlisted, and was chosen captain of a company of volunteers. Having served nobly through the war, at its close he was nominated for the Legislature, his precinct giving him 277 out of the 284 ballots cast for a member. About this time, he began to study law, but as he had no books and could not afford to purchase them, he was under the necessity of borrowing some from a neighboring lawyer, which would be loaned him for the night, when he would pursue his studies and return the books promptly the next morning. In this way he obtained the rudiments of his legal knowledge, and soon after procuring some instruments and books, with a little instruction became a skilful practical surveyor. In 1834, he was elected to the Legislature, and was re-elected for two successive years. In 1836, he obtained a license to practise law, and in the following year removed to Springfield, Illinois. He early established "one rule as a counsellor, to defend only what he believed to be the cause of justice," so that "for him to espouse a cause was almost equivalent to gaining it." He became popular in that region, and his proceedings being so characteristic, he was soon familiarly known by the appellation of "honest Abraham," a title he carried with him to his grave. In 1847, he took his seat in Congress as the only Whig Representative from his State. On the 6th of May, 1860, he was nominated at Chicago as President of the United States, and was elected Nov. 6th. He was re-elected Nov. 8, 1864, and "on the fourth anniversary of the surrender of Fort Sumter, the anniversary also of the Crucifixion of the world's Redeemer, *he fell by the hand of an assassin*, and died the day following, mourned by a Nation of Freemen. Blessed be his Memory."

Reed, Mrs. Emily (Wyeth), Boston, Sept. 19, 1864, a. 65 yrs. 6 days, wife of James B. Reed and dau. of the late Jonas and Susan (Stearns) Wyeth, of Cambridge, Mass.

Smith, Joshua Stearns, Lexington, Jan. 7, 1865, a. 68 yrs. 4 mos. 2 days; born in Lexington May 9, 1796; son of the late Joel Smith.

Sullivan, Dr. John L., Boston, Feb. 9, aged 88. He was the third son of Governor James Sullivan, and father by his

wife Elizabeth, daughter of Hon. Thomas Russell, of Rev. Thomas R. Sullivan. Dr. Sullivan was in middle life a civil engineer, and the continuation of the line of the Middlesex Canal beyond Lowell to Concord, was constructed chiefly under his superintendence. He was also connected with Gen. Bernard when engaged in planning the defences of our Atlantic Sea board. He published several pamphlets on professional and scientific subjcts.

Tyler, Judge Nathan P., at his residence in Barrytown, N. Y., Dec. 4, 1864. He was born in Suffield, Hartford County, Conn., Feb. 16, 1784. His father was of Massachusetts, and a Captain during the revolutionary war. He had three sons: Henry, Nathan P., and Asa—all now departed. The father sold his real estate in Massachusetts for Continental money, which became worthless; and at the close of the War removed to Suffield, Conn.

Judge Tyler, the subject of this notice, went to Blenheim, Schoharie County, in the State of New York, when only seventeen years of age; and there some seven years following became Postmaster and Justice of the Peace for twenty or more years, until his removal to Barrytown. He was also a member of the Legislature from Schoharie County, in the year 1818, and afterwards Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of that County. In all the positions wherein he was placed, he commanded universal respect. He was possessed of a spirit of enterprise and good business judgment. In January, 1840, for the purpose of location on the Hudson river, he disposed of his Farm at Blenheim, Schoharie County, and purchased the landing at Barrytown for $16,000, and for $3000 the Barge, Duchess County, N. Y., where in his advanced years, from his peculiar usefulness, he was also re-elected a magistrate. He was the representative man of the vicinities where he lived—officiated at marriages, prepared contracts, settled differences. He was an adviser in emergencies, while also attentive to his own Farming and Mercantile pursuits. His was a strong character for unflinching integrity, while his intercourse was gentle, and his advice Christian-like and reliable. The writer of his Obituary, at Red Hook, N. Y., says of Judge Tyler: "He was ever ready to extend a helping hand to young or old; and especially to persons of slender means, with whom he dealt with marked liberality." He was a leading and active member of the Masonic Fraternity. He has left a widow and two sons, Phineas and Calvin, and an extensive acquaintance, long to remember the deceased with the highest esteem.

Ward, George Atkinson, died suddenly, of heart disease, at his place of residence in Salem, Mass., on Thursday evening, Sept. 22, 1864, after a day spent as usual among his friends, apparently as well as ever.

Mr. Ward was born in Salem, March 29, 1793, son of Samuel Curwen and Jane (Ropes) Ward. He belonged to a family whose name occupies a large space in the local genealogy of that ancient town (see genealogy of the Ward family, in Salem, in *Historical Collections of the Essex Institute*, vol. v. page 207). He was educated in the highest school of mercantile knowledge, having been brought up in the counting room of the late Joseph Peabody when that eminent merchant was in the full tide of those comprehensive and far reaching transactions, which contributed to the prosperity of that sea-port, and the commercial greatness of this country. At an early period he went to the city of New York, where he was soon engaged in trade. His talents, and address, in a short time brought him into notice, and as a member of several successive commercial houses doing business on a large scale, he enjoyed confidence, prosperity and success. Subject to occasional fluctuations in his affairs, he was ever able to exercise a generous hospitality, and to gratify his taste for the elegancies of social life and art, and his liberal spirit in the promotion of the welfare and refinement of the community. When California was opened to commercial activity, he was there among the foremost, where he resided several years. He returned to New York, and at his residence on Staten Island, for ten or twelve years, enjoyed the society of the associates of his more active business life, and his old acquaintances. The last year of his life was spent at Salem, his native home; and although a stranger to the present generation, in a few short months he had, by his cheering and gladdening presence, his courteous manners, his stimulating influence in favor of good institutions, so identified himself with the life of society, that his loss is felt as a great calamity to the community, and a sad bereavement in private circles.

Mr. Ward was a member of the Historical Societies of Massachusetts and New York. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from the University of New York and from Harvard College.

He was the last survivor of the original Essex Historical Society, instituted in 1808, since united with the Essex Co. Natural History Society under the name of the Essex Institute. The Institute will remember him as one of its most generous and efficient benefactors.

His literary labors and productions have been regarded with great interest, and are of permanent value. As a writer in Hunt's *Merchant's Magazine* and various other publications, he has contributed extensively to the diffusion of knowledge. His chief literary work is the *Journal and Letters of Samuel Curwen, with illustrative documents and biographical notices*, which has been extensively noticed at home and abroad; three editions have been exhausted. The last great labor of his life was the preparation of a final edition of this work, which was given to the public in an elegant style and form since his decease. It will remain, in the highest class of literature to which it belongs, an imperishable monument to his industry, ability and genius.

He was a man of the purest honor, of the truest benevolence, of a noble public spirit, and during his whole life merited and enjoyed the friendship and good will of his associates, and many of the most eminent persons, in his own and other countries. H. W.

Wellington, David, Boston, May 31, 1865, a. 54 yrs. 9 mos. 16 days, late of the firm of Wellington & Weld, of Boston, and son of the late Dea. David Wellington, of Lexington, Mass.

Wentworth, Zenas Paine,[6] at Houlton, Me., 2d Sept., 1864; born at Parsonfield, Me., 15th June, 1809; graduated at D. C. 1836; attorney at law and Judge of Probate. He was never married. He was cousin of Hon. Tappan[6] Wentworth, of Lowell, Mass. He was son of Tappan[5] and Elizabeth (Bradbury) Wentworth, grandson of Evans[4] and Dorothy[4] (Wentworth) Wentworth, and gr. grandson of Capt. William[3] and Abra (Evans) Wentworth. This William[3] was son of Benjamin[2] and Sarah (Allen) Wentworth. J. W.

Whitman, Bathsheba, Lexington, August 20, 1864, a. 87. She was born in East Bridgewater, June 8, 1777. Her father, Deacon John[5] Whitman, died July 19, 1842, aged 107 years. She was descendant of John Whitman, one of the earliest settlers of Weymouth, Mass., who came to this country previous to Dec., 1638, when he was made freeman. Thomas,[2] eldest son of John, in 1656 married and settled in Weymouth, but in 1662 removed to Bridgewater, and settled in that part of the town now known as East Bridgewater. Nicholas,[3] third son of Thomas,[2] had his father's homestead and lived with him. He m. for his 1st wife, Sarah Vining, of Weymouth, and by her had two sons, Thomas[4] and John.[4] John,[4] by his first wife, Mary Richards, had no children; by 2d wife, Elizabeth Carey, he had Samuel[5] and John,[5] the latter of whom was the centennarean. Dea. John[5] m. Oct. 11, 1764, Miss Lydia Snow, by whom he had three children: Lydia,[6] who m. Ebenezer Whitman, of Windsor, Mass.; Elizabeth,[6] who m. Mr. Trowbridge, of Middleboro', Mass.; and James,[6] who settled in Belchertown, Mass. His wife died April 25, 1771. On the 5th of August, 1775, Dea. Whitman m. Miss Abigail Whitman, by whom he had eleven children: Catherine,[6] Bathsheba,[6] the subject of this notice, Josiah,[6] Alfred,[6] Obadiah,[6] Rev. Nathaniel,[6] Hosea,[6] John,[6] Abigail,[6] Rev. Bernard,[6] and Rev. Jason.[6] (See Memoir of Dea. Whitman, by his son, Rev. Jason, printed at Boston, 1843.) Miss Bathsheba Whitman early manifested a desire to become an instructor of youth, and in 1794, at the age of 16, she was invited to teach the central school of her native parish, where she commenced her labors almost wholly clad in garments spun and woven with her own hands. This her first school continued six months, with much satisfaction to the parents and children of the district. She remained the teacher of the same district eight summers. On the 8th of June, 1800 (her 23d birth day), she united with the ancient church of East Bridgewater, then under the pastoral care of Rev. Samuel Angier, of which she continued a member till her decease; a period of 64 years.

In the winter of 1800–1, she entered as a pupil the Plymouth county academy, located in the south precinct of Bridgewater, named "Bridgewater academy," which had been opened for instruction July 23d, of the previous summer, Rev. Zedekiah Sanger being its first preceptor. As might reasonably be supposed, ardently desiring to be thoroughly qualified for the teacher's work, she made great progress in her studies.

About the year 1802, she became an instructor in the family of Mr. Nathaniel Cushing, of Pembroke (now Hanson); and after successfully teaching in this family, and in the district school-house near by, in 1804 she received an invitation from the trustees of Sandwich academy to become its preceptress, Mr.

Elisha Clapp being preceptor. This position she occupied six seasons. In 1810 she accepted an invitation from the trustees of Bridgewater academy, to take the place of preceptress of that institution, Mr. David Reed being its preceptor. Here she continued four years. In the autumn of 1814 she taught a private school in the house of Rev. James Flint, then pastor of the church in East Bridgewater, and also in the following winter; boarding, as did several of her pupils, in the family of Mr. Flint. The next spring she opened a school in the house of Widow David Kingman, and continued there rather more than a year. Leaving the Kingman house she went with twelve pupils to board in her father's house and gave instruction there, assisted by her younger sister, Miss Abigail Whitman, a lady of culture and very devoted spirit, who died of typhus fever, Jan. 8, 1818.

In 1819 the academy building, which had been erected in the centre of East Bridgewater by a company of proprietors, was opened under the instruction of Miss Whitman. Having taught in this seminary two years she went in 1821 to Billerica, and assisted her brother Bernard who was engaged in teaching there. About this time the people of Billerica built an academy, and engaged the services of Mr. John F. Tilton as preceptor, and Miss Whitman as preceptress. She continued in this institution three years, associated with Mr. Tilton, and afterwards with her brother Jason, till being seized with fever, which left her in feeble health, she was obliged to resign her post.

Returning to East Bridgewater she taught in the academy through the summer and autumn of 1824, 1825 and 1826, and in the winters following 1825 and 1826 in the north room of the office of Bartholomew Brown, Esq. In the spring of 1829, although in infirm health, she kept a school in the hall of the Joseph Lazell house. The autumn following she returned to the academy, and after teaching there one term gave instruction the winter ensuing in the house of Silvanus Mitchell, Esq. She taught in the academy the next summer, as also in the warm seasons of 1832, 1834 and 1835.

Here we may properly state that her love of teaching was so great, that sometimes in a vacation she became weary of absence from school and longed to return to it.

In 1836, having taken up her residence in the family of her brother, Rev. Jason Whitman, in Portland, as winter approached, by way of entertainment, she allowed a few pupils to come to her rooms each day and receive instruction; but though no advertisement of the school was made, and no request on her part for scholars, numerous applications came from parents in the vicinity, so that a larger room which she took was thronged with pupils, and she obtained the assistance of a young lady. Her labors as a teacher having continued in Portland eight years, were closed in 1845, when her brother Jason left that city and became pastor of the Congregational church in Lexington.

Her habits of industry continued through life. She used in former years often, while a teacher in East Bridgewater, to embroider in a beautiful manner daily out of school hours. It was a pleasure to her to knit. Her knitting even in old age, for her young friends, was a curiosity. She would ingeniously knit into mittens the initials of the happy recipients of her gifts.

In 1851 she undertook the task of copying the records of the church in East Bridgewater from their commencement in 1724. Such a work must be to a younger person no very easy task; much patience being requisite sometimes to decipher the names and dates. She finished the work in 1852, and the round, plain and beautiful hand-writing, strongly resembling copper-plate, and which can be read with almost the same facility as a well-printed page, is a pleasant memorial of her. Having completed the copying of these records, she entered upon the work of copying the records of the Lexington church, a labor more arduous than that which she had already finished, the latter church dating from 1696. It may be needless to add that these beautiful records are deemed by those most interested as invaluable.

We have endeavored to give an outline of her services as a teacher, but have not enumerated all her schools. Some of her former pupils who may chance to read these remarks can probably recal localities and dates which we have not mentioned, among other places Joppa.

While not employed as a teacher she seemed, in times of sickness and death, to act the part of a ministering angel.

In the experience of Miss Whitman, one fact can be stated, the like of which we have never heard relative to any other instructor. *She taught four generations.*

The funeral service was performed in

the first parish church in Lexington on Tuesday P. M., Aug. 23d, by Rev. Leonard J. Livermore, the pastor, assisted by Rev. Theodore H. Dorr. Mr. Livermore paid an affectionate tribute to her exalted character and the peculiar sanctity of her life.

WINSLOW, Mrs. Anna, at Williston, Vt., Oct. 2, 1864, a. 94 yrs. 2 mos. 17 ds. She was the wife of the late Nathaniel Winslow, who d. April 13, 1831, at W., and dau. of Alexander and Mary (Calhoun) Hannah, of Bethlehem, Conn. Her husband, Nathaniel Winslow, b. April 9, 1761, Salisbury, Conn., was a descendant, of the 7th generation, from Edward Winslow, of Droitwich, Eng., through Kenelm,[2] of Marshfield, Nathaniel,[3] Kenelm,[4] Nathaniel,[5] and Nathaniel,[6] of Salisbury. He m. for 1st wife, Anna, dau. of Amos and Prudence (Sedgwick) Kellogg, of Sheffield, Conn., b. July 4, 1766 (see Reg. xiv. 127), and by her was the father of Rev. Miron Winslow, D.D., LL.D., (See following notice); Rev. Hubbard Winslow, D.D., who d. Aug. 13, and who was engaged at the time of his death, upon a genealogy of the family; and Rev. Gordon Winslow, M.D., D.D., of the U. S. Sanitary Com., who was drowned in the Potomac last June, while bringing from the field of battle his wounded son, Colonel Cleveland Winslow (of 5th N. Y. V.), since died. (*Ante*, pp. 86, 87.) Within a short period two daughters have also died, making the number of seven deaths in this family in the space of a few months.

K. W.

WINSLOW, Rev. Miron, D.D., LL. D., at Capetown, Cape of Good Hope, Oct. 22, 1864. He was of the eighth generation in descent from Edward Winslow, of Droitwich, Eng., through his son Kenelm, of Marshfield, Mass. (see p. 86 of the *Register*).

Miron Winslow was born in Williston, Vt., Dec. 11, 1789. His father was Nathaniel Winslow, a prominent citizen of the county, holding offices of trust, greatly respected and esteemed by all who knew him. Both of his brothers distinguished themselves. The Rev. Gordon Winslow, D.D. (vide Register for Jan. 1865), and the Rev. Hubbard Winslow, D.D., became prominent clergymen in their respective donominations. Dr. Winslow, the subject of this sketch, engaged in mercantile pursuits at Norwich, Ct., after attaining his majority. During an interesting revival of religion he became converted. Deeply impressed with a sense of duty to preach the gospel to the heathen, he devoted a year and a half to classical studies, and entered Middlebury College, Vt., where he graduated in 1815. He also passed some time at New Haven, Ct., and received from Yale College the honorary degree of A.M. He entered Andover Theological Seminary, Mass., in 1816, and graduated in 1818. During his seminary course he preached in behalf of the A. B. C. F. M., collecting funds for the Board. He was ordained in the Tabernacle Church, Salem, Mass., Nov. 4, 1818, in company with other missionaries, Rev. Moses Stuart, D.D. preaching the sermon. They embarked at Boston, June 8, 1819, on the brig Indus, for India, and after a voyage of five months reached Calcutta. Thence he proceeded to Ceylon, and took up his residence at Oodooville, July 7, 1820. Here he founded a mission, and spent sixteen years in the work. In 1836, Aug. 18, he removed to Madras, and founded that important mission. There he remained till his departure from Madras, in Aug., 1864. During his labors at Madras, he established an English High School, or native college, of which he was President, numbering several hundred students. He also superintended the various native schools. The general secretaryship of that, and the financial care of other missions devolved upon him. In addition to these onerous duties he had the care of a native church, preaching usually twice on Sunday. An immense amount of printing was done by this mission at their establishment. Over 220,000,000 of pages of Scripture, and nearly 400,000,000 pages of religious and miscellaneous works were printed at the Madras Printing Press of this mission.

The literary labors of Dr. Winslow were very numerous and important. His earliest work was a *History of Missions*, a duodecimo of 432 pages, published in 1819, at Andover, Mass. He prepared a *Memoir of Mrs. Harriet L. Winslow*, which is a standard volume of the American Tract Society. While on the passage from India to America in 1855, he wrote *Hints on Missions*, published in New York. A number of his sermons and addresses were published. He prepared many printed reports of his mission and other missionary operations. For over 40 years he maintained a constant correspondence with the *Missionary Herald*. Various scientific, literary and religious journals of Europe and America contain numerous letters from him. The translation of the Bible into Tamil was a labor of many years. But his grandest achievement was the

Comprehensive Lexicon of the Tamil Language. Here we quote a few remarks concerning it from a leading journal of the land. " . . . . he devoted several hours a day for nearly twenty-five years to the work. It is printed in the finest style of typography, containing 1000 pages quarto, 68,000 words translated into English, of which about one half were originally collected by the author. Not merely are definitions given, but shades of meaning and peculiar applications. The dictionary contains the names of gods, heroes, poets; scientific terms and mythological histories; facts and illustrations concerning the Brahmair religion, etc. . . . . The press of England and America have bestowed high encomiums upon the Lexicon, and predicted important results from it." The work was published at Madras in 1862. Another religious journal thus refers to Dr. Winslow's services: "Dr. Winslow's scholarship and labors have reflected the highest credit on his native land. . . . . Few men have accomplished so much for their generation, and fewer still have wielded so great and constant an influence for good as did this eminent servant of Christ."

Dr. Winslow received the degree of D.D. from Harvard College, 1858, and of LL.D. from Middlebury College, 1864. He was five times married, and had ten children.

He married, 1st, 19 Jan., 1819, Harriet W. Lathrop, daughter of Chas. L. of Norwich, Ct. By her he had six children—*Chas. Lathrop*, b. 12 Jan., 1821, d. 24 May, 1832 (a child of much promise, whose Memoir is published by the American Tract Society); *Harriet Maria*, b. 28 Feb., 1822, d. 27 Nov., 1825; *Joanna*, b. 5 Feb., 1825 (married, 1st, Rev. Mr. Clark, 2d, Geo. S. King, now a major-general in the Confederate Army); *Geo. Morton*, b. 12 May, 1827, d. 15 Aug., 1828; *Harriet Lathrop*, b. 19 April, 1829, d. 1 Sept., 1861 (m. Rev. John W. Dulles); *Eliza Coit*, b. 4 Jan., 1831, d. 11 Aug., 1861 (m. Henry M. Leavitt). Mrs. Winslow died 14 Jan., 1833. Her Memoir is published by the American Tract Society. He m. 2d, 23 April, 1835, Mrs. Catherine (Waterbury) Carman, sister of Rev. J. B. Waterbury, D.D., and had one child, *Catherine Waterbury*, b. 2 Feb., 1837, d. 29 Sept., 1837. She d. 23 Sept., 1837. (A Memoir and remains of Mrs. Waterbury Winslow, by her brother, is published by the Massachusetts Sabbath School Society.) He married, 3d, 2 Sept., 1838, Anne Spiers, of Madras, a granddaughter of Lord Dundas, of England, and by her had three sons: *Charles*, b. 5 June, 1839; *Miron*, Jr., b. 28 Aug., 1840; *Archibald Spiers*, b. 10 June, 1843, d. 11 Aug., 1845. She died 20 June, 1843. He married, 4th, 12 Mch., 1845, Mrs. Mary W. (Billings) Dwight, widow of Rev. R. O. Dwight. She d. 20 April, 1852. He m., 5th, 20 May, 1857, Ellen Augusta Reed, of Boston.

W. C. W.

Winslow, Kenelm, Freetown, Jan. 17, 1865, a. 77. The deceased was born February 26, 1787, and was a son of James and Sarah (Barnaby) Winslow, grandson of Colonel James and Charity (Hodges) Winslow, great-grandson of Capt. Josiah and Margaret (Tisdale) Winslow, gr. gr. grandson of Kenelm Winslow, Jr., gr. gr. gr. grandson of Kenelm Winslow, Senr., and Helen Adams his wife. On the maternal side he was a grandson ofCapt. Ambrose and Elizabeth (Gardner) Barnaby, great-grandson of James and Joanna (Harlow) Barnaby, and gr. gr. grandson of James and Lydia (Bartlett) Barnaby. He owned and occupied through life a farm purchased by Kenelm Winslow, Senr., in 1659, and which has never been out of the Winslow family or name.

E. W. P.

NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC-GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

NECROLOGY.

[Prepared by Wm. B. Trask, Historiographer of the Society.]

Rafn, Prof. Carl Christian, a corresponding member, died in Copenhagen, Denmark, Oct. 20, 1864, a. 69. He was born at Braesborg, in the island of Funen in Denmark, Jan. 16, 1795. He commenced his studies at his father's house, prosecuted them at the college of Odense—went to Copenhagen in 1814, and the same year entered the University. At the college of Odense he devoted himself to the study of the Icelandic tongue, which in the olden time was the universal language of the whole

North, where, as in Iceland, it was called the Danish or Old Northern tongue. He engaged with still greater ardor in the study of this tongue after entering the University. From 1821 he was for several years employed at the Library of the University in revising the old Icelandic and Old Northern manuscripts called the Arna-Magnean, bequeathed by Arni Magnusson, in the year 1730. This collection consists of about 2000 volumes of ancient laws of the peoples of the North, as well as old historical Scandinavian works. This revision facilitated in a great degree the study, to which he afterwards devoted himself with such indomitable energy. He commenced, in 1821, his literary career with a Danish translation of the mythico-historic sagas of the North. This work was published in 3 volumes. In 1825 he received the degree of Doctor philosophiæ, and in 1826 was nominated Professor. In 1830 he took the degree of Doctor of Law, and in 1839 the King of Denmark nominated him Counsellor of State. He was instrumental in founding a public and diocesan library in Iceland in 1818, in the Faeroe Islands in 1827, and at Godthaab, for the Danish colonies in Greenland, in 1829.

Prof. Rafn felt the importance of the ancient literature of the North. He had a strong desire that the immense number of manuscripts which contained this literature should not only be carefully preserved, but that a permanent public institution might be established with the design of facilitating the study and propagating the knowledge of this literature. Having digested the plan, a meeting of the antiquaries of the North was held Jan. 26, 1825. The rules for the society he intended to establish were then made known, and all the essential provisions of these rules were admitted. He was appointed Secretary of the Society, and director of the scientific committees of the same; these were permanent until his death. He was also charged with the editing of all the works, published by the Society, which at the beginning of 1856 numbered 90 volumes. The Society, after three years existence, was made a public and Royal institution by the King of Denmark, under the name of "The Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries." Amongst its Fellows and Founders are men of the highest note, sovereigns, statesmen and distinguished scholars of Europe, Asia and America.

Of the works in which Prof. Rafn took a most active part may be mentioned the first series of the historic sagas, published in the original text with a Latin and Danish translation, in 36 volumes. He published separately in the years 1829 and 1830 the mythico-historic sagas, with a translation, in 7 volumes; a critical and complete edition, collected from about 100 ancient manuscripts on parchment and other ancient Icelandic books, and a history of the inhabitants of the Faeroe islands. One of his most important works was his *Antiquatates Americanæ*—a collection of all the records contained in the old sagas, annals and geographical works of the North—voyages of discovery by the ancient Scandinavians in America during the 10th and to the 14th century, inclusive. This work was published in 1837, in imperial quarto, with 18 large engravings, containing fac similes of manuscripts, maps and drawings of the monuments. By these documents it is shown that this country was visited by the ancient Scandinavians in the eleventh century—that they repeated their visits and had temporary settlements on our coasts, particularly in Massachusetts and Rhode Island. The memoir of Prof. Rafn relative to America has been translated into many languages, almost at the same time in Russian, Polish, Bohemian, New Greek, and in the language of the Magyars, and the Spanish and Portuguese authors brought it to the knowledge of their countrymen. It has been published in some form in the shape of extracts or separate treatises, in Madrid, Havanna, Carraccas, Rio de Janeiro, Valparaiso and Lima. Soon after the work was published, it was noticed by the late Edward Everett in the North American Review for Jan., 1838, who concludes thus: "It is one of the most valuable contributions ever made to the study of the history and geography of our continent."

Prof. Rafn took part in editing the Historical Monuments of Greenland *(Grönlands historiske Mindesmærker)* in three volumes. The Historical Monuments of Iceland was just begun. It was intended to be a work in several volumes containing all the writings of the sagas that relate to Iceland. He also edited a work of historical documents, throwing light on the history of Russia and the East from the remotest times down to the middle of the 15th century. These documents are accompanied with a facsimile with an exact description of the most important parchments. The two volumes that have been published of this work, contain a collection of authentic documents, written in Icelandic or in the ancient language of the North, and are well adapted to elucidate the ancient history of the eastern countries. These writings were followed by another class of historical sources, the runic inscriptions, the first part of which has appeared, entitled *Antiquities de L'Orient.*

Prof. Rafn became a member of this Society in 1860. "In spite of delicate health,

during the latter years, he was always indefatigable and inspired with a noble passion for the science to which he had devoted his life, and to the last he was occupied with vast plans and with voluminous works for the benefit of the Northern antiquity." He leaves a widow and five children, four daughters and one son, Carl Hjalmar. The maiden name of his wife was Kjöllby. Prof. Borring has written a notice of Prof. Rafn, from which we have compiled our notice. The pamphlet, printed at Copenhagen, was accompanied by a letter from the widow of Prof. Rafn, dated Nov. 8th, also a Latin Ode.

Leonard, Rev. Levi Washburn, D.D., a corresponding member of the Society, died at Exeter, N. H., Dec. 12, 1864, a. 74. He was son of Capt. Jacob and Mary (Swift) Leonard, and was born in the then South Parish of Bridgewater, now Bridgewater, Mass., June 1, 1790. His mother was a daughter of Isaac Swift. His preparatory studies for college were pursued at Bridgewater Academy, then in charge of Rev. Zedekiah Sanger, D.D. He graduated at Harvard College in 1815; was preceptor of the Academy in his native town two years; studied divinity at Cambridge; was ordained minister of the First Congregational Society in Dublin, N. H., Sept. 6, 1820. He m. 1st, Sept. 8, 1830, Elizabeth Morison Smith, dau. of Samuel Smith, of Peterborough, N. H. She died Sept. 13, 1848, aged 43, leaving two children:—1, *William Smith*, b. Oct. 13, 1832. grad. at Dartmouth College—studied medicine at Hanover, N. H.—settled in Hinsdale, Vt., as a physician—m. June, 1861, Martha D., dau. of Jackson Greenwood, of Dublin, N. H.; 2, *Ellen Elizabeth*, b. June 25, 1846, a school teacher in her native town.

Dr. Leonard m. for his 2d wife, Mrs. Elizabeth (Dow) Smith, widow of Samuel G. Smith, of Exeter, N. H. (a brother of his first wife) dau. of Jeremiah Dow, of Exeter. By this marriage Dr. L. had no children. His wife, by her previous marriage, had three children, daughters, two of whom are now living, married. Dr. L.'s widow is still living in Exeter.

Dr. Leonard remained minister at Dublin 35 years. "The key-note of his life was struck in his reply to the President of the College, when told that he must not think of spending his life in an obscure country town, but it would do for an introduction to a better place,—*If I find there a people whom I can benefit, I shall stay with them*," and he did stay with them, and was their pastor till death. He has been called "the Oberlin of the Monadnock," and he was eminently entitled to the appellation. "The hold which he took upon that rough mountain town on the spurs of the grand Monadnock, will ever remain as a singular phenomenon in the history of the ministerial vocation." He was a Christian educator and philanthropist, a leader and regenerator. As Chairman of the Superintending School Committee of the town, he made reports, suggested improvements, corrected errors, "and soon rendered the schools of Dublin models of their kind." In the Sunday School and in the Lyceum, he exerted an influence and a power truly wonderful. "He was one of the earliest, if not the first founder of a Sunday School Library in New England." He devoted much attention to the science of entomology. "The late eminent entomologist, Dr. Thaddeus W. Harris, in his great work on the *Insects injurious to Vegetation*, makes frequent acknowledgments of his indebtedness to Dr. Leonard, and dedicated one species, *Hesperia Leonardus*, to him. He was also one of the most active of the editors of the *Christian Hymns*, which is extensively used in our Unitarian Churches." As the author of valuable school books he is widely known. In 1849, his Alma Mater conferred upon him the degree of S.T.D. His connection with his Society in Dublin was never wholly withdrawn. The people of his charge would not permit the relationship between them to be formally dissolved. After a ministry of five and thirty years, in June, 1855, Rev. William F. Bridge was ordained as his colleague, and Dr. L. still remained senior pastor of the church. In 1854, he went to reside in Exeter, where for eight years he edited the *Exeter News Letter*, withdrawing from that paper in July, 1863. He died in Exeter, but was buried with funeral honors in Dublin, on the 15th of December. This town is his monument. A commemorative discourse, at the funeral, was delivered by Rev. J. C. Learned, a native of Dublin. It was considered eminently appropriate to the occasion.

The published works of Rev. Dr. Leonard are the following:—In 1826, Literary and Scientific Class Book; 1829, Sequel to Easy Lessons; 1835, North American Spelling Book; 1844, '46, Reports of Schools in Dublin; 1844, Remarks on modes of Instruction; 1848, The Natural and the Spiritual man, a Tract; 1848, Analysis of the Elementary sounds of the English Language, with a Chart, &c.; Sermon on the 25th anniversary of his Ordination; 1851, Lecture before the N. H. Education Institute, delivered in Keene; 1845, one of the Compilers, appointed by the Cheshire Pasto-

ral Association, of the Christian Hymns; 1853, A Sermon at the dedication of the new meeting house in Dublin; 1855, Compiler and Editor of the History of Dublin, 8vo. pp. 453.

In 1852, Rev. Dr. Leonard and Samuel Abbot Smith compiled a Genealogy of the Family of William Smith, of Peterborough, N. H.

Fox, John Lawrence, M.D., a resident member, died in Roxbury, Dec. 17, 1864, a. 53. He was a son of Ebenezer and Susannah (Patterson) Fox, and was born in Salem, Mass., Jan. 8, 1811. His father, son of Dr. Jonathan Fox, of Hollis, N. H., was born in Hollis, April 6, 1783, and m. Susannah Patterson, of Salem, Mass. (a dau. of Wm. Patterson, of Salem), April 2, 1808. She was born Feb. 6, 1790.

John Lawrence Fox was prepared for college at the Latin school in his native town of Salem, while it was under the direction of Mr. Ames, and graduated at Amherst, in the class of 1831. He pursued his medical studies at Philadelphia, and with the late Dr. A. L. Peirson, of Salem, and received a medical degree at Harvard College in 1835. "After an interval of two years, devoted in part to classical teaching, but chiefly to studies connected with his profession, he passed a most honorable examination, and received the appointment of Assistant Surgeon in the U. S. Navy, his commission bearing the date of Sept. 6, 1837." He was promoted to the surgeoncy Aug. 16, 1847. For "a period of about twenty-seven years his services have been in almost constant requisition—thirteen years and eleven months having been passed in sea service, and eight years in the charge of the Naval Hospitals at Chelsea and Brooklyn, and as an assistant in the Medical Bureau at Washington."

"His earliest cruise of importance was with Capt. Wilkes in the exploring expedition; and during the four and a half years to which it was protracted, he discharged his arduous duties with signal ability, and secured a reputation and popularity which told much to his advantage in procuring desirable appointments in his subsequent cruises. Early in the spring of the present year [1864] he was appointed Fleet Surgeon of the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, then rendezvousing in the neighborhood of Fortress Monroe. Under a pressure of responsibility, second to none but that of the Admiral himself, involving the general supervision of the medical staff of the whole fleet—the largest and most formidable, perhaps, that history has recorded—he worked on most indefatigably, till his naturally robust constitution yielded under the burden, and he reluctantly consented to a temporary withdrawal from the scene of his labors. He reached his home at Roxbury, about a fortnight since, in a state of great prostration, and failed gradually until death set a seal to his earthly record. His devotion to the service of his country in this hour of her stern trial will be the brightest item of that record—to tear himself from this service cost him the severest struggle of his life. 'Let me die at my post,' was the last aspiration of his patriotic soul, as he was almost literally forced from his ship by the more considerate hand of fraternal affection." *Salem Register*, Dec. 22, 1864.

He married Elizabeth Amory Morris, dau. of the late Commodore Charles Morris, United States Navy, June 15, 1847.

Dr. Fox was elected a resident member of the Society in 1857. He took a deep interest in the welfare of the institution, and his occasional presence—when a relaxation from his pressing duties favored him with the privilege—shed a beam of warmth and radiance into the hearts of those who came in contact with him.

Harris, Dr. Luther Metcalf, a resident member, died at Jamaica Plain, West Roxbury, Mass., Jan. 28, 1865, a. 75 years 8 months. He was the third son and fifth child of John[4] and Mary (Niles) Harris, and was born in Brookline, May 7, 1789. He was of the fifth generation in descent from Robert and Elizabeth (Boughey) Harris, who were married in Roxbury, Mass.—as appears by the record—Jan. 24, 1642-3. Their third child, Timothy,[2] b. July 9, 1650, m. April 2, 1697, Abigail, dau. of Thomas and Susanna Morey of Roxbury. They were the parents of John,[3] b. March 23, 1709, who for his second wife, m. April 16, 1747, Esther, daughter of Thomas and Lydia Metcalf, of Needham. John,[4] fourth child of John,[3] and second child of Esther (Metcalf) Harris, b. Oct., 1750, m. Mary Niles, of Randolph, March 2, 1780. These were the parents of Dr. Harris, our deceased member. Dr. Harris received his elementary education at the district school in his native town of Brookline—studied Latin and Greek—entered an apothecary's shop when 15 or 16 years of age, and remained there 15 months "compounding the best recipes." He was fitted for college by Rev. Dr. Strong, of Randolph, entered sophomore in 1808 at Brown University, and graduated in 1811. He studied medicine with Dr. Le Baron, of Jamaica Plain—

was appointed surgeon and stationed at Fort Independence in Boston Harbor, in 1814—went to Orford, N. H., in March, 1815, where he practised five years. After a few months at Milton he removed to Jamaica Plain, in 1820, where he engaged in the practice of his profession. In 1823 he joined the Massachusetts Medical Society; and in 1851 he was made a member of our Society.

He m. Nov. 9, 1817, Lucy Dutton, dau. of Major John Mann (the first male child of European extraction born in Orford, N. H.). She was born March 24, 1795. They had six children, four sons and two daughters—Lydia Mann, John Adams, William Lafayette, George Washington, Ellen Maria, Robert. Four of the children with their mother survive.

The father of Dr. Harris inherited from his father the old homestead which had descended from the first ancestor, Robert. It was sold in 1828, after it had been in possession of the family nearly 175 years.

"Through a long and useful life, he industriously and unostentatiously labored for the good of others, in private services, and in public office, with unaffected simplicity—happy in the conscious effort to be useful. Remarkably unassuming, he rather waited than sought opportunity. Ever ready to yield his claims for preferment, he desired no prominent part, content to serve wherever needed—

'Nor envy nor ambition knew.'

"Studiously inclined, he gave much time to literary pursuits, and especially to music, which he highly appreciated, and for which he had a refined taste. His latter years were pleasantly passed in genealogical researches, until a gradually deepening cloud obscured his intellect. Tenderly cared for by wife and children, most kindly esteemed by neighbors and friends, he peacefully deceased."

Dr. Harris was an agreeable gentleman. We can bear witness to his urbanity and geniality of character, for we have passed many pleasant hours in his company, and have been by his hospitality and his conversation entertained and instructed.

He has contributed several articles to the Register, among them the "Metcalf Genealogy." (Metcalf was the maiden name of his grandmother.) In 1861, he published the genealogy of Robert Harris and his descendants, with notices of the Morey and Metcalf families, in a volume, 8vo. pp. 56.

Proceedings.

Boston, Wednesday, March 1, 1865.—A stated meeting of the Society was held this afternoon, at their rooms, No. 13 Bromfield street; the president, Winslow Lewis, M.D., in the chair.

Rev. Henry M. Dexter, the corresponding secretary, reported that letters accepting membership had been received from the following gentlemen, namely:—

Resident—Rev. Richard M. Hodges, of Cambridge; Hon. Stephen Fairbanks, Harvey Jewell, Edward C. Wilson and William Veazie, of Boston; George S. Page, of New York city; Rev. Charles E. Lord, of South Easton; and Otis B. Bullard, of Holliston.

Corresponding—Erastus E. Gay, of Burlington, Iowa.

John H. Sheppard, the librarian, reported that there had been added to the library, by donation, since the last meeting, 11 volumes, 64 pamphlets, several newspapers, and a volume of the *Boston Gazette* for 1807.

Fourteen gentlemen were nominated by the Directors for resident membership, and on a ballot being taken, were all elected.

William B. Trask, the historiographer, read biographical sketches of Rev. Benjamin Huntoon, of Canton, a resident member, who died April 19th, 1864, aged 71 years; and of Prof. Benjamin Silliman, LL.D., of New Haven, Ct., an honorary member, who died Nov. 24th, 1864, aged 85 years.

Rev. Dorus Clarke, from the Committee, reported favorably upon that portion of the president's annual address relating to the delivery of a course of Lectures on History, under the auspices of the Society. The report of the Committee was accepted, and referred for action to the government of the Society.

David Pulsifer, in a few cogent remarks, called the attention of the Society to the importance of petitioning the Legislature to carry out the recommendation of the Governor by publishing the early Statutes of Massachusetts, now very scarce, only one copy in fact existing. The subject was referred to the government of the Society, with full powers.

Samuel G. Drake offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That this society has heard, with deep regret, of the death of Nathaniel

Chauncey, Esq., one of the Honorary Vice Presidents of this Institution, with which he has been for many years associated; that his death is not only a loss to his immediate family and friends, but also to literature and to a wide and appreciative community of co-laborers in a field, which, though but recently under cultivation, is now admitted to be one of great importance both to the present and future generations.

Resolved, That the sympathy and condolence of the society be tendered to the bereaved family.

Dr. Lewis, the president, in a few interesting and pertinent remarks, called the attention of the society to the fact that the 18th of the current month is the 20th anniversary of the incorporation of the society. It had existed long enough to prove it to be eminently a success. He referred particularly to its progress within the last few years. It had paid its way, and was now, by the skilful management of its finances and by donations, possessed of considerable funds, and of more treasures of historical value in some particular branches, in manuscripts and books, than are to be found accumulated in any other place in America. He spoke of the valuable quarterly periodical published by the society, the *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, as containing more dates and facts of historic value than are to be found in the same compass anywhere else.

E. R. Humphreys, LL.D., Principal of the Collegiate School, Franklin Square, and one of the officers of the society, was then introduced by the president, and gave an eloquent and learned discourse on the "Life and Era of John Wickliffe." The fourteenth century was an age prolific in great deeds and great men, a fact of which the lecturer fully availed himself, for he not only gave all the more prominent and salient points of Wickliffe's life, illustrated by many happy quotations, but he reviewed the contemporary history of Europe and of Asia, bringing before his hearers alternately graphic sketches of Timour, the great Tartar Conqueror, of Petrarch, the peaceful poet, of Edward 3d, the warlike monarch, and Rienzi, the last Tribune Champion of Roman liberty, of Geoffrey Chaucer, the old English poet, and Abulfeda, the Saracen astronomer. The lecturer traversed a wide and most interesting field, and was listened to with close and chained attention by a very full audience of ladies and gentlemen.

The thanks of the society were voted to Dr. Humphreys for his able address, and a copy was requested for the society.

Boston, April 5.—A quarterly meeting was held this afternoon, at the society's rooms, the president in the chair.

The corresponding secretary reported that letters had been received from the following gentlemen, accepting resident membership, namely: — Austin Sumner, C. T. Dunklee, E. H. Judkins, W. V. Spencer, George J. Fiske, W. S. Anderson, and William H. Dennet, all of Boston; Williams Latham, of Bridgewater; Edward J. Forster and Edwin F. Adams, of Charlestown; and Nahum Jones, of Dorchester.

The librarian reported the donations during the last month, namely, 20 volumes and 89 pamphlets.

The historiographer read biographical sketches of Prof. Carl Christian Rafn, of Copenhagen, Denmark, a corresponding member; and of Dr. Luther Metcalf Harris, of Jamaica Plain, and Dr. John Lawrence Fox, U. S. Navy, of Roxbury, resident members.

Three gentlemen nominated by the Directors for resident members, and one nominated as a corresponding member, were balloted for, and all unanimously elected.

Col. Samuel Swett, of Boston, read a short, but very interesting, paper on the surname of Swett.

Samuel Burnham, of this city, read a paper on *American Antiquities*, more especially those in the Valley of the Mississippi and its tributaries. The portions read placed the whole subject of antiquities before the society in a concise and intelligible manner, showing much careful study and sharp discrimination. Reference was first made to ruins found in different parts of the world, and many features in them pointing to a common origin; then the ruins in America were properly grouped and classified, and the difference shown between what are evidently the works of Indians or their immediate ancestry, and those of anterior races. Giving but a casual glance to the Indian antiquities, the wonderful structures of the West and South were carefully considered, and reduced to two apparent classes, Military and Religious, with various subdivisions naturally suggesting themselves. Each classification had its illustrations, that it might be more clearly fixed upon the mind. It is understood that Mr. Burnham has made these antiquities a special study, and purposes publishing his researches, which promise a valuable volume upon a most interesting topic, and it is to be hoped that he will prosecute the work to an early completion.

It being announced that Dr. Winslow Lewis, the president of the society, was to leave in the next Wednesday's steamer, for England and the continent, on a tour of health and pleasure, Mr. Sheppard offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted :—

Resolved, That the heartfelt thanks of the society are due to its president, Dr. Lewis, for the lively interest and cordial fellowship he has ever felt and exercised towards all with whom he has here been associated; that our hearty good wishes go with him for a pleasant and prosperous voyage and a safe return to the scene of his usefulness.

Boston, May 3.—A stated meeting was held this afternoon, at the society's rooms, Rev. Martin Moore, vice president, in the chair.

The librarian reported as donations since the last meeting, 4 volumes, 67 pamphlets, and a file of the *New York Evening Post* for 1864–5.

The corresponding secretary reported letters accepting resident membership, to which they had been elected, from Charles W. Tuttle, Alfred Mudge and Abraham Avery, all of Boston.

One gentleman nominated by the Directors for resident membership, was balloted for and unanimously elected.

The historiographer read a biographical sketch of the late Rev. Levi W. Leonard, D.D., of Exeter, N. H., a corresponding member.

Rev. Henry M. Dexter offered some resolutions upon the death of Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, which were unanimously adopted.

Rev. Elias Nason then delivered an eloquent eulogy upon President Lincoln, which has been published in a pamphlet.

John H. Sheppard read a few lines upon the *Funeral of Abraham Lincoln*, which have been printed as an appendix to Rev. Mr. Nason's address.

Hon. Henry Wilson followed in a brief eulogy. He corroborated, from personal observation and intercourse with the late President, many of the traits of character that Rev. Mr. Nason had dwelt upon. The nation, he thought, had failed to comprehend fully the character of Abraham Lincoln in all its proportions; but now that he had suddenly fallen, in the moment of crowning victory, the people were beginning to do justice towards their lost leader. He would pass into history as the foremost man of the age. Mr. Lincoln was a genuine product of our Democratic institutions, and had a living faith in their permanency. His sympathy for the poor and oppressed was hearty and genuine. Of his mind, one characteristic was the power of stating an argument clearly, and of quickly detecting a fallacy. He had frequently a remarkable felicity of expression. There were many phrases of power and beauty in his letters and speeches. The speech at Gettysburg was instanced as containing some of the noblest utterances of any age.

Brief remarks were also made by Rev. Henry M. Dexter and Rev. Dorus Clarke, after which the meeting was dissolved.

CURRENT EVENTS.

By Rev. Elias Nason.

[Continued from page 393, Vol. xviii.]

September, 1864.

19. Battle of Winchester, Va. The Rebels, under Gen. Early, defeated by Union forces under General Philip H. Sheridan.

22. Battle of Fisher's Hill, three miles beyond Strasburg, Va.; in which Gen. Early is again defeated by our gallant troops under the intrepid Sheridan.

Gold is quoted at 2.22.

24. The Hon. William Dennison is appointed Postmaster General of the United States, vice the Hon. M. Blair.

29. The Rebels defeated at Pilot Knob, with severe loss; Gen. Ewing is nevertheless compelled to retire before the superior numbers of Price.

Gen. E. O. C. Ord carries the enemy's entrenchments at Chapin's Farm, taking some 20 guns. He is wounded.

30. The Rebels are repulsed in an attack on the 10th and 18th corps, the latter under Gen. Godfrey Weitzel.

OCTOBER, 1864.

1. The enemy attack Gen. Ayre's division of the 5th corps, also Gregg's Cavalry, and in both instances are driven back.

The Rebel debt is $1,147,976,208.

4. Annual meeting of the American Board of Foreign Missions at Worcester, Mass.

5. Rebels defeated at Allatoona by our troops under Gen. John M. Corse.

7. Capture of the "Florida," at Bahia, Bay of San Salvador, Brazil, by U. S. steamer "Wachusett," Capt. Collins.

8. Brilliant cavalry engagement, in which Gen. Sheridan captures eleven guns from the Rebels under Gen. Rosser.

10. The blockade-runner "Bat" is captured by the Montgomery.

12. Chief Justice R. B. Taney dies, aged 87 years. Admiral D. D. Porter assumes command of the N. Atlantic Squadron.

15. The Rebels under J. Thomson take Sedalia, Mo.—Dr. J. W. Scribner, author of Legends of Laconia, dies at Lowell, Mass.

17. Gen. Beauregard assumes command of the Rebel military division of the West.

18. Gen. Longstreet occupies Fisher's Hill. Maj. Gen. D. B. Birney dies at Philadelphia. He was a son of the celebrated J. G. Birney.

19. Gen. Sheridan's splendid victory over Longstreet's forces at Cedar Creek, Va.; over 50 guns taken. A Rebel raid into St. Albans, Vt. The banks robbed and two citizens killed. A Federal victory at Lexington, Mo.

21, 22. Hard fighting between Price and Pleasanton in Missouri.

23. Great fire at Eastport, Me.; most of the business part of the city destroyed.

26. Pleasanton defeats Price at Mine Creek, capturing about 1000 prisoners, among whom are the Rebel Generals Cabell and Marmaduke.

27. Action at Hatcher's Run; Rebel works captured.

28. The Rebel ram "Albemarle" destroyed by a torpedo directed by Lt. W. B. Cushing, in the Roanoke river.

29, 30. Gen. Hood handsomely repulsed in attacks upon Decatur, Geo.

31. Nevada becomes a State.

NOVEMBER, 1864.

7. Oil Wells in Pennsylvania are producing abundantly, and speculations in Petroleum are becoming a leading feature in the financial world.

8. Abraham Lincoln re-elected president of the United States, by a majority of 407,000.

Geo. B. McClellan resigns his commission as Major General in the U. S. A. P. H. Sheridan appointed a Major General U. S. A.

12. Great National Sailors' Fair in Boston continues.

14. Gen Gillem suffers a reverse at "Ball's Gap," losing 400 men and six guns.

Gold, 2.45 1-2.

16. Gen. W. T. Sherman commences his march from Atlanta into the interior of Georgia with about 50,000 men.

20. The Union army enters Milledgeville, Georgia.

24. Prof. Benj. Silliman dies at New Haven, Conn., aged 84 years.

25. Rebels attempt to burn the city of New York.

29. National Thanksgiving.

30. Great battle of Franklin, Tenn.; Gen. Thomas falls back on Nashville. Battle of Honey's Hill, near Savannah, Georgia; after severe fighting, our troops withdraw.

DECEMBER, 1864.

1. Hon. W. L. Dayton, Minister at the Court of France, dies, at the Hotel du Louvre, Paris, aged 58.

6. Gen. Foster captures Pocotaligo Bridge, thus separating Charleston from Savannah.

8. Battle of Murfreesboro', Tenn.; 1207 rebels killed, wounded and captured.

Henry R. Schoolcraft, the great Indian Historian, dies, aged 72.

12. Gen. Sherman's Army, after a successful march through Georgia, arrives in front of Savannah.

13. Fort McAllister, on the Ogeechee, is taken by our forces. A grand naval expedition, under Admiral D. D. Porter, sails from Hampton Roads.

15, 16. A battle at Nashville, at which 4,462 rebels are captured by our troops under Gen. G. H. Thomas. A splendid charge is made by the 3d brigade, 1st divison, 16th corps.

20. Destruction of the Salt works at Saltville, Va., by Gen. S. G. Burbridge.
21. Gen. Sherman's army occupy Savannah, taking about 150 guns left by the enemy, who under Gen. Hardee evacuated the city the day before.
22. The steamship "N. America" founders at sea—197 lives are lost.
24. An unsuccessful attack is made by our forces on Fort Fisher at the mouth of Cape Fear River.
25. James W. Wallack, actor, dies in New York.
31. George M. Dallas, ex-vice president of U. S., dies, aged 73 years.

JANUARY, 1865.

8. Major General B. F. Butler is relieved of his command of the Army of the James, and succeeded by Major General E. O. C. Ord.
11. Hon. F. P. Blair visits Richmond with the purpose of opening the way for peace negotiations.
13. Bombardment of Fort Fisher commenced.
15. Reduction of Fort Fisher by the combined assault of the Army and Navy forces, under Gen. A. H. Terry and Rear Admiral D. D. Porter.
Edward Everett dies suddenly, aged 71 years.
17. Forts Caswell and Campbell evacuated and blown up by the rebels. The Patapsco destroyed by a rebel torpedo in Charleston harbor.
18. Five blockade runners are captured off Willmington. Coffee selling in Richmond at $40 per lb.
24. The main portion of the building of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, D. C., destroyed by fire.
26. The steamer "Eclipse" blown up on Tennessee river; 140 lives lost.
27. The rebels attempt to burn the city of Savannah.

FEBRUARY, 1865.

2. Peace Commissioners from Richmond arrive at Fortress Monroe. Conference unsuccessful.
6. Action at Hatcher's Run. The Rebel General Pegram killed.
17. The city of Charleston, S. C., evacuated.
18. Union troops take possession of Charleston, S. C., and the Federal Flag once more waves over Sumter.
Prof. George P. Bond, of Cambridge, dies, aged 39 years.
21. Gold is 1.96.
22. Our troops enter Wilmington, N. C. The birthday of Washington, in connection with our recent victories, is extensively celebrated.
24. Capt. J. Y. Beal hung at Governor's Island, N. Y. harbor, as a spy.
25. Dea. John Phillips, of Sturbridge, Mass., dies, aged 104 years, 7 months and 28 days.

BOOK NOTICES.

History of Lynn, Essex County, Massachusetts: including Lynnfield, Saugus, Swampscot, and Nahant. By ALONZO LEWIS and JAMES R. NEWHALL. Boston: John L. Shorey, Publisher, 13 Washington st. 1865. 8vo. pp. 620.

In 1844, Mr. Alonzo Lewis, the well-known historian and poet, published the second edition of his History of Lynn, 8vo. pp. 278. He afterwards contemplated issuing a third edition, but his plan was never accomplished. Mr. Lewis died January 21, 1861, aged 66. Mr. Newhall has undertaken the work in earnest. As but very little of the loose memoranda left by Mr. L. could be made available by another, Mr. Newhall says, "I was, therefore, compelled to lay almost every particle aside, and simply take his former edition, and add to it such matters of interest as were derived from my own original investigations." He did not feel at liberty to alter the text of Mr. Lewis, except to correct an obvious error. All the material additions and corrections made by Mr. N. are indicated by brackets. "The types for every page of this volume," he says, "were set by my own hands." The work is indeed a creditable one. He has more than doubled the original matter, besides adding many illustrations, in the shape of views of public

buildings and private residences, fac-similes of autographs of early settlers and others of distinction. There are two full paged views of the City looking seaward, giving every steeple in Lynn excepting one, that of the Union Street Methodist. The annals, as published by Mr. Lewis, close with the year 1843. Mr. Newhall has continued them to the present year, to which he has added a chapter of biographical sketches, twenty-four in number, among them that of the Newhalls, Burrills, Breeds, Mudges, Solomon Moulton, Maria Augusta Fuller, William Gray, and Alonzo Lewis. We are pleased with the character and contents of the book. It is an acquisition to our local historical literature, of which, at present, there is no apprehension that we shall have a superabundance.

Mr. Newhall was the reputed author of *Lin: or Jewels of the third Plantation*, published in 1862, under the soubriquet of "Obadiah Oldpath," 12mo. pp. 400.

Collections of the Massachusetts Historical Society. Vol. vii. Fourth Series. Published at the charge of the Appleton Fund. Boston: Printed for the Society. 1865. 8vo. pp. 647.

Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society. 1863–1864. Boston: Printed for the Society. 1864. 8vo. pp. 508.

We are furnished in the volume of the *Collections* before us, with another instalment of original letters from the Winthrop MSS., from such historical personages as John Wilson, Nathaniel Ward, Thomas Dudley, John Endecott, Hugh Peters, Richard Saltonstall, Thomas Shepard, William Coddington, Samuel Maverick, Ferdinando and Thomas Gorges, John Higginson, John Mason, John Norton, John Davenport, John Hull, Richard Bellingham, Samuel Gorton, and others.

How is it possible that the perusal of these pages can prove otherwise than interesting, when by such familiar epistles we are led directly into the plans and projects of some of the noblest of the pioneers of New England? Their domestic joys and sorrows, also, are pictured to us in a plain and simple style of writing, in pleasing correspondence with the details of their daily lives.

The editors have enriched the work with appropriate notes. Dr. Appleton, the Assistant Librarian of the Institution, has, as heretofore, with much ingenuity prepared fac-similes of more than fifty of the signatures and seals affixed to the letters contained in the volume.

The volume of *Proceedings* contains papers read before the Society, notices of members deceased, reports of Committees, original letters, diaries, revolutionary documents, donations, &c. Dr. Appleton communicates an interesting article in relation to almanacs in the reign of Queen Anne, a volume being in the library of the Society. An early anti-slavery tract of 3 pages, folio, printed in Boston, June 12, 1700, written by Chief Justice Sewall, entitled *The Selling of Joseph*, is here printed entire, as also a poem by Phillis Wheatley, on the capture of Gen. Charles Lee by the British, with a fac-simile of her hand-writing, several of her letters never before published, and biographical notices of her. (See *Register*, xviii. 394.) Dr. Ephraim Eliot's account of the Physicians of Boston is given, as also the Diary of Ezekiel Price, 1775–6, and a continued account of different maps, charts, and plans of Boston and the harbor, with an accompanying lithograph. A memoir of Luther V. Bell, M.D., LL.D., by Rev. George E. Ellis, D.D.; of the Rev. Charles Mason, D.D., by Rev. A. P. Peabody, D.D.; of Hon. William Sturgis, by Hon. Charles G. Loring, with portraits of Dr. Bell and Rev. Dr. Mason, are furnished. Other illustrations are presented, which serve to make more useful a work that is prepared with much care, and beautifully printed. These volumes are filled with matter that will be of permanent interest. They give credit to the institution and to the cause they represent.

Annals of the American Pulpit; or commemorative Notices of Distinguished American Clergymen of the various denominations, from the early settlement of the country to the close of the year eighteen hundred and fifty-five, with Historical Introductions. By William B. Sprague, D.D. Volume viii. Unitarian Congregational. New York: Robert Carter & Brothers, 530 Broadway. 1865. 8vo. pp. 578.

About eighteen years ago the Rev. Dr. Sprague first contemplated, as he informs us, the publication of a work commemorative of deceased clergymen. He conferred with several distinguished ministers of various denominations in regard to it. The idea met

their approval, and they encouraged him to proceed. At that time he had no thought of extending the work beyond one volume, embracing noted men in the different denominations, without any regard to chronological order. But on looking at the matter more carefully, he came to the conclusion that the limits he had prescribed for himself were too narrow for the contemplated work. He therefore enlarged his plan, and the result of his efforts has been that he has given to the world, within eight years, eight large octavo volumes, in the following order:—Volumes i. and ii., Trinitarian Congregational; iii. and iv., Presbyterian; v., Episcopalian; vi., Baptist; vii., Methodist; viii., Unitarian. We understand that two more volumes are completed for the press, but have not learned what denominations are included. If this plan is carried out, we shall have a decade of volumes of the most valuable matter of the kind to be found in the whole range of literature.

This volume, like the previous ones, has an "Historical Introduction," being a brief ecclesiastical history of the denomination. We have next, biographical sketches, 81 in number, commencing with Rev. Ebenezer Gay, D.D., of Hingham, and ending with Rev. Hiram Withington, of Leominster. These sketches are in most cases followed by letters from personal friends in reply to a request of that nature from Dr. Sprague. The latter form the largest, and of course the most original part of the volume. The letters are not only filled with interesting reminiscences and facts, but they present phases of individual life and character not elsewhere to be obtained. For the testimony comes, in many cases, directly from those who speak from actual knowledge, and often from a long and intimate acquaintance with the person whose biography is produced. In the volume before us, letters of this description are furnished by ninety different individuals, of different denominations, male and female, clergymen and laymen. Some have contributed several letters, varying in number from one to ten, the late Rev. Dr. Pierce of Brookline, being the only one who has furnished a decade. Besides the regular sketches, there are a large number of names incidentally introduced into the text. Each deceased minister, thus introduced, has, as far as practicable, the leading facts of his history portrayed in a note. So that as a book of reference the *Annals* are invaluable. There are three indices—first, of the names of the subjects; second, those who have furnished original letters; and third, names incidentally introduced either in the text or in the notes. Facing the title page is a portrait of Rev. William E. Channing, D.D., engraved by Cheney from a portrait by Washington Allston, painted in 1811.

We quote recommendatory notices from two religious newspapers—the *New York Observer* (Orthodox Congregational), and the New York *Christian Inquirer* (Unitarian). "It is a masterpiece of religious and literary biography." "We are compelled to place these Annals of the Pulpit among the most remarkable literary achievements of the age." The *Inquirer* says:—"To say that in the sketches thus prepared by him there is everywhere patent the best qualities of a biographer, Honesty, Faithfulness, entire absence of prejudice, patience of research, the desire and purpose to do amplest justice, and withal a large, generous, and catholic spirit, is nothing more than strictest truth. The industry and forethought of Dr. Sprague in obtaining these is beyond praise. The whole series of these Pulpit Annals by Dr. Sprague, are a unique and very valuable contribution to the religious and theological literature of our country; and most deserving of a place in the library, and of liberal public patronage."

History of Thomaston, Rockland and South Thomaston, Maine, from their first Exploration, A.D. 1605; *with family Genealogies.* By Cyrus Eaton. In two Volumes. Hallowell: Masters, Smith & Co., printers. 1865. 12mo. pp. 468, 472.

How few there are who ever write more than one town history; but here we have a second, by the author of "*The Annals of Warren*," an octogenarian, and for more than twenty years entirely blind. How strange this appears to those of perfect powers, who complain of the labor such works require, and how encouraging that such books can be produced under such untoward circumstances. The territory forming the old township of Thomaston offered an inviting field for history, as it was visited by Weymouth as early as 1605; and although the river which he ascended has long been a disputed point, Mr. Eaton has satisfactorily proved it could be no other than the St. George's. This region was included in the grant made by the council of Plymouth, England, to Beauchamp and Leverett, in March, 1630; and in June of that year a small vessel, called the Lyon, landed a party and established a truck-house, the site of which was near the present village of Thomaston, and this settlement was maintained here till the Indian war of 1675. After those at Machias and Castine were broken up, this

was the outpost of New England. This region, long known as the Muscongus patent, became the property of our Gov. Leverett, who disposed of part of it to Gen. Waldo and others, who in 1719 built a fort and maintained a garrison through all the Indian wars down to 1760, being for forty years the frontier settlement of New England. Mr. Eaton has long been a student of history and an industrious gleaner of the events of this region. These he has prepared for the press, under difficulties that would appal the strongest mind, with only the aid of a daughter in very feeble health. He has chosen to present them in the form of Annals, which well answer the purpose, although a different arrangement is now usually preferred. How carefully he has done his work, is apparent to the most casual reader.

The second Volume is mainly composed of genealogies of the families of the town, prepared with a labor which none but those engaged in similar pursuits can comprehend.

Mr. Eaton has laid the present and future population of this new city and two flourishing towns under a debt which we trust they will appreciate and not be slow to repay.

Genealogies of the Hadley Families, embracing the Early Settlers of the Towns of Hatfield, South Hadley, Amherst and Granby. Northampton: Metcalf & Company, printers. 1862. 8vo. pp. 168.

This is the genealogical portion of the *History of Hadley*, printed from the same type. The author is Hon. Lucius M. Boltwood, of Amherst, Mass., whose valuable contributions to the *Register* have made his name familiar to our readers; and whose reputation for accuracy and research is such that they will not need an assurance that the work has been thoroughly performed.

Mr. Judd's excellent history of Hadley was passing through the press, when it was arrested, in 1860, by the author's death. The historical portion was nearly completed; but though much matter had been collected for the genealogies, Mr. Judd had not begun to prepare it for the press. The materials were placed in the hands of Mr. Boltwood, who performed faithfully the work entrusted to him, using not only Mr. Judd's collections, but much matter collected by himself. The book is printed in small type, and is compactly arranged, and brought down to the present century. Among the genealogies given are the following:—Allis, Barnard, Bartlett, Belding, Billings, Boltwood, Chauncy, Church, Coleman, Cook, Cowles, Dickinson, Eastman, Field, Foote, Frary, Gaylord, Goodman, Graves, Hastings, Hawkes, Hawley, Hinsdale, Hopkins, Hoyt, Hubbard, Ingram, Judd, Kellogg, Lewis, Lyman, Marsh, Mattoon, Meekins, Montague, Moody, Nash, Parsons, Partridge, Pierce, Pomeroy, Porter, Preston, Russell, Scott, Selden, Seymour, Smith, Strong, Taylor, Vinton, Wait, Warner, Wells, White, Williams, Woodbridge and Wright.

The Pratt Family; or the Descendants of Lieut. William Pratt, one of the First Settlers of Hartford and Say-Brook, with Genealogical Notes of John Pratt, of Hartford; Peter Pratt, of Lyme; John Pratt (taylor), of Say-Brook. By Rev. F. W. Chapman, A.M. Hartford: Printed by Case, Lockwood & Co. 1864. 8vo. pp. 420.

It will be of course agreed that any genealogical work by the author of the Chapman Genealogy will be a full and careful register of all the facts accessible at this day. Accordingly we find nothing to do but to praise that portion of the book which treats of the history of the family in New England. From p. 53 to p. 306, we have an exhaustive collection of the facts relating to the descendants of William Pratt, of Hartford, who married Elizabeth, daughter of John Clark, and niece of George Clark, of Great Mundon, in Hertfordshire. They had eight children, all of whom married, and their issue is traced in separate chapters. First we have the Backus family, descended from the oldest daughter; then the issue of John and Joseph Pratt; then the Watrous family; then those descended from William and Samuel Pratt; then the Kirtlands; and lastly the issue of Nathanael Pratt.

John Pratt, also of Hartford, is presumed to be a brother of William, and the author has made large collections of his family. The others, Peter and John, are only slightly mentioned.

The least satisfactory part of the book is the attempt to identify the father of the emigrant. It is clear that the Rev. William Pratt, of Stevenago, in Hertfordshire, had three sons, John, William and Richard, of whom John was born in 1620. It is also clear that John, William and Elizabeth are not named in their father's will; but why

we should presume that they were in New England, rather than dead, we do not see. We cannot see the slightest ground for the supposition, and trust if any proofs remain they will be furnished us.

Our comparison of dates strengthens our view. John Pratt, supposed in this pedigree to have been born in 1620, represented Hartford in 1639. Is it probable that a youth of 19 years held this position? Again, his grandson was born in 1658; i. e., he was a grandfather at the age of 38. This is not impossible, but it seems unusual.

We trust our comments will lead to renewed search on this point, and, until the proof is better, we hope the family will not assume the arms engraved in this book.

The very thorough Index, and the clear arrangement of this book, combine to put it in the first class. We trust Mr. Chapman will be encouraged to put in print the remainder of his collections, as he possesses qualifications for the work which few equal.

W. H. W.

The Congregational Quarterly. April, 1865. Vol. VII. No. 2. Whole No. 26. Conducted under the sanction of the American Congregational Association and the American Congregational Union, by Revs. H. M. Dexter, A. H. Quint, and I. P. Langworthy. Boston: 8vo. pp. 96.

The biographical department of this work is worth much more than the subscription price, to those who take an interest in reading the lives of the worthy departed. The April number opens with a memoir of the late Rev. Benjamin Tappan, D.D., of Augusta, Me., who for more than half a century was so identified with the religious history of Maine. The "Congregational Necrology" is well prepared, and contains more historical and genealogical information, fuller data and more personal and domestic facts, in a condensed form, than we usually find in our ecclesiastical periodicals.

A view of the Congregational church at Campello, in North Bridgewater, Mass., with a description, is given by Bradford Kingman, Esq., of Brookline, who has before furnished descriptions and views of other churches for this work, and who is expecting soon to issue in a handsome octavo volume the result of his labors in behalf of his native town of North Bridgewater, for which he deserves ample encouragement.

Other articles of an interesting and suggestive character to Congregationalists are contributed by Rev. M. K. Cross, of Tipton, Iowa; Rev. Daniel Wight, Jr., of Ashburnham, Mass.; Rev. Henry M. Storrs, D.D., of Cincinnati, Ohio; Rev. W. W. Patton, D.D., of Chicago, Ill.; Rev. Samuel Wolcott, D.D., of Cleveland, Ohio; and by the Editors.

Proceedings of the New Jersey Historical Society. Vol. X. 1865. No. 1. 8vo. pp. 45.

This Society, which was organized about the same time with our own, seems to be, through the persevering efforts of its efficient officers, in a flourishing condition.

From the report of the Executive Committee we copy the following paragraph:—"Twenty years have elapsed since the organization of the Society, and although death has deprived us of many of those through whose zeal and interest it was established and fostered, yet no other institution of the kind in the Union, unsustained by regular legislative appropriations—which is the case with some of the thriving Historical Societies at the West—has secured and maintained so prominent a position in the same length of time. We can point not only to our valuable and increasing library, but also to actual contributions of our own to the historical literature of the country, unsurpassed by none in intrinsic merit, and outnumbering those of many of the older Societies. Nine volumes of 200 pages each, containing the *Proceedings of the Society*, have been published, and six volumes of *Collections*. Each volume of the latter series is a complete work in itself, and the Proceedings contain, besides the business transactions, various papers which have been read before the Society, and other minor articles selected or contributed;—the two sets constituting a library in themselves of great interest to every student of our history. The Society certainly presents strong claims to the cordial favor and active co-operation of every one placing a proper estimate upon the past, present and future of New Jersey."

The pamphlet closes with an "Address on the Life and Character of the Hon. Joseph C. Hornblower, LL.D., Late President of the New Jersey Historical Society, by the Hon. Richard S. Field, read before the Society January 16th, 1865," which has been printed, also, in a separate form.

The Annals of Iowa; a Quarterly Publication, by the State Historical Society, at Iowa City. April, 1865. Edited by THEODORE S. PARVIN, Corresponding Secretary. Iowa City, Iowa: Publishing House of Brainard & Breitigam. 8vo. pp. 48.

This is the first number we have seen of this Western periodical, although it is "Number x." of the work. It has a continued history of Davis County, sketch of Iowa Territory, 1838–40, History of the Iowa State Orphan Asylum, notices of old settlers' and pioneers' associations, &c., with a steel engraving of the Iowa State University.

"The object of this periodical is to collect and preserve, in a permanent form, facts connected with the early history of Iowa, before they are lost from the memory of observers of events, together with such biographical and historical sketches and reminiscences of prominent citizens of the State, as would otherwise fail to be recorded."

We hope the managers will be sufficiently encouraged to continue the work thus commenced, and be enabled thereby to preserve important matter relative to their professed objects.

Queens County in Olden Times; being a Supplement to the several Histories thereof. By HENRY ONDERDONK, JR., A.M., Author of Revolutionary Incidents on Long Island, and British Prisons and Prison Ships at New York. Jamaica, N. Y.: Charles Welling. 1865. 4to. pp. 122.

This work is in the form of Annals, commencing in 1639, and ending in 1832. From the Archives of New York State, the records in the Town and County Clerk's offices, the Supervisor's minutes, the books and papers of the Surrogate and County Treasurer, from briefs and other papers used by lawyers in the Supreme Court, from old and scarce newspapers and other sources, the compiler has gleaned items of interest which will serve as materials for the history of towns in Queens County, to be made available, we trust, for such objects.

"The second series of this work will contain Suffolk and Kings Counties in 'olden times,' with the bibliography of Long Island, and annals of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church in Queens County."

When the series are completed, we would suggest the propriety of having an analytical index to the whole work. There is a very good index of names prepared for this volume.

A Voice from Rebel Prisons; giving an account of some of the Horrors of the Stockades at Andersonville, Milan and other prisons. By a returned Prisoner of War. Boston: Press of Geo. C. Rand & Avery, 3 Cornhill. 1865. 8vo. pp. 16.

This is one of the many chapters of "horrors" that are unfolded to us by the past recipients of fiendish barbarity in the brutal dens and prisons of rebeldom. The author, who is known in Dorchester where his family resides, modestly withholds his name, as also the recital of some of the most aggravating and loathsome experiences of his cruel imprisonment, though what he has related is enough to "harrow up the soul," and make us cry aloud against such inhumanity and barbarism.

Three Years in the Army of the Potomac. By HENRY N. BLAKE, Late Captain in the Eleventh Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers. Boston: Lee & Shepard. 1865. 12mo. pp. 319.

Capt. Blake, with a frankness characteristic of his family, relates his three years' experience of the war, not favoring men or measures, except where he felt the truth warranted it. He seems to be governed by principle rather than policy in giving us the details. He exposes and approves, censures and applauds, showing, in our opinion, as brave a spirit in his literary march as in his literal campaigns. We doubt not that he aims at truth in all his narrations, and so far as his personal knowledge of things extends, furnishes a straightforward and reliable statement of them. There may be a question with some, in relation to his criticisms of the military tactics of superior offi-

cers, but in regard to their manifested moral character and habits he is fairly competent to decide. He does not hesitate, therefore, to rebuke where he thinks rebuke is needed, nor does he, as some biassed young men might do under the same circumstances, knowingly palliate vice when seen in the daily or occasional practice of a military commander. The book is, in short, an interesting narrative of some of the trials and victories that attended our brave soldiers of the Army of the Potomac.

The first Century of Dummer Academy. A Historical Discourse, delivered at Newbury, Byfield Parish, August 12, 1863. *With an Appendix.* By NEHEMIAH CLEAVELAND. Boston; Nichols & Noyes. 1865. 8vo. pp. 71. xliii.

Centennial Celebration. Proceedings in connection with the Celebration at New Bedford, September 14th, 1864, *of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Incorporation of the Town of Dartmouth.* Printed by the order of the City Council of New Bedford. New Bedford, Mass.: E. Anthony & Sons, printers, 67 Union street. 1865. 8vo. pp. 129.

Half Century Discourse. A Sermon delivered in Warwick, Mass., Oct. 12, 1864, *it being the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Author's Ordination as Pastor of the First Congregational Church and Society in that Town.* By PRESERVED SMITH (for thirty years the Pastor of said Church and Society). Greenfield: Printed by S. S. Eastman & Company. 1864. 8vo. pp. 26.

A Pastor's Review. A Discourse preached in Medway, Mass., Nov. 2, 1864, *on the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Author's Ordination and Settlement.* By JACOB IDE, D.D., Pastor of the Second Church in Medway. Boston: Congregational Board of Publication, 13 Cornhill. 1865. 8vo. pp. 72.

A Commemorative Discourse delivered in the New South Church, Church Green, Boston, on Sunday, December 25, 1864, *on the Fiftieth Anniversary of its Dedication.* By GEORGE E. ELLIS. Boston: Henry W. Dutton and Son, 90 and 92 Washington street. 1865. 8vo. pp. 46.

There is no occasion, it would seem to us, to give in this place more than the titles of the above pamphlets, as notices of each of the celebrations they characterize may be found in the last number of the *Register*, pages 172–174, and in Vol. xviii. 110.

The Last Men of the Revolution. A Photograph of each from life, together with Views of their Houses, printed in colors. Accompanied by brief Biographical Sketches of the Men. By Rev. E. B. HILLARD. Hartford, Conn.: Published by N. A. & R. A. Moore. 1864. pp. 64.

"The Old Roll of Fame." The Patriots of the Revolution of '76. Sketches of the Survivors, etc. etc. etc. Boston: G. W. Tomlinson, 221 Washington st. 1864. 8vo. pp. 20.

The former of these books furnishes photographs of six individuals, who, less than a year ago, were survivors of the revolution, with views of their residences. The names of these old soldiers are:—Samuel Downing, of Edinburgh, Saratoga Co., N. Y., aged 102 years; Rev. Daniel Waldo, of Syracuse, N. Y., who deceased July 30, 1864, aged 101 years, 10 mos. 20 ds. (See present volume of the *Register*, page 84); Lemuel Cook, of Clarendon, Orleans Co., N. Y., aged 105; Alexander Milliner, who resided a few miles from Mr. Cook, at a place called Adam's Basin, in his 105th year; William Hutchins, of Penobscot, Me., in his 101st year; Adam Link, who died at Sulphur Springs, Crawford Co., Ohio, Aug. 15, 1864, aged 102 years, 9 mos. 1 day.

It was a happy thought in the movers of this undertaking to have the features of

these veterans, with views of their homes, transferred into a volume that will ever have a unique interest attached to it. The letter press is by Mr. Hillard, who made them personal visits, and ascertained thereby the leading facts of their lives. The whole is a pleasing memorial, worthy of preservation.

In the *Old Roll of Fame*, a pamphlet whose title we have given above, there are brief sketches of 23 soldiers of the revolution, eleven from the loyal and twelve from the Southern States, the greater portion of whom have ere this departed.

The American Conflict: an Address spoken before the New England Society of Montreal, and a public audience, in Nordheimer's Hall, Montreal, on Thursday evening, 22d December, 1864. By Rev. John Cordner. Montreal: Printed by John Lovell, St. Nicholas street. 1865. 8vo. pp. 48.

Mr. Cordner, who is a corresponding member of our Society, reviews, in a concise manner, the moral and political issues of our great struggle with the South, glancing at the action taken by the South, as also by the National Government and the motive to war. He speaks of the different phases of popular government, and of the duty of Canada; he refers to the St. Albans raid, and to the presence of Southern Agents in Canada, and touching upon other points, closes with these sensible remarks:—"'Wisdom is better than weapons of war.' And this wisdom may be shown in the manifestation of a peaceful spirit, and of an honorable purpose to fulfil, in all good faith, our treaty stipulations with our neighbors. It may be shown by our observance, as dutiful subjects, of our Queen's proclamation of neutrality, and by refusing to sanction, directly or indirectly, any overt act or implied purpose which would embarrass our Queen's Government, or embroil in war the great, industrious, peaceful and prosperous empire, with which it is our privilege to be connected." "It may be shown by our love of human freedom, in our cherishing the spirit thereof, and in our living desire that all men should be free. It may be shown through our respect for honest and honorable toil, and our pronounced desire that the honest toilers in all lands, whether they be black or white, shall receive an honest wage for their toil, and enjoy, as their indefeasible right, all the privileges of Christian men. 'Wisdom is better than weapons of war;' and such wisdom as this, I hold to be the bounden duty of Canada and her people to cherish and manifest at the present juncture of our affairs."

Two Letters respecting the conduct of Rear Admiral Graves on the Coast of the United States, July to November, 1781. By William Graves, Esq., of the Inner Temple. Morrisania, N. Y.: 1865. Large 4to. pp. 39.

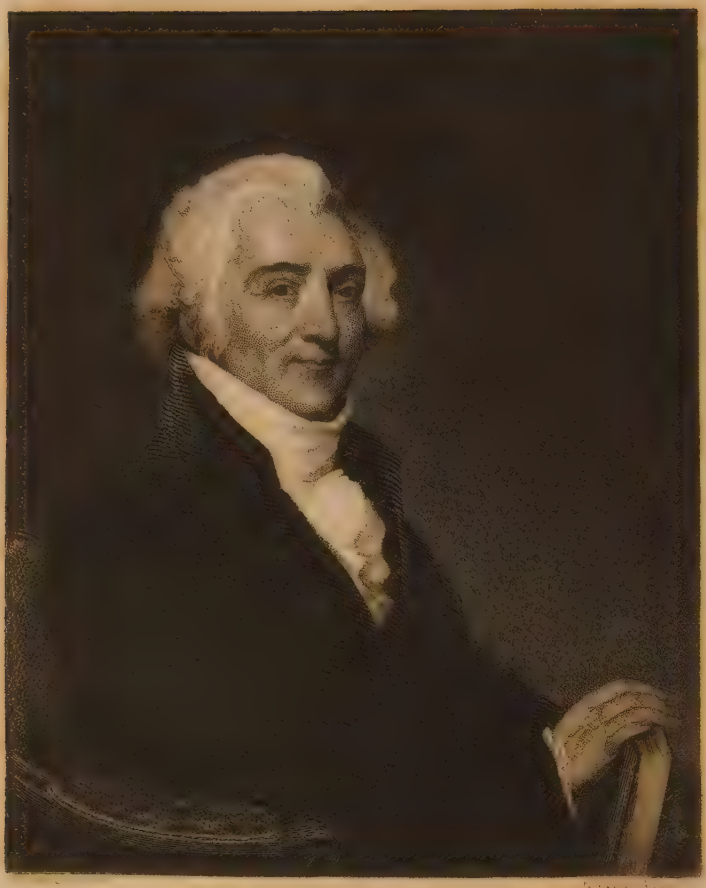
This is a fac-simile reprint of a pamphlet issued, in 1782, in defence of Rear Admiral Graves. The reprint has been issued under the superintendence of Henry B. Dawson, Esq., whose qualifications for the task are well known to historical students. He has prefixed an introduction, and added a translation of an extract from the *Gazette de France*, which forms an appendix to the original publication, thereby materially adding to the value of the work. Only one hundred copies of the reprint have been issued. It is from the press of J. M. Bradstreet & Son, and is printed on thick paper with an ample margin.

It was charged against Rear Admiral Thomas Graves that by his dilatoriness he had allowed the army of Cornwallis to be captured, which more prompt movements would have prevented. William Graves, Esq., his eldest brother, took up the defence of the Admiral, who was then absent from England, being stationed at Jamaica. He wrote two letters, intended for *The Morning Chronicle* of the 21st and 22d January, 1782, at the opening of the session of Parliament, but for several reasons they were not published then. An edition was afterwards printed for private use, from which this reprint has been made. It is a very able and valuable document, and will be prized by those who feel an interest in our Revolutionary history.

A Group of Children, and other Poems. By D. C. Colesworthy. Boston: Antique Book Store, 66 Cornhill. 12 mo. pp. 236.

This book is beautifully printed. It contains many gems of thought, and breathes throughout a spirit of high-toned morality and christian excellence.

We hope the author will give us a continuation of his *Chronicles of Casco Bay*, the first number of which was issued about fifteen years ago. See *Register*, iv. 373.



James Sullivan

NEW ENGLAND

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MASTER SULLIVAN OF BERWICK—HIS ANCESTORS AND DESCENDANTS.

SEVEN centuries ago, Henry the Second, King of England, obtained from the Sovereign Pontiff, Adrian the Fourth, the permission of the Catholic Church to take possession of Ireland. A few years later, 1169, Dermot Mac Morrough, King of Leinster, expelled from the country by King Roderick at the instigation of O'Rouke, whose wife Dermot had abducted, solicited the intervention of the English Monarch, who invaded the island. This was the beginning of a long and embittered struggle—on the one side for supremacy, on the other against subjugation—which still at times seems smouldering in its ashes. Superiority of numbers and resources finally triumphed; and Ireland, exhausted and overwhelmed, succumbed to her conquerors. It is not necessary to dwell on what is already sufficiently familiar; but some brief allusion to historical events will not be out of place in connection with our subject.

Seven centuries earlier, Christianity had been introduced by St. Patrick: and under St. Columba, in the sixth century, faith in revelation took the place of the worship of nature and druidical rites. Monastic institutions were liberally endowed, flourishing schools and colleges became the resort of students from other countries; and in the eighth and ninth centuries, the scholars of Ireland were among the most distinguished at the courts of the Saxon Kings and of Charlemagne. If the general enlightenment were not in all respects equal to that of some of the more favored portions of Europe, its chiefs and rulers compared favorably in culture with persons elsewhere of similar rank. After the Danes, who had long ineffectually striven to gain a foothold, were finally defeated at Clonfert, Good Friday, 1039, by Brian Boru, its forty-fourth Christian King, Ireland was for a time but little disturbed by the presence of the stranger. Under the seven succeeding monarchs ending in Roderick, already mentioned, important reforms in its secular and ecclesiastical administration promised to insure for its future the blessings of good government, quiet, prosperity and progressive civilization.

These hopes were destined to be disappointed. Lust of conquest had no scruples, and inherent defects in social condition tempted aggression. In the middle ages, and down to a comparatively recent period, everywhere throughout Europe could be recognized, under

various modifications, the feudal system in some of its leading features. If less complicated than in France and Germany, there existed in England, both under the Saxon heptarchy and Norman rule, subdivision of authority and territorial rights, subordination of parts to a whole. In Ireland the prerogative and authority of the monarch depended much on his personal character, but under him were inferior Kings, as they were called, who were the actual rulers. Unfortunately for the general safety, petty feuds and jealousies amongst these chieftains produced dissension, and prevented union in maintenance of their independence. They fell in consequence an easy prey to adventurers from abroad, to whose rapacity a common interest lent direction and strength. Before the Reformation, English authority, though always aggressive, commanded little obedience outside the pale, then consisting of the counties of Dublin, Louth, Meath and Kildare. Under Elizabeth, Cromwell and William of Orange, it took a wider sweep over the land; and coercive measures against Romanism, instigated by the prevailing intolerance of the times, and animosities craftily provoked, afforded convenient pretext for stripping the native septs of their possessions.

This was more easily accomplished from the fact that Englishmen, who had participated in the early invasion, had established themselves in various portions of the island; and Burkes and Butlers, and the various branches of the Geraldines, intermarrying with the leading families, and identified with them in sentiment and interests, disarmed their jealousy, and equally themselves opposed to English domination, which interfered with their exercise of power, became, as it was said, Hiberniores Hibernis, more Irish than the Irish themselves. By matrimonial alliances, successive conquests or grants from the English monarchs, when their arms were in the ascendant, they gained accessions to their territories, interspersed with those of the Milesian chieftains, who were thus precluded from offering any effectual barrier against the steadily progressive encroachments on their rights and liberties, or to the settled policy of England to destroy their distinctive nationality.

Our present purpose warrants no detailed account of much that is interesting in the laws and customs of Ireland under its native princes; but one marked peculiarity should not be overlooked. In different climes or at different periods, various forms of social organization, despotisms or states feudal, aristocratic or republican, have been established. But the patriarchal system of the Irish septs, similar to that of the Gaelic clans of the Scotch highlands, one which has not yet wholly disappeared, had in some respects the advantage of them all. Large numbers of the same name, derived from a common origin and occupying distinct portions of territory, were gathered together in separate tribes or petty sovereignties. Rarely having occasion to wander far from their homes, intermarrying much amongst themselves or with the septs in their immediate neighborhood, attachment to their natal soil, pride in their traditions, the necessity in troubled times of union for mutual protection, drew constantly closer the ties that united them. These ties were political and military, as well as patriarchal and social. The head of the sept was not merely its representative by right of primogeniture, but the arbiter of its quarrels, the leader in its wars. Lands and castles vested in him as the feudal sovereign, but were held as a sacred trust for his people, who, whilst they paid him accustomed tribute and were obedient to his rule, regarded him and his immediate family with affectionate loyalty, shared his

hospitality, and never forgot they were his kinsfolk. Each individual participated in the honors of his race; no sense of social superiority fretted the temper or lessened self-respect: the power of his chieftain, limited by established usage, protected him in his rights, and in default of nearer claimants to the headship of the clan, the supreme control of its affairs might devolve upon himself or his descendants. Courage, loyalty, and other chivalric virtues sprang from congenial soil; and all the resources of the race being combined for its general welfare, and likewise directed to work out the prosperity and enjoyment of every member however lowly, their social state, adapted as it was to the circumstances in which they were placed, seemed peculiarly calculated to ensure both their security and happiness.

The Southerly portion of Ireland, consisting of the present counties of Cork, Kerry, Limerick, Clare, Tipperary and Waterford, forms what is now known as the Province of Munster. It extends about one hundred miles in either direction, embracing an area of nearly twelve thousand square miles. In an old manuscript of the College Library at Dublin, McCarthy More, King of Desmond, bearing sway at Cork, O'Sullivan More of Dunkerron, and O'Sullivan Beare of Dunboy, are mentioned as the principal chieftains of Munster not long subsequent to the English invasion. For many centuries prior to that period, the O'Sullivan More chief of the Eugenian nobles, so called from their descent from Owen More, had his principal residence at Knoc Graffon, a strong castle near Cashel and Clonmel on the river Suir, in Tipperary, at the eastern extremity of Munster. After long but ineffectual resistance against the English forces, they withdrew from the more exposed portions of their inheritance in the rich plains of Tipperary, to the mountainous strongholds in the southwest in the counties of Cork and Kerry, where in the principalities of Iverah, Dunkerron, Beare and Glenarough, they erected the castles of Dunkerron, Cappanaacuish, Dunboy, Ardea and Bearehaven, as well as many other places of strength. In these wild regions, remote from the English pale, and protected on every side by friendly septs or the sea, they were less frequently disturbed than their more exposed neighbors, and longer retained their property and independence.

From the vicissitudes of war and consequent confiscations, their various marriages whereby lands were acquired or granted away, their boundaries varied at different periods. The Province of Munster, originally divided for the most part between the O'Briens of Thomond and their cognate septs, the McCarthies More of Desmond, Duhallow, Carberry and Muskerry, and the O'Sullivans More, Beare, of the Reeks and MacFinnen, was after the twelfth century encroached upon by the Fitzgeralds, Earls of Desmond, Fitzmauricos of Kerry, and families nearly allied to them, and the limits of the O'Sullivans were considerably reduced. At one period in the fourteenth century, after some reverses, the Barnewalls, under grant from the English Crown, took possession of a part of their domains; but soon afterwards the wars of the Roses attracting home the Butlers, who declared for York, and Fitzgeralds who declared for Lancaster, the hold of the proprietors of English race on their conquests was weakened, and the O'Sullivans put to the sword the usurpers of their inheritance, not a living male surviving. For the next three centuries they remained, if not unmolested, still able to maintain themselves in possession of their territories.

At the beginning of the 17th century, their limits are described in a manuscript in the British Museum* as follows. The O'Sullivan More is bounded upon the Western Ocean, upon the East on McCarthy More, upon the South O'Sullivan Beare, upon the North Kerry. The O'Sullivan Beare, upon the West the Ocean, upon the East Muskerry, upon the South-east Carberry, upon the South O'Driscol, upon the North O'Sullivan More. According to an ancient map in Boswell's antiquities, the territories of O'Sullivan Beare, including Glanerough, extended fifty miles from N. E. to S. W. by twenty in greatest breadth. Those limits embrace the Bay of Bantry, which in some places is ten miles wide. Dunkerron and Iveragh, the country of the O'Sullivans More, measure together about thirty-five miles by twenty. The possessions of Gerald 16th, Earl of Desmond, confiscated in 1583, were about six hundred thousand acres, extending about one hundred miles.

A glance at the map of Munster, with the graceful indentations of its shores, its ranges of lofty mountains, its lakes and streams, makes it easy to believe the enthusiastic descriptions of its wild and romantic scenery, as presented by the magic pens of Macaulay, of the Halls, and other gifted writers. If not rich in mineral wealth or agricultural products, this lovely region was eminently suited for the abode of a patriarchal people; who in the chase of the elk and red deer that abounded in its forests, in the fisheries in its bays and rivers and along its coasts, found manly occupations in the intervals of war. The character of their institutions was social, and occasions frequent for assembling together for religious, ceremonial, festive entertainments, or the transactions of affairs. They are often described by the English as inferior to themselves in civilization. Constant resistance to encroachment was not favorable to the refinements of life, or to the useful arts, and ignorance and impoverishment must always suffer in comparison where there is ampler opportunity for cultivation. But the least fortunate could not be more uncivilized than the lower class of English now. Our standard of superiority in manners and habits is too apt to be, as in the case with the Chinese, our own conventionalities.

How numerous were the inhabitants of these several countries, as the separate territories of the clans were designated, can only be conjectured. When at the close of the Catholic War, at the beginning of the seventeenth century, a general amnesty was offered to the people of Munster, who had been generally engaged in the strife, of four thousand pardons granted, five hundred and twenty-eight of the principal followers of O'Sullivan Beare, four hundred and eighty-one of those of the O'Sullivan More, five hundred and forty-two from Muskerry, two hundred and ten of McCarthy Reagh of Carberry, are stated to have received them. Many of the former had previously left the country with their Chieftain, and more had perished in these desolating wars. Notwithstanding this show of forbearance, and disposition manifested on the part of the conquered to avail themselves of the proffered amnesty, there were many who were subjected to pains and penalties, exiled and proscribed, and laws of the most aggravating character kept alive their resentment, and prevented any cordial re-

* Harleian Mss., 1425, pages 24, 25.

conciliation. Every opportunity was improved to throw off what all candid Englishmen now readily admit to have been an intolerable tyranny, and Munster was finally reduced to subjection by the destruction or impoverishment of the larger number of its inhabitants.

It is idle to mourn over events growing directly out of human infirmities, and constantly paralleled in other lands and ages. But a candid consideration of the past yields the most valuable lessons to statesmen who control the destinies of nations. Had England been governed by a wise and more generous policy towards Ireland, and respected the rights and liberties, civil and religious, of its people, she would have been spared a vast effusion of blood and waste of treasure, a heavy responsibility for infinite misery and wretchedness. For centuries Ireland was an expense to her treasury. Had its inhabitants been permitted the same privileges as Englishmen, they would in process of time have become loyal, and advancing in prosperity and civilization, contributed in a larger measure to her strength. To heap upon a favored few immense wealth, which added little to their enjoyment, the masses were reduced to a condition of predial servitude. If the immunity of both countries from foreign assailants has at times been dependent upon their political consolidation, persecution has only served to strengthen the attachment of the Catholics to their faith, and there can be no loyalty to a government felt only in oppression. More liberal measures have already been adopted, and if the funds set apart for the support of religion were enlarged, so that without infringing on vested rights, more than one sixth of the ecclesiastical revenues were applied to the religious instruction of three fourths of the people, one pregnant source of dissatisfaction would be removed. Rancor for ancient wrongs throws obstacles in the way of reparation, renders more insupportable existing restraints. Religious toleration, equality before the law, blending of nationalities, are indispensable to tranquillity, progress and strength.

Whatever obligations of fealty may have at times been recognized to the monarchs of Ireland, these septs, during their long period of resistance to English subjugation, were virtually independent.* What was known as the Brehon law had been from time immemorial established for their government, and administered by their own courts and judges. They had schools for instruction, bards and historians, and devoutly attached to the tenets of their church, monastic institutions were founded and religious rites observed. By this Brehon law, when the heir of a deceased chief was incompetent, from youth or infirmity, the headship devolved on the nearest of kin who was possessed of sufficient experience, prudence and ability to administer affairs. Incessantly engaged in feuds amongst themselves, or in hostilities with foes from abroad, striving to subject them to a hated

* McCarthy More, King of Cork and Prince of Desmond, was the most powerful chieftain of Munster at the time of the invasion. But although often acting as a leader the confederate septs were independent of him. The O'Sullivan chieftains were nearly related to him by consanguinity and matrimonial alliances, but the annals of the Four Masters prove them to have been under no obligations of fealty. When Sir Owen, who governed the Sept as tanist for his nephew Donnel, from 1563 to 1593, surrendered the territories to Queen Elizabeth, in order to have them settled in his descendants, he became tributary to McCarthy More, then lately created Earl of Clancarre, to secure his assistance in maintaining his usurped possession, but this was exceptional.

yoke, warfare was their most usual employment, and demanded a leader in full vigor of mind and body. Such a life, if not favorable to mechanical employments or agricultural pursuits, fostered habits of hardihood, activity and subordination, rendered them thoughtful and devout, and also encouraged a taste for song and record, by which to preserve and transmit the incidents of an eventful history.

During the lapse of centuries of strife, many of their more precious chronicles, or psalters as they were termed, perished. Their destruction was at one period the settled purpose of the invaders, in order to break down that traditional pride which rendered them united and formidable. Fortunately, enough have been saved to throw much light on their early history. Romance must necessarily mingle with the remoter annals of every nation, and historical criticism has to discriminate what may be received with confidence from statements obviously improbable or which are not susceptible of proof. The compilations of the Four Masters from manuscripts transcribed from age to age, which had been carefully preserved by the Druids, or later in religious houses, are entitled to respect as they rest upon authority as reliable as that on which we depend for our knowledge of other nations. Faith may be at a loss how much to believe of the successive migrations and struggles for the mastery from the tenth century before the Christian Era, when we are told that the sons of Miletus by Scota, daughter of Pharaoh, wrested the island from the Tuatha de Danaans, its previous possessors. But as we approach the epoch of authentic history these records inspire confidence. They were submitted by the senachies of the various septs at the triennial assemblies of Tara, and the incidents they relate cannot be reasonably questioned.

Solicitude to determine with accuracy the lines of descent of such as may possess or transmit hereditary rights being a characteristic trait in feudal and patriarchial communities, it was likewise the duty of the senachies to enter upon record births, deaths and marriages, and furnish proof in all questions of disputed succession or inheritance. It is consequently possible to trace with comparative certainty, the progenitors from generation to generation of these Irish chieftains. As their matrimonial alliances were for the most part confined to a few neighboring families, comparison of their several records ensures greater exactitude. For many generations the McCarthies, O'Briens, Fitzgeralds, Fitzmaurices and O'Sullivans were closely allied by marriage in the immediate families of their respective representatives; and connections with the Roches, Barrys, Butlers, Burkes of Clanrickard, and Brownes of Kenmare, were frequent among them. Our present purpose is limited to some brief account of the O'Sullivans of Bearehaven, including whatever promises to be of interest connected with their origin.

From records reasonably authentic we can trace back their ancestors, as also the progenitors of other Milesian families, to the cradle of the race. Keating's History of Ireland, the Harleian Manuscripts in the British Museum, give their names, of many of whom historical incidents have also been preserved.* Our space forbids their enumeration here, but the curious in genealogical inquiry, who are not deterred

* No. 1425, pages 24 and 25.

by the ridicule perhaps justly attaching to such remote researches, are referred to these authorities for any additional information they may wish. Fennasa, King of Scythia, descended in the fouth generation from Japheth son of Noah, established schools in the plains of Sinar, the first schools of which we have any record. According to Epiphanius quoted by Keating, the customs and manners of the Scythians were received by the other nations as the standards of policy, civility and polite learning; and they were the first after the flood, who attempted to refine mankind into notions of courtesy, into the art of government and practice of good manners. This people long inhabited the territory west of the Euxine. They discomfited Darius with his hosts when he sought to subjugate them. They are mentioned later with respect by Justin and Horace for their courage, purity of life, and noble traits of character. Several centuries earlier a portion of them crossing the continent of Europe, or passing through the straits into the Mediterranean, established themselves—as did also the Phœnicians, from whom the Greeks derived their letters and literature — in Spain, where, five centuries before the Christian Era, they are said to have attained a considerable degree of civilization, being in constant intercourse with Rome and Carthage. They were celebrated for their work in metal, the excellence of their swords and armor, for their musical attainments and progress in refinement. They early passed into Ireland, and carried with them their language, laws and customs.

In the Second century, Conn of the Hundred battles reigned over all Ireland, and Owen the illustrious, likewise descended from Heber Fionn, son of Miletus, was his competitor for the throne. Owen, defeated, sought refuge in Spain, where he remained nine years employed in the military service of the King of that country, who gave him his daughter Beara in marriage. Returning into Ireland with a Spanish army, he landed at a harbor in the southwesterly part of the island, which in honor of his wife he called Bearehaven. He was soon joined by a numerous body of his kinsmen and followers, and defeating Conn in ten successive engagements, compelled him to resign his authority over the southerly part of the island. His son Olioll Olum, in 237 King of Munster, had by Sabia, daughter of Conn, seven sons, and by will settled the crown of Munster by alternate succession upon the two eldest, Desmond or South Munster being the separate dominion of Owen, from whom descended the McCarthies and O'Sullivans, Thomond or North Munster of Cormac Cas, from whom derive the O'Briens, McMahons and MacNamaras.

Owen, son of Olioll, married Moncha, daughter of Dill, a Druid of noble birth, and in 260, their son Fiacha Muilhethan succeeded, and established himself at Knoc Graffon, near Cashel, in the Easterly part of Munster, where his moat and extensive entrenchments are still to be seen. This was the birth-place of many of the early kings, and long continued the abode of his descendants, having been for several centuries prior to 1172, as has been stated, the chief seat of the O'Sullivans. In 489, Angus, or the spreading tree of gold, the first Christian King of Munster, who had been converted and baptized by St. Patrick, was killed in battle. He was the common ancestor of many families of note, including the O'Keefes, O'Donovans, McCarthies, and O'Sullivans, although these names were not at that time adopted

as family designations.* O'Sullivan More, in 909, was slain at the battle of Maigh Ailbe, and in 943, another O'Sullivan More with other great chiefs of Munster assembled and attacked the Danes, whom they defeated. O'Sullivan acted as general of the confederacy, and in personal conflict slew Moran, son of the King of Denmark. Donel More, eighth from the first who assumed the name of O'Sullivan, and a lineal descendant from Eogan More, was the ancestor of both branches of the O'Sullivan More and O'Sullivan Beare and Bantry. In the fifth volume of Sir William Betham's Baronetage will be found the pedigree of the elder branch, to which belonged various personages distinguished in the British civil service at the beginning of the century. The first Baronet,† long a member of parliament, published several works on historical and philosophical subjects. In various historical and genealogical collections are found materials for the history of the O'Sullivan Beare.

Donnel More, the common ancestor of the two branches of O'Sullivan More and Beare, was the twenty-fifth generation from Olioll; and his great grandson Anra-ny Lacken, according to the pedigree from the British Museum, Lord of Desmond, and first Lord of Beare and Bantry, in Munster, flourished some time in the thirteenth century. Our limits forbid any detailed account of this long line of chieftains. Our object is simply to direct the attention of any who are interested, to what is recorded of them.

Dermod, eleventh Lord of Beare and Bantry, came to an untimely death from an explosion of gunpowder in his castle of Dunboy, in 1549. He is described in the ancient chronicles as strong in war, formidable to his enemies and dear to his friends. His wife was Julia, daughter of Donnel, Prince of Carberry, by Elinor Fitzgerald, daughter of Gerald, eighth Earl of Kildare; the mother of Donnel being daughter of Donnel, ninth Lord of Bearehaven, who died in 1520. He left three sons mentioned in the Harleian Manuscript, already cited.

1st. Donnel, 13th Lord, killed in 1563, married Sarah O'Brien, daughter of Sir Donaugh, Prince of Thomond, by the daughter of the first Earl of Thomond. He was the father of Donel, the 15th Lord of Bearehaven, who was inaugurated as Chief of his country in 1593, and was the leader of the Catholic armies in 1600. Overpowered by superior numbers, and discouraged by the defection of some of his allies too ready to make peace, after many battles with various fortune, he went into Spain, where he entered the Spanish service, and was created Count of Bearehaven. He was killed in 1618, aged 57. He married Ellen, daughter of Owen O'Sullivan More, 7th Lord of

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* From Aodd Duff, 10th gen. from Olioll, great grandson of Angus the first Christian King, were derived the McCarthies and O'Sullivans, the latter, according to authorities mentioned by Keating, being descended from Florence or Fynen the elder brother. Sullivan, whose name was attached to his descendants, was the eighteenth from Olioll. The elder branch of the McCarthies, of Desmond, terminated in the male line in 1596, in Donel More, Earl of Clancare, whose daughter Ellen married Florence, a younger son of Sir Donogh McCarthy Reagh, of Carberry. This Florence was an able leader, but, defeated, passed forty years as a prisoner in the tower of London. He had four sons, of whom Daniel was his heir.

† The elder brother, Sir Benjamin O'Sullivan More, born 1747, was judge of the Supreme Court at Madras, married a daughter of Sir Digby Dent, and left three sons. The second brother, John, born 1749, of Richings Park, married Henrietta Hobart, daughter of E. of Buckinghamshire. Henry Boyle, the fourth, died unmarried in 1788.

Dunkerron. Their son Dermod, second Count of Bearehaven, was page to the King of Spain, Philip the 4th. In Thurloe's State Papers, vol. 1st, 479, will be found a letter from the Bishop of Cork, O'Sullivan Beare and O'Sullivan More, dated 1653, at Paris, in reference to a landing of troops, estimated from eight to fourteen thousand, in Munster. Smith, 2d vol. page 236, ed. 1774, says that in his time there was an O'Sullivan Beare in Spain, ennobled as Count of Bearehaven, who was hereditary governor of the Groyne. There is reason to believe that this line is now extinct.

2d. Sir Owen, 14th Lord of Beare and Bantry, married Ellen, daughter of James, Lord Barry, and died 1594. In 1563, he succeeded his brother as chief, and 1570, received a patent from the Crown of the territories of his sept; but his nephew Donnell when he came of age claimed as his rightful inheritance Beare, Bantry, Ardea and all other castles and domains, including the castle and haven of Dunboy. It was finally decreed that the castle of Beare, its haven and demesnes, should be allotted to Donnell; Bantry, about twenty miles to the North-east, to Sir Owen; saving to Sir Philip, younger brother and tanist to Sir Owen, the castle of Ardea and its dependencies on the river Kenmare in Glenarough. Dermod, son of Sir Owen, married a daughter of Cormac, Lord Muskerry, and died Lord of Beare and Bantry, in 1617. Their son Dermod married Joan, daughter of Gerald Fitzgerald, 16th Earl of Desmond, and succeeding his father, died in 1618. From him descends Marshal MacMahon, the present Duke of Magenta.

4th. Dermod, born 1526, married Johanna MacSwiney, granddaughter of McCarthy More. He was in all the wars against the English in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, at the head of a large force from Beare, and in the Catholic war was the adviser of his nephew Donald with whom he went into Spain about 1602. He received a pension of six hundred pieces of gold from the Spanish King, and died at Corunna, at the age of one hundred years, about 1626, his wife dying the same year. His son Don Phillip published soon after a history of Ireland in Latin, reprinted in 1850, to which is prefixed a Latin elegy, giving an account of his family. Another son Daniel was slain in fighting against the Turks. His daughter Helena was drowned returning from Spain, and another, Leonora, became a nun.

3d. Sir Phillip, of Ardea, who as tanist to Sir Owen's son exercised the supreme authority, and held the castle of Ardea appertaining to Tanistry, married a daughter of Cormack, Lord of Duhallow, who built the celebrated castle of Kanturck, still remaining in possession of the Earls of Egmont. His son Donnel is mentioned by Betham as residing at the castle of Ardea in 1613. He was the ancestor of Master Sullivan of Berwick.

For this we depend upon the two following documents, the first drawn up by Master Sullivan when nearly a hundred years of age, at the request of the wife of his son John, the revolutionary General; the second a letter from Ardea, dated May 16, 1796, addressed to his son General Sullivan in New Hampshire.

"I am the son of Major Phillip O'Sullivan, of Ardea, in the county of Kerry. His father was Owen O'Sullivan, original descendant from the second son of Daniel O'Sullivan, called Lord of

Bearehaven. He married Mary, daughter of Colonel Owen McSweeney, of Musgrey, and sister to Captain Esmond McSweeney, a noted man for anecdotes and witty sayings. I have heard that my grandfather had four countesses for his mother and grandmothers. How true it was, or who they were, I know not. My father died of an ulcer raised in his breast, occasioned by a wound he received in France, in a duel with a French officer. They were all a short lived family; they either died in their bloom, or went out of the country. I never heard that any of the men-kind arrived at sixty, and do not remember but one alive when I left home. My mother's name was Joan McCarthy, daughter of Dermod McCarthy, of Killoween. She had three brothers and one sister. Her mother's name I forget, but she was a daughter to McCarthy Reagh, of Carbery. Her oldest brother, Colonel Florence alias McFinnen, and his two brothers Captain Charles and Captain Owen, went in the defence of the nation against Orange. Owen was killed in the battle of Aughrim. Florence had a son who retains the title of McFinnen. Charles I just remember. He left two sons, Derby and Owen. Derby married with Ellena Sullivan, of the Sullivans of Baunane. His brother Owen married Honora Mahony, daughter of Dennis Mahony, of Dromore, in the barony of Dunkerron, and also died in the prime of life, much lamented.

"They were short lived on both sides, but the brevity of their lives, to my great grief and sorrow, is added to the length of mine. My mother's sister was married to Dermod, eldest son of Daniel O'Sullivan, Lord of Dunkerron. Her son Cornelius, as I understand, was with the Pretender in Scotland, in the year 1745. This is all I can say about my origin; but shall conclude with a Latin sentence:

> *'Si Adam sit pater cunctorum, mater et Eva:*
> *Cur non sunt homines nobilitate pares?*
> *Non pater aut mater dant nobis nobilitatem;*
> *Sed moribus et vita nobilitatur homo.'* J. S."

The letter referred to is as follows. "A grand uncle of mine having gone to America about sixty years ago, his relations have suffered greatly from being without the means of finding out his fate, till now, by great good fortune, I am informed that you are a son of his. If you find, by the account below, that I have not been misinformed, I shall be glad to hear from you.

"Mr. Owen O'Sullivan, son of Major Phillip O'Sullivan, of Ardea, in the county of Kerry, Ireland, by Joanna, daughter of Dermod McCarthy, of Killoween, Esq., in said county. They were connected with the most respectable families in the province of Munster, particularly the Count of Bearehaven, McCarthy More, Earl of Clancare, Earl Barrymore, the Earl of Thomond, the Earl of Clancarthy, McFinnen of Glanarough, O'Donoughu of Ross, O'Donough of Glynn, McCarthy of Carbery, Lord Clancarthy and O'Donovan, &c.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,

"*Ardea, May 16th,* 1796. Phillip O'Sullivan."

The connecting links in the pedigree between Owen mentioned in the first of the above documents and Sir Phillip of Ardea, were supplied in 1860, by Mr. Daniel O'Sullivan of Ardea, since deceased at

an advanced age.* He derived his own descent from a brother of Major Phillip. His statement is slightly inaccurate in some of its details, and time would be taken to verify what seems consistent with other genealogical authorities, were not delays proverbially dangerous. Life is precarious, and the materials collected for another purpose with considerable toil may be lost. No apology is needed for endeavoring to preserve, for future generations, information of this nature. It is for this very purpose that this Register was established. We realize the importance of being scrupulously exact in genealogical statements, and were we not impressed with the belief that means exist of rectifying any unintentional error we might be even more on our guard against the possibility of misleading.

The letter states that the parents of Owen, above mentioned, were Daniel O'Sullivan Beare and Ellen, daughter of Daniel O'Sullivan More, 10th Lord of Dunkerron who died in 1699, by Maryanne Fitzgerald, daughter of the Earl of Kildare. Owen, 9th Lord of Dunkerron, married Mary, second daughter of Sir Edmund Fitzgerald, of Cloyne, the "best estated commoner of his time;" Daniel, the 8th, Joan, daughter of Patrick Fitzmaurice, 17th Lord Kerry. Through this Joan and Honora Fitzgerald, wife of the Lord Kerry and the daughter of James, 7th Earl of Desmond, who died 1460, Ellen was descended from Elizabeth Plantagenet, daughter of Edward 1st, who married Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford, and through Matilda of Flanders, wife of William the Conqueror, from Charlemagne and King Alfred.† See 4 Burke's Commoners, xxx. prefix to page 569.

In the next preceding generation the same authority informs us that Phillip, the father of Daniel, who married the above Ellen, espoused the daughter of Lord Muskerry, who lived in the castle of Macroom, by Ellena Butler, sister to the Duke of Ormond.‡ This Lord

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* "Phillip O'Sullivan, of Ardea Castle, son of Lord of Bearehaven, married Earl of Thomond's daughter. His son Daniel married Margaret, daughter of Earl of Clancarthy, and granddaughter of Earl of Cork. His son Phillip married Honora, daughter to Lord Muskerry, who lived at the castle of Macroom, by a sister of the Duke of Ormond. His son Daniel married Ellen, daughter of O'Sullivan More, by Marganne Fitzgerald, daughter of Earl of Kildare, and granddaughter of Earl of Antrim. His son Owen married Marganne, daughter of Owen McSwiney, by Honora McCarthy, daughter of Florence McFinnen, of Ardtelly, granddaughter to Charles McCarthy of Carricknamarck." There are some errors in the above, but it is for the most part consistent with the authority. It is not supposed to be precisely accurate, but may aid in ascertaining the truth.

† Elizabeth, dau. of Ed. I., m. Humphry Bohun, Earl of Hereford. Elena Bohun m. James, Earl of Ormond. Elena Butler m. James, Earl of Desmond. Honora Fitzgerald m. Thomas, 8th Lord Kerry, d. 1469. Joanna Fitzmaurice, dau. of the 17th Lord Kerry, m. Daniel O'Sullivan More, 8th Lord of Dunkerron. Ellen, dau. of Owen, 9th Lord, m. Daniel O'Sullivan Beare, great grandfather of Master Sullivan. Same descent from Edward I. can be deduced also by other lines.

‡ Cormic Laidir, Lord of Muskerry, who held the chieftainship of Muskerry from 1448 to 1495, built the famous castle of Blarney about three miles from the city of Cork. It is still standing in ruins, and the Blarney Stone, which endows all who kiss it with the faculty of persuasion and the gift of eloquence, is near the top of the rampart, now only to be approached at considerable peril. The son of Laidir, Cormac Oge, died 1524, having married a daughter of the 9th Lord Kerry. His son and heir Teigue, died 1536, leaving Sir Cormac, friend of Sir Henry Sydney, who died 1583, and who married Ellen Roche, daughter of Lord Fermoy, and Dermod who died 1570. Sir Cormac, son of Dermod, died in 1616. Cormac Oge, created Lord Blarney and Viscount Muskerry, married Margaret, daughter of Donogh, 4th Earl of Thomond, and his son Donogh marrying Ellena Butler, sister of James, Duke of Ormond, was created Earl of Clancarthy, and died in 1666. His eldest son Charles, Lord Muskerry, married Margaret Burke, daughter of Clanrickard, and their son dying young, Callaghan, his second son, who married Elizabeth, daughter of George, 16th Earl of Kildare, by a daughter of Richard Boyle, Earl of Cork, succeeded as second Earl of

Muskerry, Donogh, was afterwards Earl of Clancarthy, and died in 1666. The father of Phillip, Daniel, is said to have married Margaret, daughter of the Earl of Clancarthy, who died in 1640, and who married Margaret, daughter of Donogh, 4th Earl of Thomond. The father of this Daniel is described in the letter as of Ardea Castle, and is therein said to have married a daughter of the Earl of Thomond. Two persons named Sarah O'Brien, of that family, according to Lodge, married in the sixteenth century O'Sullivans Beare. One, a granddaughter of the first Earl of Thomond, married as before stated, Donnel, 13th Lord of Bearehaven; the other, a daughter of Viscount Clare of the same family, may have married said Donnel's brother, Sir Phillip, of Ardea, but more likely one of his sons. The above statement stands the test of comparison of dates, and the aged gentleman on whose information we rely was no doubt substantially correct.

What part the family of Ardea took in the Catholic War or subsequent strife under Cromwell in defence of their property and religious rights, does not appear. O'Sullivan More lost a large portion of his territories in the latter period. In 1653, he was in Paris with O'Sullivan Beare from Spain, making preparations for a descent on Munster, as mentioned above, with money furnished through the French King. From 1660, when Charles II. was restored, all branches of the race enjoyed a brief respite of quiet and prosperity, but taking part with James the II. against William of Orange, they were proscribed and banished. Major Phillip was with the garrison of Limerick, that, after a stubborn resistance, surrendered in 1691.

By the terms of surrender, such of the Catholics as were unwilling to abandon their religion and take unconditional oaths of allegiance to the English government, were to be furnished with transportation to France; and amongst those who preferred poverty and exile to this humiliation, was Major Phillip. He had married Joanna, daughter of Dermod McCarthy More, descended from the Earl of Clancarre who died in 1596, by Ellen daughter of McCarthy Reagh and Elinor, daughter of Lord Muskerry, who thus united in her person the three principal branches of McCarthy More, Reagh, and Muskerry. Their property was confiscated, and they were reduced to poverty. The date of his death from the wound received in a duel in France, as mentioned by his son, is not known. He appears to have left two sons besides the subject of this notice, who was born on the seventeenth of June, 1690, at Ardea, in the county of Kerry.

Little is known of his education. From its extent and thoroughness it was probably at some one of the seminaries on the continent, where his family in their prosperity had endowed, as was customary in those days, scholarships for the benefit of its members. He returned to Ireland to find even the terms of the surrender disregarded, and entered upon life under many discouragements. His original destination was for the priesthood, but this appears to have been early abandoned. Different traditions have been handed down with regard to his coming to America, but that which connects him with the effort to restore the Stuarts after the death of Queen Ann would seem the

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Clancarthy. Donogh, his son, the third Earl, married Elizabeth Spencer, daughter of the Earl of Sunderland, and becoming involved in the ruin of the Stuarts, was forced into exile and lived on the Continent.

most probable. The first, in 1716, was soon suppressed. Another in 1721, under the lead of the Duke of Ormond, was equally unfortunate, and it was in 1723 that he left his native land.

Seeking a retreat from calamities and persecutions that environed him at home, he came over the sea, trusting to find in the rapid development of our newly settled country, then as now the refuge of the unfortunate, opportunities to acquire independence. He brought with him the advantages of a good education, and had not been long in America before the circumstance that he was a good mathematician and acquainted with several languages besides his own, attracted the attention of an estimable clergyman of the period, of the name of Dr. Moody, who immediately took measures to his being engaged as a teacher. This to an advanced period of life continued his principal vocation, and several generations of the youth of a large section of country on the borders of Maine and New Hampshire grew into life, prepared for its duties by a training, which, according to the traditions of the neighborhood, was not confined to the ordinary rudiments of grammar and arithmetic, but partook in a degree of the varied and substantial accomplishments of his own.

The farm which he occupied consisted of nearly eighty acres of land, in South Berwick, on the bank of the river opposite Great Falls, now a large and thriving manufacturing village. When he established himself, more than a century ago, in this beautiful spot, there were saw-mills on the streams, but all else was wild or rural, the primeval forest having been but partially encroached upon by the fields and pastures of recent settlers. Nothing now remains of the dwelling where he resided sixty years, but some slight excavations, with a portion of the cellar walls. The barn was destroyed by fire about seven years since. His tomb and monument, surrounded by an iron fence, erected by his descendants, Governor Wells and others, stand in good preservation, not far from the bridge to Great Falls, on the farm near his former abode, a usage which has been long customary in sparsely peopled parts of New England.

In an obituary notice in the *Oracle of the Day*, printed at Portsmouth, N. H., dated June 22d, 1795, he is stated to have died "on Saturday, the twentieth of that month, at Berwick, at the age of one hundred and five years and three days. This respected and extraordinary character was employed till he was ninety in teaching public or private schools, and perhaps few persons ever diffused so much useful learning. At this advanced age he retired, lamenting that he could no longer be beneficial to mankind. He wrote a good hand till he was one hundred and two," and is said, after he had reached that age, to have occasionally ridden in the saddle from Berwick to Durham, thirty miles as the roads then were, to visit his son, General Sullivan, and to have returned the same day. "His chief amusement, until the last year of his life, was reading, at which time he almost totally lost his eye-sight. This he called the most afflicting stroke he ever met with. Worn down with the weight of years, and cut off from his favorite amusement, he seemed desirous to meet his approaching dissolution. He was a stranger to pain till within a few months of his death. He bore its infliction with becoming resignation, giving such evidence to all he conversed with of his belief in the Christian religion, and such confidence in a well-grounded hope of future happiness, as

made his transit appear more to be wished than dreaded. He continued to converse sensibly till seven days before his death, when his speech failed him. After this, he seemed to take but little notice of anything that passed; in an apparent state of devotion, buoyed up above every fear, and apparently insensible to pain, he met the king of terrors with a fortitude that must have appeared surprising to a person who had not experienced the happiness of a well-grounded hope. Apparently sensible to the last moment, he closed his eyes without a sigh or groan.

"His integrity, uprightness in his dealings, his benevolence and hospitality, together with his instructive conversation and desire to be useful to mankind, insured him the veneration and esteem of all that knew him."

Mrs. Sullivan had come with him to this country as a child, and when she grew up to womanhood became his wife. If the tradition be true that her name was Margaret Browne, she may possibly have been of a family with which his own had been repeatedly connected in marriage—that of Kenmare. The representative of that family, compromised by adherence to the Stuarts, was at the time in exile and poverty. She possessed great personal beauty and force of character, and to her influence as well as to that of their father may be ascribed the energy and vigor which made their children distinguished. She survived him several years, dying in 1801, at the age of eighty-seven.

The children of Master Sullivan were—

1. Benjamin, an officer in the British Navy. He was lost at sea, some years before the separation of the colonies from the mother country.

2. Daniel, born about 1738, married Miss Bean, and established himself, in 1765, at the head of Frenchman's Bay, in Maine, at what is now a flourishing seaport deriving from him the name of Sullivan. He erected several mills, built vessels, and was prosperous. In the Revolutionary war he was energetic and devoted, raising and commanding a force of minute men, and by his activity and fearlessness did good service to the cause. In 1779, he was with his company at the siege of Castine, and after returning home he kept them in readiness for action, inflicting many heavy blows upon the enemy. The English and tories made several attempts to capture him, which were ineffectual, from the constant vigilance of the patriots. But one stormy night in February, 1781, a British war vessel anchored below the town, and landed a large force of sailors and marines. The house was silently invested, and Captain Sullivan, aroused from his slumbers, found his bed surrounded by armed men. He was hurried to the boat, and his dwelling fired so suddenly that the children were with difficulty saved by their mother and the hired man who lived in the family. Taken to Castine, his liberty and further protection from harm were tendered him, on condition he took the oath of allegiance to the king. Rejecting these proposals, he was carried prisoner to New York, and confined in that dreadful hulk, the Jersey prison ship, which has been paralleled in our day by Belle Isle and Andersonville. Here the pestilence, engendered by confinement and the tender mercies of Provost Cunningham, did its work, and he died in April, 1782. His only son James married Miss Preble, but left no

children. From his daughters have sprung many descendants residing in Sullivan or its neighborhood.

3. John, born at Berwick, February 18, 1740. This is no place for any detailed account of a career which demands a separate volume, a tribute to his memory which we trust some competent pen of New Hampshire will yet pay. The friend of Washington, and, after Washington, Greene and perhaps Putnam, the most able and active military commander of the revolution, his services as a statesman in Congress in 1774–5, 1780–1781, as chief magistrate of New Hampshire in 1786, 1787 and 1789, as President of the Convention to ratify the Federal Constitution in 1788, his professional life as Attorney General of his State and one of the most eloquent and successful members of its bar, would render his biography a suitable medium for communicating much historical lore connected with his State and the country.

In May, 1775, when many members of the Congress, who realized that independence was intended, hesitated, Mr. Dickinson moved a second petition to the King. This Mr. John Adams opposed; and when he sat down, Mr. Sullivan he says followed on the same side, in a strain of wit, reasoning and fluency even unusual for him, which inspired with terror those who favored conciliation. A few months before he had taken part in the capture of the fort at Portsmouth, carrying off some hundred of kegs of powder to Durham, a portion of which was concealed under the pulpit of the meeting-house near his own dwelling. On the green in front of the church, with other officers, he burnt his commission as Major from the British Crown, and, appointed Brigadier by the Congress when Washington was elected commander in chief, went with him to Cambridge, where his brigade and that of General Greene formed Lee's Division—the left wing of the army investing Boston. After the evacuation of that place in March, 1776, he was sent to take command of the army in Canada, discharging a difficult duty to the satisfaction of his chief, and receiving from the officers under him, many of whom were among the most distinguished in the subsequent campaigns, expressions of the most gratifying esteem and affection. By his vigorous resistance for three hours on the left wing at Long Island, with the gallantry of Lord Sterling on the right, the enemy were kept at bay and our army saved from destruction. Both generals were captured, but soon afterwards exchanged. Sullivan, who had been created Major General, was active during the autumn in Chester, and after Gen. Charles Lee was taken prisoner, led the army to join Washington, and Christmas evening, in command of the right wing, crossed the Delaware, contributing largely to our success at Trenton and Princeton. During the winter with inferior forces he kept the enemy in their lines, protecting our own at Morristown. In July, he made a descent on Staten Island, commanded the right wing, Sept. 11 at Brandywine, and Oct. 4 at Germantown. He passed the winter at Valley Forge, commanded the ensuing summer in Rhode Island and at the siege of Newport, and in 1779 the expedition against the Six Nations. Had his request for adequate supplies been granted, the ulterior object of the campaign, penetration into Canada by Niagara, might have been accomplished.

When the Federal government was organized, his health had become much shattered, and though able to perform his duties as one

of the Federal Judges, to which office he was appointed by Washington, he did not long survive, dying 23 January, 1795, in the fifty-fourth year of his age.

"If not tall, General S. was a person of commanding presence, with dark eyes of remarkable brilliancy, and a fine voice. His manners were dignified, but easy and graceful, having a faculty of making each one in a company of many persons think he was an object of his particular attention. He was hospitable, fond of display, and prodigal of money. In his dealings he was honest, generous and honorable. In his temper he was ordinarily mild and tranquil, and as far removed from petulance as a man could be; but when irritated he was stormy and violent." Several historical notices of him have appeared from time to time, that of greatest length being by Peabody, in Sparks's American Biography.

General Sullivan married, about 1760, Miss Lydia Worcester, who was born Oct. 14, 1737, and surviving her husband, died March 21, 1820, in the eighty-third year of her age, in the house in Durham which he had purchased in 1765, and always occupied, and which still remains in a good state of preservation. Behind the house, in a family cemetery on the farm which was of considerable extent, they were buried. He left a daughter Lydia, born 17 March, 1763, who married Judge Steele, Sup. Jud. Ct., N. H. He had also three sons: John, b. 29 Oct., 1767; died *s. p.* at Baton Rouge, La., 1819. James, b. 1 Sept., 1768, died *s. p.* at Georgetown, S. C., July, 1796. George, born 29 Aug., 1771, died 14 June, 1838, H. C. 1790, same class as his brothers. In 1805 he was a member of the State Legislature; in 1811, in U. S. Congress; and for 21 years was Attorney General. As an eloquent advocate he is said to have been unsurpassed in New England, and took high rank in his profession as a sound lawyer. He m. Clarissa Lamson. John, his eldest son, born 3 May, 1800, d. 17 Nov., 1862. From 1848 till his death, he held the office of Attorney General, N. H., which had been long filled by his father and grandfather. He married Olivia Rowe, and left children.

4. James, b. 22 April, 1744, d. 8 Dec., 1808; m. 1, Hetty Odiorne, b. 26 June, 1748, d. 26 Jan. 1786, dau. of William Odiorne (son of Jotham, S.J.C., N. H.) by Avis, dau. of Dr. Hugh Adams, by Susan Winburne; 2, Martha, sister of Gov. John Langdon, d. Aug. 26, 1812. In 1770 he was King's Attorney for York; 1774, in Provincial Congress: 1776, Judge Supreme Court; 1784 and 1785, Delegate to Continental Congress, member Mass. Leg.; 1787, in Governor's Council; 1788, Judge of Probate; 1790–1807, Attorney General; 1796, on commission for determining Eastern Boundary; 1804, Elector of President; 1807 and 1808, Governor of Massachusetts. For other particulars see Amory's Life of James Sullivan, 1858. He left six sons, of whom the eldest, James, b. June 6, 1760, d. June 29, 1787, from exposure in long continued cavalry service in the suppression of Shay's rebellion. 2d, William, b. 30 Nov., 1774, d. 3 Sept., 1839; m. 19 May, 1802, Sarah Webb, dau. of Col. James Swan, b. May 19, 1782, d. 9 June, 1851. 3d, John, b. April 9, 1777, d. Feb. 10, 1865: m. Oct. 10, 1797, Elizabeth, dau. of Hon. Thomas Russell, b. Aug. 17, 1779, d. April 16, 1854. 4th, Richard, b. June 17, 1779, d. Dec. 1863: m. May 22, 1804, Sarah, dau. of Hon. Thomas Russell, b. Dec. 1, 1786,

d. June 8, 1831. 5th, William Bant, b. March 11, 1781, d. Dec. 4, 1806. 6th, George, b. Feb. 22, 1783; m. Jan. 26, 1809, Sarah Bowdoin, dau. of Hon. Thomas L. Winthrop, by Elizabeth, dau. of Sir John Temple, b. June 3, 1788, d. ——, 1864. He had three daughters, of whom Avis, b. Oct. 8, 1771, died Oct. 16, 1771; Nancy, b. April 24, 1784, d. July 22, 1785; Hetty, b. 29 July, 1772, d. March 24, 1847; m. 1st, Feb. 5, 1793, James Cutler, b. ——, d. May 7, 1799; 2dly, Oct. 1, 1801, Jona. Amory, b. 1770, d. Aug. 28, 1828. Maryanne, by the first marriage, married late Hon. William Appleton, formerly M. C. from Boston. Jonathan, by the second, m. Letitia Austin; James S., m. Mary C. Greene; Frances, m. Samuel Meredith. Other descendants of Governor Sullivan have intermarried with those of Thomas Jefferson and Alexander Hamilton, with Lyman, Greene, Lawrence, Silsbee, Warren, Dexter, Mason, Sargent, Haskell, Nolan, Garner, Valentine, Newton, Oakey, Schley, Clarke, Ward, Crocker, Blake, Dennie, Lynde, Perkins, Cunningham, Gardiner, Abbott, Grinnell.

5. Eben, b. Oct. 3, 1750, d. June 3, 1799; m. Miss Cotton, of Berwick. In the Revolutionary war he distinguished himself for his daring and gallantry. He volunteered as a hostage to the Indians in the Canada campaign of 1776, and later was aid to his brother General Sullivan. Col. Sullivan, after the peace, was an able lawyer, and practised his profession with success. He was a person of great vivacity and wit, and much beloved and respected. He left one son and two daughters. His descendants intermarried with Rogers, Shaw, Fernald and other families.

6. Mary, born 1752, married Theophilus Hardy. With her brothers who were afterwards so distinguished, she received her education principally from her father. After her marriage she resided in Durham in the vicinity of her brother Gen. John Sullivan. During the revolution her husband sold his property for continental money, but they met their hard fortune with fortitude. Mrs. Hardy possessed a mind of uncommon strength, clear, discriminating and logical. It was well cultivated and stored with knowledge of the world and of human nature. Her strong understanding led her to discuss and decide questions, which would be ordinarily considered difficult of solution. She had the power in a great degree of communicating her views and thoughts. No one could more effectually teach and instruct others, as far as her information extended. Her stature was large, and in her person she was dignified and commanding. She d. in 1827, at the age of 75.

From her two sons and three daughters have sprung many descendants who have intermarried with Wells, Steele, Lockwood, Appleton, Cummings, Gannett, Bellows, Shaw, Stuart, Anderson, Hall, Weston, Lessner, Arnold, Frye, Keene, Fiske, Shattuck, Woodward, Swift, Hilton, Hutchens, Evans, Rowe, Parker, Swain, Hanson, Davis, Spurtin, Coverley, Thompson. Her youngest daughter, Margery, was mother of Samuel Wells, Judge S.J.C. of Maine, and Governor of that State, John Sullivan Wells, of Concord, N. H., Attorney General and United States Senator, Joseph Bartlett, Lt. Gov. of Illinois, and Ferdinand Birt, for several years U. S. Consul at Bermuda.

BOSTON COMMITTEE OF CORRESPONDENCE.—1772.

[Communicated by JEREMIAH COLBURN.]

COMMITTEE of Correspondence appointed by the Citizens of Boston at a Town Meeting on the second of November, 1772.

This Committee was the basis of the subsequent Union of the Colonies. Their Report presented a statement of the rights of the Colonies, in which they pointed out the infringements and violation of them: by the parliamentary assumption of the power of legislating for the Colonies; by the appointment of a large number of new officers to superintend the revenues, and by the granting of salaries out of the American revenue to the governor, the judges of the courts, the King's attorney and solicitor general.

James Otis,	John Sweetzer,
Samuel Adams,	Josiah Quincy,
Joseph Warren,	John Bradford,
Benjamin Church,	Richard Boynton,
William Dennie,	William Mackay,
William Greenleaf,	Nathaniel Barber,
Thomas Young,	Caleb Davis,
William Powell,	Alexander Hill,
Nathaniel Appleton,	William Mollineaux,
Oliver Wendell,	Robert Pierpoint.

"OLD HOME" OF THE THAYERS.—I am inclined to think, that on a former visit to England, I accidentally discovered the residence of the Thayers before emigration. On the parish register of Thornbury, co. Gloucester, the name of Tayer (as it was originally spelt here) occurs very often, and among the baptismal names are Ferdinando and Jonathan, which were early in the family in this country. This fact may be known to the family here, but I have never seen it in print, and take this opportunity of making it public. W. S. A.

JOHN WENTWORTH, THE LAST COLONIAL GOVERNOR OF N. H.—President Allen, in his new edition of "The American Biographical Dictionary," falls into the same error as he did in his last ones, respecting the wife of Gov. W., whom he designates as Miss Hilton. Now the Register would have set him right in this respect. Gov. John Wentworth married 11th of Nov., 1769, his own cousin Frances, dau. of Samuel and Elizabeth (Deering) Wentworth, and wid. of Theodore Atkinson, Jr. His uncle, Gov. Benning Wentworth, married (1) Abigail, dau. of John Ruck, of Boston, 31st Dec., 1719; and (2) Martha, granddaughter of Hon. Richard Hilton. J. W.

John Wentworth of Chicago

ABSTRACTS FROM THE EARLIEST WILLS ON RECORD AND ON THE FILES IN THE COUNTY OF SUFFOLK, MASS.

[Prepared by WILLIAM B. TRASK.]

Continued from page 165.

ANNA PALSGRAUE.—The last will and Testament of *Anna Palsgraue*, of Roxbury, Relict of *Richard Palsgraue*, formerly of Charles : Towne, made the Eleuenth of March, 1668. Whereas my late sonn *Alcock* did take into his Owne possession the two Hundred Acres of Land formerly granted by the Generall Court, vnto my late Husband, *Richard Palsgraue*, and for that my said sonn did obtaine a grant thereof from the Generall Court, which hee hath thereupon layd out with his other Lands, and the Generall Court hauing Confirmed the same vnto him, my sayd sonn, and his heires, with which I am well pleased and sattisfyed, is to preuent all future trouble thereabouts, I doe hereby giue the same vnto the heires of my sonn *Alcock*, according as hee hath disposed thereof in his will to them and their heires foreuer, they paying for the same, that is to say, I doe hereby will and appoint that those children of my said sonn *Alcocks* to whom hee hath giuen the said Two Hundred Acres shall proportionably, according to their parts thereof, pay as a legacy and token of my loue, vnto my Eldest daughter, *Mary*, the wife of *Roger Willington*, £15, to bee paid vnto her owne hands and to bee at her only dispose, and her acquittance shall bee a full discharge for the same to the Children of my sonn *Alcock*, the pay to bee made in some good pay in one or two yeares after my death. I Giue vnto my said daughter, *Mary*, my best Gowne and best Petticoate and best hood and the lace I had of Mr. *Rawson*. I also Giue vnto *Mary*, the wife of *John Maddox*, my black Gowne, all which Garments shall bee deliuered them within Three monthes after my death. I Giue vnto *Anna Alcock*, Eldest daughter of my late sonn and daughter *Alcock*, my dwelling House and Land in Boston, with all my mouables, shee paying the seauen pounds debt due from mee to *John Pattison*, in old England, and out of the same the legacy heereunder mentioned to *John Heylet*, I also hereby order to bee paid, in manner as followeth. I Giue unto *John Heylet*, Eldest sonn of my daughter *Lydia*, £20, to bee paid out of the rent of my House and Land at Boston, giuen vnto *Anna Alcock* at 40^{s} p^{r} Ann. during his minority and 40^{s} more shall if my Executo^{rs} see Cause, bee also Annually paid for and towards his maintenance and keeping at schoole, yea if need requires at the judgment of my Executo^{rs} hereafter named, the full rent of the said house shall bee Expended for his Education and keeping, till hee shall bee one and twenty yeares of Age, during which time my will is, that if my truly Louinge Friend Deacon *Robt. Sanderson*, bee willing hee bee Committed vnto his Charge and Custody or otherwise at the discretion of my Executo^{r} soe as hee bee brought vp to soe much Learning as that if Possible he may bee Capable for practice in Phissick. I Giue him also my medicens and instruments and all my bookes. I nominate and appoint my Hon-

nored Friends M^r. *Edward Rawson*, and M^r. *John Hull*, of Boston, my Executo^rs, and to bestow as they shall judge best out of my Estate vpon my funerall, and any small Token of my loue not Exceeding 5^s. Each vnto any other of my Grandchildren or speciall Friend that shall attend the same. I nominate Deacon *Robt. Sanderson* and Deacon *Henry Allen*, both of Boston, to be Ouerseers of this my will. March 11, 1668–9. ANNA PALSGRAUE.

Samuel Danforth, John Greene, who deposed May 13, 1669.

ANTIPAS BOYSE. I, *Antipas Boyse*, merchant, of Boston, hauing been for a long time Exercised with a lingering sicknes and much weaknes being thereby put daly in mind of my duty, make this my last will. I Commit my fraile body, after its departure to the graue, to bee decently buryed, as neere as may be, to my beloued wife. My will is, that my just debts be discharged by my freinds hereafter named, to whose faithfull loue and Care I haue Committed the Ouersight and dispose of my only sonn and beloued *Antipas Boyse*, as in this will shall bee further declared, shall bee sattisfyed and paid in the most just manner as may bee, not doubting and Earnestly desiring my said hereafter mentioned Louinge Freinds to take their best Care and with their vtmost skill and diligence to search soe into my bookes, accounts, bills, and debts owing or pretended to bee by mee owing, that my sonn *Antipas* may not in the last thereby bee injured or defrauded.

I Give vnto my servant and late well beloued wiues brother, *Samuel Hill*, as a further testimony of my loue to him, the sume of £50, to bee paid to him at the End of his time, leauinge him to my choyce and Louing Friends, to procure him a good and sutable master, to serue his remainder of time, that soe hee may not altogether loose my paines and charge I haue benn at with him, and that hee vse his vtmost Endeau^rs to assist my Friends in what hee may or cann, about getting in or otherwise furthering my debts owing to mee, to bee brought in and paid for the good of my Estate. I giue vnto my negro seruant, *Janemet*, next after two yeares bee Expired after my decease, hee in the meane time faithfully assisting and seruing my choyce freinds for the best Comfort and bennifit of my beloued sonn *Antipas* and his Estate, the sume of £5, and at the End of that time, freely and fully discharging him his seruitude and set him free for himselfe. I Giue for the vse and towards the building of a meeting house now a building for the new Church of Christ in Boston, the sume of £10. Vnto my Friend, M^r. *Thomas Gwin*, as a Testimony of my loue for his Care and paines hee hath benn at with mee since hee came last hither, the sume of £10, in money, within one month after my decease, to bee paid by my Freinds to him, noe way doubting of his fidelity to performe his faithfull promise to satisfy his just debts to my heire or freinds, for his vse, when as God Enables him.

I Giue to my sonn, *Antipas*, my Fatherly blessing, leauing him to the Father and God of all Grace and mercy to follow him with his choysest blessing, and charge him as hee growes in yeares to looke vpon my choyce freinds hereafter named, as in my stead, to bee guided by them, and of that Estate in house, Lands, household goods, plate, money, parts of Ketches as of *Gidney* and *Offeild* and what Else debts or otherwise any way due to mee. I Giue the whole, Except what in this my will shall bee bequeathed, to Enjoy to him and his heires for-

euer, making him sole Executor, and both him and his Estate to bee at the whole dispose of my Freinds, Capt. *William Dauis*, M^r^. *Thomas Brattle*, M^r^. *John Joylife*, my Couzen *John Rowe* and *Edward Rawson* during the time of his minority, for his best Education, good and Comfort, whilst hee is in this Country, i. e. two yeares after my decease. And then if my vnckle, M^r^. *Robt. Row*, of Ratlife, neere London, merchant bee aliue, and Continue his Louinge desire to haue and Entertaine my sonn, *Antipas*, for his bringing vp and good Education, my said sonn to bee sent to him. And my said Freinds are hereby fully impowred as Ouerseers to this my last will, or the major part of them, agreeing to sell my said House and Lands, parts of uessels and Else making the most of them in ready money, soe that it may by bills of Exchange, or otherwise, in the best manner returned to their Order in England, to bee deliuered vnto my said Vnckle, as my said sonn, *Antipas*, his Portion, on my said vnckles giuing them or their Order sufficient security for the improuement and management of the said Estate during the minority, and when hee is of Age to surrender vp the same to them or their Order for the deliuery thereof to my sonn, from whom they and himselfe may receiue a full discharge; and in Case it should please the Lord to take away my sonn before hee attaine to full Age of Twenty one yeares or day of marriage, with the Consent of his and my freinds then alive, then I bequeath vnto my Couzen, *John Rowe*, what Euer may then bee Comminge due to my sonn had hee liued, &c. to Enjoy to him, the said *John Rowe* and his heires forever. In Case of *John Rows* decease before hee come to the Enjoyment thereof, then I Giue all that his Brother John Rowe should haue had, to my Couzen *Robt. Rowe* and his heires, and in Case of his death to my Couzen *Jesop Rowe* and his heires. [He gives £5 a piece to the overseers of his will. The charge of his burial is not to exceed £60.] I Giue vnto my noble freind, major Generall *John Leuerett*, a Gold ring of 20s. to weare for my sake, as a small Testimony of my Thanckful Acknowledgment of his Loue. 3d July, 1669.

In the presence of ANTIPAS BOYSE.
Thomas Smith, James Hill, John Saunders.

18 August, 1669. *James Hill* and *Thomas Smith* deposed.

Capt. *Wm. Dauis*, *John Joylife*, M^r^. *John Rowe* and *Edward Rawson*, appearing in Court, declared their acceptance of the trust reposed on them. *Edw: Rawson*, Record^r^.

Inventory of the Estate taken by Cap^t^. *Thomas Sauage*, M^r^. *Hezekiah Vsher*, M^r^. *Peter Oliuer*, Aug. 4, 1669. Amt. £1708 10 03.

Among his "siluer peeces of plate," one Cawdell Cup and Porringer, 2 Lilly Pots with Couers, Large whissell, Currall and chaine with 7 bells, &c.

RICHARD CHAPMAN. The last will and Testament of *Richard Chapman*, senio^r^, being in his perfect vnderstanding and sence liuely, I doe will and bequeath vnto my sonn *Richard Chapman*, junio^r^ and his Children, after my decease and my wiues, all my whole Estate for his owne proper vse and the vse of his Children foreuer, whereunto I set my hand this 9: 1: 1668: 69. RICHARD ⋈ CHAPMAN

In the p^r^sence of vs his marke.
Allexander Plumb, Joseph Arnold.

26 Aug., 1669. *Allexander Plumb* deposed to the above will of *Richard Chapman*, late of Braintry.

Power of Adminstration granted to *Joane*, his Relict, and *Richard*, his sonn, to performe the imperfect will aboue written.

Edw: Rawson, Record^{r}.

Inventory of the Estate taken 9 : 6 : 1669. Testified by *Francis Elliott, John French*. Amt. £32 01 06.

22 Aug., 1669. *Joane Chapman*, Relict, and *Richard Chapman*, junior, deposed.

Samuel Allen. August 2, 1669. The last will and Testament of *Samuel Allen*, of Braintry, in the County of Suffolke in New England, being uery weake in Body, yet of perfect memory and vnderstanding. What debts I owe, be paid with as much speed as may bee conuenient. I Giue vnto my sonn, *Samuell Allen*, £20, to bee paid him or his out of my Estate, £10 within one yeare after my decease, and £10 within three yeares after the first payment bee made. Vnto my sonn *James Allen*, £5, to be paid him or his within three yeares after my decease. Vnto my sonn-in-law, *Josiah Standish*, £10, to bee paid him or his, £5 within one yeare after my decease, and the other £5 within two yeares after the first payment bee made. Vnto my sonn-in-law *Nathaniel Greenwood*, £5, to bee paid him or his within three yeares after my decease. Vnto my dau. *Abigall*, £30, to bee paid vnto her when shee shall bee at the Age of 21 yeares. The rest of my Estate, as House and land and what Else remains, I leave betweene my beloved wife and my sonn, *Joseph Allen*, that is to say, that my wife shall haue halfe the bennifit of House and land and what Euer Estate may bee left after the discharge of the legacies, during her life, and the other halfe to my sonn *Joseph*. Prouided they both joyne together in what is necessary for the support of such as are left in the family. My will is, that if my sonn *Joseph* shall marry where his thoughts haue first binn, that what Estate hee hath shall remaine to his Children. If it please God hee die without issue, his Estate, after his wiues Death, shall returne to my Children. My will is, that my wife shall haue liberty to Giue vnto any of her Children to the whole uallue of £10, where she shall see need. I make my wife, and my sonn *Joseph*, my Executrix and Executo^{r} of this my will—wittnes the hand of

Samuel Allen.

Wittnes: *Francis Elliot, Thomas Holbrook, John French.*

16 Sept., 1669. *Francis Elliot* and *John French* deposed.

Inventory of the Estate taken 6th mo. 27th day, 1669, by *Francis Elliott, John French*. Amt. £228 12 09.

16 September, 1669. *Margaret Allen* Executrix, and *Joseph Allen* the eldest sonn, Executor to the last will of *Samuel Allen*, deposed.

Tobias Paine. Will No. 4. What I haue heere in money or Goods, what shall come in from any other place as debts and Aduentures, what is due from mee being first made good and moderate, funerall Expences discharged, I doe hereby Giue vnto youre daughter my wife and to our little sonn, to whose Care, Charge and Education I leaue him, Enjoyning her in Case shee marries againe that hee may not

bee abused or wronged, but duly taken Care for, which I hope also you will mind if it happens during your life.

21 Sept., 1669. M^r^. *John Winslow* deposed, that hee heard his late sonn-in-Lawe, M^r^. *Tobias Paine*, on the 11th instant, to declare it to bee his mind and last will, and that hee was of a sound disposing mind; hee departed this life the 12 instant.

As Attests, *Edw. Rawson*, Record^r^.

This is a true Copie of the late *Tobias Payne*, his 24^th^ instruction, to which M^r^. *John Winslow* deposed, as is aboue, and Annext to his Administration, and this left in stead of the Originall. As attests,

Edward Rawson, Recorder.

21 Sept., 1669. Power of Administration to the Estate of the late M^r^. *Tobias Paine*, deceased, is Granted to *Sarah Paine*, his relict, in behalfe of her selfe and the sonn of the said *Tobias* and *Sarah* (*William Paine*), to performe the imperfect will of the said *Tobias*, as it is truly transcribed out of the Originall, and Annext out of the Originall, wherein hee left instructions for his Father-in-Law, and that shee giue security to Administer thereupon according to Law, bringing in a true Inventory of that Estate into the Court.

By Order: *Edw. Rawson*, Record^r^.

DEPOSITION OF JOHN DEVERICK—1666.

[Communicated by William S. Appleton, A.M.]

John Deverick, Aged 45 yeares or there abouts, Sayth that he being at the house of John Giffard, at Lyn, at the New Iron works, wher Cap^t^. Richard Walker, Thomas Joy, and Robert Knight were, with Marshall Waite, of Boston, to apprize the Estate of Jn^o^. Giffards, to satisfye a iudgment of Cort dew to Cap^t^. Breedon. That after the Sayd Aprizors had ben upon the viewing and vallueing the Estate that was showed them by John Giffard, part of wensday and thursday, that upon the breakeing up of y^e^ apprisers on thursday night to goe to there lodgings, I herd Cap^t^. walker declare these words: Now we have don and have nothing else to doe but to Sett our hands to it. Cap^t^. Lake demanded of him who should draw it up. Cap^t^. Walker replyed I will draw it up to night by a Candle, And Cap^t^. Lake he answered yo^u^ Can not doe it, unless m^r^. Giffard and my selfe (or my Selfe) be with yo^u^, therefore ordered him to deliver the writeings to the Marshall, which he did, and farther sayd we will Come betimes in the morneing: and Sett our hands to it. To all w^ch^ aboue I Robert Knight, aged 51 or there about Sayth and Swareing afferme it to be true, and farther Sayth, that Cap^t^. walker did tare the apprizem^t^ that was agreed on by us ouer right, which act of his in tareing, was against my Consent, and intretye disireing him not to tare it what euer he did (by noe means.)

The abovesaid John Deverick sworne to the first part of this writing, And Robert Knight to the later part.

March 27, 1666, before me Samuel Symonds.

NEWBURY BLOCKHOUSES—1704.

Acc^{t}: of Allowance for p'sonal Service at Newbury Blockhouses in 1704.

Benj^{a} Hill,	£02 11 05
Jos: Scot,	06 01 05
Jn^{o} Smith, jr.,	01 00 00
Ben. Savorie,	06 01 05
Antho: Crosbie,	02 10 00
Tobi. Coleman,	06 01 05
Jn^{o}. French,	06 01 05
Jn^{o}. Gutteridge	06 01 05
Sam. Poore, jr.,	00 18 06
Jn^{o}. Swett,	05 02 10
Jo: Bayley,	06 01 05
Jn^{o} Ordway, jr.,	04 06 05
Jacob Iveer,	00 15 00
Jn^{o} Barker,	01 00 00
Peter Cheney,	00 16 05
Benj: Lowle, jr.,	02 08 06
Joseph Lowle,	02 16 05
Wm. Pilsbury, jr.,	00 18 06
Tho: Crocket,	02 04 03
James Sinkler,	02 18 06
Benj: Lowle, sen^{r}.,	06 01 05
	72 16 08
	43 13 11
	£116 10 7

Acc^{t}. of allowance for the subsistence of Newbury men at y^{e} Blockhouses in 1704.

Nicolas Noyes,	10 18 06
John Kelly,	10 18 06
Sam: Poore,	00 11 01
Jn^{o} Swett,	03 01 08
Josh Bayley,	03 12 10
Jn^{o} Ordway,	02 11 10
Jacob Freer,	00 09 00
Jn^{o}. Barker,	00 12 00
Benj: Lowle, jr.,	05 02 00
Dan^{l}. Cheney,	00 09 10
Jos: Pike,	05 06 08
	43 13 11

New England Primer.—Melvin Lord, of this city, has handed us the following advertisement, which he copied from Newman's Almanack for 1691.

"There is now in the press, and will suddenly be extant, a *second edition* of the New England Primer, enlarged; to which is added more directions for spelling. The prayer of K. Edward the 6th, and verses made by Mr. Rogers, the martyr, left as a legacy to his children. Sold by Benj. Harris at the London Coffee House."

This advertisement was reprinted, a number of years ago, in Webster's reprint of the *New England Primer;* but it will probably be new to most of our readers. For other facts relative to the Primer, see *Register*, vol. iii. p. 209, and vol. x. p. 184.

STATEMENTS OF JOHN LEACH IN REGARD TO HIS PROPERTY IN BOSTON, DESTROYED BY THE BRITISH IN 1775–6.

[Communicated by Edward Jacob Forster, of Charlestown, Mass.]

Supplementary to the Journal of Mr. Leach, pp. 255–263.

Memorandums of my Wharfe, and School-House, in attempting to Destroy them both.

1775.

Monday, Dec. 25th. At 9 in the morning observed a party of soldiers destroying my Wharfe, under the Command of Lieut. Nettle, of the 17th Regiment of Light Dragoons. I spoke to him to desist, as it was my property. He referred me to Capt. Handfield, whom I found at Major Sheriff's Office. All the satisfaction I could get (tho' I produced my Deed of Purchase) was, his answering, "By G—d, the King must have wood, and I might go to General Robinson." I then waited on General Robinson, who told me he knew nothing of me, and I might call another Time, as he was busy writing to London and Halifax. I told him my Interest would be destroyed directly, as 20 or 30 soldiers were at work on it; he then told me to call Capt. Handfield. I went and brought him. Upon our entering his office, he said to Handfield, "Here's a man going to Law with me for his Wharfe." I answered no, I only wanted redress and relief, to prevent my Interest being torn to pieces by the soldiers, as it Cost me 1000 Dollars, and I then produced my Deed; upon which Handfield turned to me and asked me my Name. I told him, and that I kept a School at the North End. O! said he, you are the Man that was in Gaol a great while. "Yes," said I; "and pray, sir, How came my Wharfe to be singled out, to be broke up?" He answered that Major Goldthwait had marked it, as a suitable and proper Wharfe, to be broke up for the Light Dragoons. "It is very well," said I, "as I wanted to know from whom my damages originated."

General Robinson then called Handfield in another Room, and left me alone about 10 minutes; then they returned, and General Robinson said to me, "I am sorry, sir, I can't relieve you; by G—d, I can't help it, the King must have wood, and they shall not hurt you much." "Sir," said I, "they can't hurt me more than they do; and pray, sir, is this all the redress I can have from you?" General Robinson answered, "Yes." "Very well," says I, "then I am satisfied from what Quarter the damage I sustain, arises—Gentlemen, your Humble Servant;" and I came away.

Coming up Milk Street, I met Major Joseph Goldthwait. I accosted him, by telling him, Captain Handfield informed me that he (Goldthwait) was the person that pitched upon my Wharfe, as suitable and proper for the Light Dragoons. The empty-scull wretch answered with a horse laugh, "Ha! Ha! Ha!" "It is very well," said I, "Mr. Goldthwait; I hope I shall know where to look for satisfaction another day." He then replied, "you shall be paid for it by and by; you shall all be paid for these sort of damages by and by."

Tuesday, 26th. At 10, this Morning, the Soldiers went to work again, demolishing my Wharfe.

Wednesday, 27th. Light Dragoons pulled down the Chimney and carried off the Foundation Wood, near two cords.

Saturday, 30th. Light Dragoons demolishing my Wharfe.

1776.

Monday, January 1st. My Bricks carried off by Transport Boats, for Ballast for their Ships.

Sunday, 7th. My Schoolhouse in Fore Street was marked by one Blair, a Scotch Beggar, to be pulled down by the 52d Regiment for Firing. At 2, afternoon, waited on General Howe, to claim his protection of my property. Upon asking my Name, he said I had Corresponded with the people without. I denied the charge. He said he had positive proof of it. We conversed 3 Quarters of an hour, the many particulars of which, would be too tedious to repeat here; finally, I told him, as an Englishman, and a subject of the King's, I Claimed his protection of my property; and if my House was pulled down, I would follow him to England, or to China, for satisfaction. I expected he would get angry, and order me under Guard, or else to Gaol again. However, in General he behaved kindly, and at last referred me to General Robinson, and Robinson to the said Blair. I told Blair, General Robinson desired to see him directly, and not to meddle with my property, till he saw him; by a master piece of Scotch Jesuitism, he omitted going over night, and next morning early (Monday, 8th), a Serjeant with a party of soldiers, about 30 in Number, each with a Hatchet, broke open my School House, and broke the Locks of all the Chambers, and were scattered about every part of the House, and on the house Top to destroy it; I ran from home to prevent their proceeding, and they abused me, by calling me d——d Rebel, and held their Axes up, seeming with an intent to Cut me down. However by dint of Resolution I got the Serjeant to order them out, till Blair returned from General Robinson, where he went to know, finally, whether the House must come down or not. At 11 o'clock he returned, and had not seen the General; all this Time I stood by my Street Door, and the Soldiers never ceased abusing me for 3 Hours. Before I got to my school, they had stole out of a Chest I had there, sundry valuable Books and Instruments, Drawings, Colours, Brushes, several curious Optick Glasses, and sundry things of Value I brought from India and China, that I cannot replace for moneye. I Judge they were in Value above £20 Sterling, which I would be glad to give for them again.

The next Day (Tuesday), I heard nothing further about my House, but on Wednesday I see the same serjeant with his party, demolishing sundry Dwelling Houses in Middle Street. The Serjeant called to me, and informed me he saw Mr. Blair that morning, and enquired of him whether my House was to be pulled down, and Blair told him he had seen General Robinson that morning, and General Robinson said "he would have nothing to do with that man's house, for it lay with General Howe," and so I heard no more of it after; and often times as I walked the streets, every Time I met Blair, he used to give me such a malicious look, as if he thirsted for my Blood. The same Serjeant some time afterwards told a Neighbour, near my School, that he heard Mr. Blair say, I was one

of the greatest Villains and Rebels in the Country, and nothing was too bad for me. In short, from the abuse I have Received, having 2 Buildings on my Wharfe pulled down, and part of my Wharfe cut up; an attempt to haul my School down, my School Robbed, and myself imprisoned 97 days, I believe had I been out of the Town, I should not have had one stick standing that belonged to me. These and many other personal abuses I have received; I suppose I must sit down by the Loss, with this Consolation, that it was done by the Ministerial Army, and their associates, under the auspicious Reign of His Most Sacred Majesty King George the 3d, of blessed memorye.

My Dear Sons of America! PUT NOT YOUR TRUST IN PRINCES.

EXTRACTS FROM THE DOOP-BOEK, OR BAPTISMAL REGISTER OF THE REFORMED PROTESTANT DUTCH CHURCH OF SCHENECTADY, N. Y.

[Communicated by Prof. JONATHAN PEARSON, of Union College, Schenectady, N. Y.]

Continued from page 73.*

1704.	*Kinderen.*	*Ouders.*	
Feb. 6.	Baata,	Johannes kwackenbos,	Anna kluut.
" 20.	Anna,	Johannes teller,	Susanna Wendel.
" 27.	Esaias,	Esaias Swart,	Eva tonessen.
	Gerit,	Marten Van Slyk,	Grietje Gerrissen.
April 30.	Geertruy,	Abraham Groot,	hester Vischer.
Mey 7.	Baata,	Johanns kluut,	Baata Slegtenhorst.
" 19.	lisabet,	Janpatist Van Neps,	helena sanders Glen.
" 25.	Johannes,	Dirrik Bratt,	Maria Van Neps.
" 28.	Jacobus,	Harman Van Slyk,	Jannetye Vroman.
Juny 18.	henderik,	Jan hendrikse Bout,	Jannetye Scherm.
July 9.	Philip,	Arent Van Petten,	Jannetie konenen.
" 9.	Magdalena,	Johans Vroman,	Gesa Simonsen (Veeder.)
" 23.	Lidia,	harmanus Vedder,	Margrite Van Slyk.
Sept. 3.	hermanus,	Albert Vedder,	Maria Sanders Glen.
Oct. 7.	Meittye,	Jan Meby,	antye Bosboom.
" "	Anna,	kaleb Beck,	Anna Mol.
" 29.	Barnhardus,	Barent Wemp,	Volkye Simon (Veeder.)
Nou. 12.	Maria,	Daniell Van Olinde,	Lisebit krugier.
Dec. 30.	Simon,	Picter Van Vederen,	Neeltye Vander Volgen.
1705.			
Jan. 7.	Seth,	Adam Vroman,	Grietye heemstraet.
" "	Catrina,	Matheieu Boevy,	Catarina Baroch.
Feb. 4.	kornelus,	kornelus Viele,	Diver Van Petten.

* The following names, omitted in their proper place, should follow p. 361, vol. xviii. To save space, the *Getuygen* or Sponsors will be omitted in future.

Feb. 11.	Johannes,	Pieter Ouderkerk,	Alida kluut.
	dese dry kinderen behoren tot de Esopus of kingston.		
" 21.	Arien,	Lourens Oesterhout,	Rebecka Rosa.
" "	Geertye,	Willem Crom,	Wyntye Rosa.
" "	Geesye,	Gysbert Rosa,	Margrieta Bondt.
" 25.	hugus,	Lowys Viele,	Maria freer.
Maert 4.	Andreas,	Arent Bratt,	Jannetye Vroman.
April 1.	Maria,	Johannes Simons (veeder)	Susanna Wemp.
" 22.	leena,	Jelles Vonda,	Racheltye Wenne.
" "	Pieter,	marten beenthuysen,	feitye Bosboom.
" 29.	Suster,	Pieter Viele,	Anna meinders.
" "	Johannes,	tam davy,	Catarina kleyn.
" "	Anna,	Johannes daniels (V. autw:)	Angenita vedders.
" "	kornelis,	menasse Seksbergen,	Piertertye Jonker.
May 6.	helena.	Cornelis Van Slyk,	klaertye Bratt.
" 20.	Abraham,	Simon *de neger*,	Susanna tomassen.
" "	Maria,	William Boing,	Rachel Jonker.
Aug. 25.	Maria,	Cornelis Slingerlant,	Eva meby.
" "	dirk,	Jillis Van Vorst,	Lysbet Van neps.
Oct. 28.	Reyer,	Volkert Simonsen (Veeder)	Jannetye Schermerhorn.
" "	Maria,	klaes fransen (Van der Bogart).	Barber heemstraet.
" "	Jannetje,	kasper Springsteen,	Jannetye Schemerhorn.
" "	Gysbert,	gerit Van Brakelen,	tryntje Vander Volgen.
" "	Johannes,	Jan Wemp,	Caetye Schermerhorn.
" "	Simon,	Abraham Groot,	Ester Vischer.
" "	Jacobus,	Isaak Valkenborg,	lidia Van Slyk.
" "	Andreas,	Samuel Bratt,	Susanna Van Slyk.

(End of Dominie Freerman's Baptisms.)

A° 1706, den 29 Januarius, syn door D. Johannes Lydius predikant tot Albany door het Sacrament des doops in de gereformeerde kerk ingelyft deesen naevolgende kinderen.

Lysbeth,	Carel Hansen (Toll);	Lysbeth Rinkhout,
Aegje,	Jacobus Cromwel,	maria ———
Marten,	Thomas Nobel,	Catharina Marinus.
Claas,	Arent Van Petten,	Jannetje Conyn.
Catharina,	Arent Bratt,	Jannetje Vroman.
Ezekiel,	Ezekiel masten,	Pieternelle Viele.
Engeltje,	Harmen Van Slyk,	Jannetje Vrooman.
Cornelis,	Jan Vroman,	Geesje Symonse.
Meyndert,	Johannes meyndertse,	Geertruy Van Slyk.
April 14.		
Jannetje,	Philip Bosi,	Grietje Bratt.
Henrik,	Jonathan Dyer,	maria Heslin.
Lysbeth,	Benjamin Lenin,	Fytje Jong.
Corneliis,	Gerrit Symonse Veeder,	Catarina Helmers.
Johannes,	Evert Van Eps,	Eva Tol.

Maria,	John Lins,	Eliana Jansen.
Harman,	Johannes Vedder,	Maria Fort.
Johannes,	Harmanus Vedder,	Margarita Van Slyk.
Julius 20.		
Lysbeth,	Arent Vedder,	Sara Groot.
Julius 21.		
Sander,	Jan Baptist Van Eps,	Helena Glen.
April 30, 1707.		
Lysbeth,	Cornelis Van Slingerlandt,	Eva mebi.
Reyer,	Casper Springsteen,	Jannetje Schermerhorn.
Jacobus,	Jesaias Swart,	Eva Teunisse.
Gegesa,	Arent Bratt,	Jannetje Vroman.
Sarai,	William Boon,	Ragel Jonker.
David,	Willem Marinus,	Bata kleyn.
Meyndert,	Johannes Symonse (veeder),	Susanna Wimp.
Samuel,	Samuel Bratt,	Susanna Van Slyk.
October 16.		
Simon,	Dirk Groot,	Lysbeth Vander Volgen.

RECORDS OF WETHERSFIELD, CONN.

[Communicated by Hon. Royal R. Hinman, A.M., of New York.]

Continued from page 243.

Lattimer, Elisha, and Abigail Lattimer, were m. April 29, 1736. Is. Anne, b. Oct. 5, '36; Abigail, April 3, '39; Elisha, Feb. 12, '41; Ebenezer, July 20, '44; Elias, June 6, '46; Mary, Sept. 27, '51; John, April 25, '54; Submit, May 20, '56; Prudence, July 23, 1758.

Lattimer, Jonathan. Is. of by Mary his wife, Abigail, June 5, 1735; Jonathan, Sept. 13, '38; Mary, July 14, and Wait, July 16, 1741.

Latimer, Wickham, and Sarah Gary, were m. Sept. 3, 1741. Is. Thomas, Dec. 1, '42; Luther, Oct. 17, '44; Elizabeth, Oct. 16, '46, and d. Sept. 11, '50; Sarah, b. Sept. 25, '48, and d. Sept. 30, '50; Lois, b. May 8, '50; Elizabeth, Feb. 2, '52; Sarah, April 12, '54; Levi, Feb. 23, 1758.

Latimer, Samuel, and Sarah Williams, were m. April 30, 1747. S. L. and Elizabeth Bunce were m. Oct. 12, 1752. Is. Samuel, b. June 10, '53; Sarah, March 30, '55; Sibel, March 13, '56; Solomon, March 8, '57; Elizabeth, May 30, 1758.

Latimer, Bezaleel. Is. of by Elizabeth his wife, Ebenezer, b. Dec. 22, 1751; Sarah, Dec. 8, '53. B. L. and Lydia Tarbox were m. . . . Is. Samuel, b. Dec. 15, 1771; Bezaleel, March 5, '74; Benjamin, June 12, '78, and d. July 16, '78; George, July 31, 1780.

Latimer, Benoni. Is. of by Mary his wife, Abigail, b. March 21, 1756; Mary, April 11, '58; Roger, March 5, 1760.

Latimer, Luther, and Dorothy Smith, were m. April 6, 1767. Is. Uzziel, b. Nov. 1, '69; Esther, March 17, '72; Olive, March 12, 1776.

Levitt, Joshua, and Hannah Devotion, were m. Jan. 22, 1713. Is Joshua, b. Dec. 21, 1713.

Lord, Richard. Is. of by Ruth his wife, Elisha, b. Feb. 24, 1727, and d. June 7, '27; Elisha, March 25, '28, and d. Jan. 10, '29; Ruth, Dec. 28, '29; Richard, Dec. 14, '31; Mary, Feb. 22, '34; Samuel Wyllys, Feb. 27, '36, and died July 13, '36; George, July 8, 1737.

Lindzey, Robert. Is. of by Susanna his wife, Lament, b. Feb. 20, 1730; Lois, June 12, '32; Robert, Aug. 29, '34; David, Nov. 20, 1736.

Lockwood, Rev. James, and Mary Dickinson, were m. Nov. 4, 1742. Is. Martha, b. Sept. 28, '43; Mary, Feb. 1, '45; James, July 9, '46; Lydia, Feb. 24, '48, and d. Feb. 18, '56; Moses and Samuel, Sept. 26, '49; William, Aug. 27, '51, and d. Aug. 12, '52; William, Jan. 21, '53; Anne, May 30, '54; John, June 13, '56; Lydia, Feb. 25, '59; Abigail, Oct. 10, '60. Rev. J. L. d. July 20, 1772.

Lockwood, James. Is. of by Anne his wife, James, b. Feb. 9, 1778.

Lockwood, Moses, and Sarah Bunce, were m. Sept. 9, 1773. Is. Sarah, b. June 27, '75; Samuel, Jan. 31, '81; Wm. Bunce, 1791.

Lusk, William. Is. of by Hannah his wife, Robert, b. March 19, 1752; Elizabeth, Dec. 15, 1754.

Lusk, John. Is. of by Jane his wife, William, b. Sept. 12, 1744; James, April 17, '46; John, Feb. 20, '48; Eunice, May 9, '50; Samuel, Jan. 29, 1752.

Lusk, James, and Abigail, dau. of Rev. Joshua Belden, were m. Oct. . . . 1775; Mrs. A. L. d. Oct. 11, '77. J. L. and Love Graham, of Suffield, were m. Oct. 14, '79. Is. Abigail Belden, b. July 27, '81; Sylvester, July 16, '85; Love, Aug. 13, 1788.

Lowrey, David, and Lucy Cole, were m. April 21, '71. Is. Lucy, b. July 26, '71; Mary, Dec. 1, 1778.

Landres, Samuel. Is. of by Sarah his wife, Samuel, b. March 30, 1765; Sarah, Aug. 3, '66; Benjamin, April 28, '68; Varennas, June 6, '71; Lemuel, June 6, '73; Hannah, Nov. 12, '75; Rosa, Jan. 17, '78; Henry, Oct. 3, '79; Thais, May 4, '81; Asaph, March 21, 1783.

Lewis, Rev. John, and Mary Hubbard, alias Whittlesey, were m. . . . Is. John Livy, b. Jan. 27, 1779; Mary, Nov. 3, '80; William Fabius, Dec. 10, '82; Sarah Jerusha, June 12, '85. Mrs. L. d. Aug. 11, '86; Rev. J. L. and Eunice Williams were m. Oct. 5, '88. Is. Edwin Elisha, b. Nov. 9, '90. Rev. J. L. d. April 28, 1792.

Loveland, John, jr., and Rebecca Deming, were m. April 12, 1797. Is. George, b. Oct. 18, '98; Nabby, April 18, 1801. Mrs. R. L. d. Oct. 21, 1801. J. L. and Mabel Hurlbut were m. Nov. 23, 1803. Is. Rebecca, b. Oct. 19, 1804.

Montigue, Richard. Is. of by Abigail his wife, Peeter, b. July 8, 1651.

Montague, Richard, and Abigail Camp, were m. July 28, . . . Is. Abigail, b. July 11, 1716; Anne, May 16, '18; Richard, Aug. 2, '21, and d. Dec. '21; John, Oct. 17, '22; Martha, March 17, '26; Mary, April 19, '28; Richard, March 17, '30; Hannah, Aug. 16, '32; Sarah, May 10, '36; Lucy, April 25, '38. Mr. R. M. d. Dec. 24, '51, and Mrs. A. M. May 9, 1753.

Montegue, John, and Anne Belding, were m. Sept. 27, 1750. Is. Abigail, b. July 11, '51, and d. March 20, '53; Samuel, b. Feb. 12, '53; Martha, Nov. 16, '54; Seth, Jan. 28, '56; Anne, Oct. 16, 1757.

Montegue, Richard, and Olive Nott, were m. April 16, 1752. Is. Abigail, b. March 28, '53; William, Nov. 24, '54; Sarah, Aug. 14,

'56; Richard, Sept. 22, '58; Mehetabel, Aug. 8, '60, and d. Oct. 24, '60; Alvin, Jan. 30, '62; Moses, Nov. 22, '63; George, Nov. 5, '65; Olive, March 25, '69; Samuel, March 6, '71; Justus, Dec. 14, '73; Ezekiel, June 2, 1778.

Montague, Samuel, and Mary Wolcott, were m. . . . Is. William, b. Feb. 4, 1796.

Montague, George, and Sarah Robbins, were m. . . . Is. Martha Robbins, b. July 16, 1789; Alvin, May 11, '92; Sarah, Oct. 31, '94; Abigail, Aug. 14, '97; Justus Noble, May 5, 1800.

Montague, Moses, and Eunice Harris, were m. . . . Is. William, April 12, 1787; Gordon H., April 24, '89; Richard, April 13, '91; Julia, Sept. 10, '93; Moses, March 28, '96; Eunice, April 29, '98; Noble, Dec. 29, 1801.

Montague, John. Is. of by Persis his wife, Mary, b. Nov. 10, 1799; John, Nov. 22, 1801; Huldah Adams, July 6, '04; Harriet, Oct. 6, 1806.

Morris, William, and Elizabeth Bond, were m. Dec. 5, 1751.

Morrice, Abraham, and Eunice Belding, were m. Aug. 23, 1744.

Marsh, John, and Abigail Buckley, were m. Jan. 17, 1749. Is. Mary, b. Sept. 22, '49; Martha, Nov. 10, '51; John, Sept. 27, '53; Rebecca, Nov. 2, 1755.

Marsh, Rev. John, and Ann Grant, were m. Dec. 6, 1775. Is. Ebenezer Grant, b. Feb. 2, '77; Ann, Nov. 17, '78; Mary, May 29, '82; Abigail, May 24, '84; Lydia, Feb. 28, '86; John, April 2, 1788. Ebenezer G. died Nov. 16, 1803. Rev. J. M. d. Sept. 13, 1821, aged 79, and Mrs. A. M. Nov. 14, 1838, aged 90.

Miller, Joseph, and Martha Smith, were m. May 13, 1755. Is. Joseph, b. Aug. 13, '56, and d. June 21, '64; Martha, Oct. 10, '58; Caleb, July 10, '60; Jonathan, Feb. 17, '62; Daniel, June 21, '64; Nancy, June 9, '66; Joshua, July 2, '69; Diana, Nov. 9, 1773.

Morton, John, and Sarah Robbins, were m. June 24, 1736. Is. Benjamin, b. July 31, '38, and died Sept. 11, '41; John, May 24, '41; Sarah, Jan. 5, '43; Benjamin, Nov. 9, '45; Comfort, Jan. 22, '47; Ruth, Nov. 26, '48; Elizabeth, Feb. 2, '50; Lucretia, Aug. 19, '52; Mrs. M. d. April 28, '53. Mr. M. and Hannah Morris were m. May 1, 1754.

May, Samuel, and Mary Pierce, were m. July 29, 1746. Is. Mary, b. Oct. 5, '46; William, Jan. 7, '49; Samuel, Aug. 20, '51; Hezekiah, Jan. 21, 1755.

May, Hezekiah, Jr. Is. of by Mary his wife, George, b. June 14, 1757; John, Nov. 2, '60; Mary, Nov. 19, 1764.

May, Samuel, jr., and Rhoda Roberts, were m. . . . Is. Abigail, b. Nov. 12, 1773; George, May 12, '75; Samuel, Oct. 18, '77; Abigail, Jan. 1, '80; Gilbert, '81; Rhoda, Dec. 15, '83; Charles, Nov. 7, 85; Oliver, Nov. 13, '87; George, July 19, 1791.

Mitchel, Joel. Is. by Mary his wife, Clary, b. Feb. 4, 1746; Joel, Jan. 5, '48; Michael, Dec. 16, '50; Nash, April 9, '53; David, March 11, '56; Elisha, Aug. 7, '58; Amasa, May 30, '61. Mr. J. M. d. Jan. 1, 1763.

Mitchell, David, and Mary Wolcott, were m. June 11, 1761. Is. Mary, b. March, '62; Mabel, May 8, '64; James, Nov. 21, 1772.

Mitchell, Stephen Mix, and Hannah Grant, of Newtown, were m. Aug. . . . 1769. Is. Elizabeth, b. Sept. 11, '70; Donald Grant, April

5, '73 : Stephen Mix, July 28, '75 : Walter, Oct. 7, '77 ; Hannah, Nov. 1, '79 ; Rebecca and Julia, March 26, '82 : Charles, Aug. 31, '85 : Lewis, Sept. 22, '87 ; Alfred, May 19, '90 : Harriet, Jan. 12, 1793. Mrs. H. M. d. Feb. 14, 1830, aged 81, and Judge M. Sept. 30, 1835, aged 93.

Mitchell, James, and Hannah Warner, were m. March 30, 1772. Is. James, b. Jan. 25, '74 : Hannah, Nov. 25, '75, and d. Oct. 3, '76 ; Hannah, Feb. 17, '77 ; William, July 28, '79 ; Stephen, May 31, '81 ; Daniel, Nov. 19, '83 ; Andrew, Oct. 30, '85, and d. Jan. 22, 1808. Mr. J. M. d. June 7, 1801, and his two sons James and Stephen, June 10, 1801. Daniel d. Aug. 18, 1806.

Mitchell, James, jr., and Mary Fosdick, were m. . . . Is. James Henry, Feb. 25, 1796 ; Elizabeth Mary, July 21, '99. Mr. J. M. d. June 10, 1801.

Markham, Israel, son of Is. M. and Penelope his wife, was b. Aug. 20, 1758.

Mygate, Sabra, dau. of Austin M. and Lament his wife, was b. Oct. 16, 1769.

Mygate, Zebulon. Is. of by Bathsheba his wife, Joseph, b. Aug. 15, 1777 : Kata, Nov. 10, '82. Z. M. d. April 8, 1783.

Mygatt, Thomas, and Lucy Oaks, were m. May 23, 1797. Is. Thomas, Oct. 25, '97 ; William, Oct. 18, '99 ; Elizabeth Mead, Feb. 22, 1802 : Henry, Jan. 27, '04 ; Charles Austin, Aug. 27, '06 ; Jane, June 29, 1809.

Merriam, Rev. Burrage, and Hannah Rice, were m. Sept. 12, 1765. Is. Asahel, b. Oct. 27, '71 ; Burrage, Sept. 22, '73, and d. Dec. 11, '76. Rev. B. M. d. Nov. 30, 1776.

NEW BRICK CHURCH, BOSTON.

List of Persons connected therewith from 1722 *to* 1775. *Compiled from the Records.*

[Communicated by Thomas B. Wyman, Jr. of Charlestown.]

Concluded from page 235.

Richards.—(57) *Mary*, admitted Feb. 25, 1732–3 ; (60) *Mary*, junr. adm. Feb. 25, 1732–3 ; (61) *Abigail*, adm. Feb. 25, 1732–3 ; (62) *Eliz'h*, adm. Feb. 25, 1732 ; (289) Joseph, bap. Feb. 25, 1732 ; (290) Edward, bap. Feb. 25, 1732 ; (291) William, bap. Feb. 25, 1732 ; (292) Mary, bap. Feb. 25, 1732 ; (293) Abigail, bap. Feb. 25, 1732 ; (294) Eliza, bap. Feb. 25, 1732.

Richardson.—(560) Elizabeth, bap. Feb. 28, 1741–2.

Robinson, &c.—(104) *Rebecca*, adm. July 15, 1739 ; (14) Mary, bap. Jan. 20, 1722–3 ; (54) *Anna Roberson*, owned cov. May 3, 1747 ; (491) John, per Mr. Gray, bap. Oct. 21, 1739 ; (700) Robert, bap. June 15, 1746 ; (715) Mar garetRoberson, bap. May 3, 1747 ; (740) Rebecca, bap. May 8, 1748.

Rodger.—(132) John, bap. Aug. 6, 1727.

Roggers.—(207) *Sarah*, adm. Nov. 30, 1761 ; (1121) Samuel, bap. May 14, 1775.

Rose.—(1008) Mary, bap. Jan. 26, 1766; (1066) Sarah, bap. June 4, 1769; (1085) Phillip Merrit, bap. July 28, 1771.

Ruddock.—(37) *Tabitha*, owned cov. April 26, 1741, (151) adm. July 20, 1746; (175) *Mr. John*, adm. by Mr. Elliot, Jan. 6, 1754; (535) John, bap. May 10, 1741; (536) Nathaniel, bap. May 10, 1741; (537) Edward, bap. May 10, 1741; (580) Abiel, bap. July 25, 1742; (612) John, bap. Nov. 13, 1743; (651) Edward, bap. Dec. 16, 1744; (692) Ruth, bap. March 9, 1745–6; (709) Rebeckah, bap. Feb. 22, 1746–7; (731) Ebenezer, bap. Jan. 31, 1747–8; (779) Richard, bap. Nov. 12, 1749; (856) Samuel, bap. Oct. 25, 1752.

Rush.—(21) *Margaret*, owned cov. Oct. 30, 1737; (433) Margaret, bap. Nov. 13, 1737; (507) John, bap. May 4, 1740.

Russel.—(268) Abigail, bap. April 23, 1732; (323) Kezia, bap. April 7, 1734; (389) Edward, bap. May 2, 1736; (472) Richard, (473) Jonathan, twins, bap. March 25, 1739.

Rust.—(216) *Mary*, adm. April 6, 1766.

Sargeant.—(32) *Marcy*, owned cov. Dec. 16, 1739; (547) Mercy, bap. Aug. 30, 1741.

Sarvis.—(145) *Joanna*, adm. Aug. 19, 1744; (657) Joanna, bap. Feb. 3, 1744–5; (699) Nathaniel, bap. June 15, 1746; (723) Jonathan, bap. Aug. 23, 1747; (765) David, bap. Feb. 26, 1748–9; (784) Lydia, bap. March 4, 1749–50; (845) Hannah, bap. March 29, 1752.

Scolley.—(173) James, bap. March 2, (1728–9; 215) James, bap. Dec. 20, 1730; (487) Rebeckah, per Mr. Gray, bap. Aug. 12, 1739.

Sears.—(1) *Alexander*, original member May 23, 1722.

Simpson[a]—Symson.[b]—(15) Lydia,[b] bap. Feb. 10, 1722–3; (57) Ann,[b] bap. Dec. 27, 1724; (116) Mary Sympson, bap. Nov. 20, 1726; (178) John,[i] bap. May 18, 1729; (222) John,[i] Feb. 14, 1730–1; (139) *Ebenezer*,[i] adm. Dec. 12, 1742.

Skimer[a]—Ski(m)mer.[b]—(217) *Mary*, adm. April 20, 1766; (1060) Nathaniel Rust, bap. March 5, 1769; (1061) Elijah Dubleday,[a] bap. March 5, 1769; (1078) George Whitefield, bap. Oct. 28, 1770; (1106) Richard Roberts, bap. Feb. 7, 1773.

Skinner.—(105) *Sarah*, y[e] wife of Thomas, owned cov. April 13, 1735; (360) Sarah, bap. June 15, 1735.

Smith.—(11) *Hannah*, owned cov. Sept. 26, 1731; (244) Robert, bap. Oct. 10, 1731; (408) Hannah, bap. Feb. 6, 1736–7; (466) Elizabeth, per G. Gray, bap. Jan. 14, 1738–9; (108) *Hannah*, adm. Jan. 27, 1739–40; (598) Katherine, bap. May 29, 1743; (215) *Margarett*, adm. June 9, 1765.

Snelling.—(105) Abraham, bap. July 31, 1726; (106) John, bap. July 31, 1726; (217) Hannah, bap. Dec. 27, 1730; (327) Joseph, bap. April 21, 1734.

Snoden.—(404) Samuel, bap. Dec. 26, 1736.

Snow.—(1033) Sarah, bap. July 5, 1767; (1047) Gideon, bap. Oct. 2, 1768.

Stainer.—(55) *Roger*, owned cov. June 14, 1747; (719) Elizabeth Stayner, bap. July 12, 1747; (761) Joanna Stayner, bap. Dec. 18, 1748; (819) Elizabeth Stayner, bap. Feb. 24, 1750–1; (861) Roger, bap. Jan. 21, 1753.

Stanly.—(899) Thomas, jr., per Pemberton, bap. Jan. 18, 1756.

Starky.—(10) Eliza, bap. Oct. 7, 1722; (11) Rebecca, bap. Oct. 7, 1722.

Stephens.—(127) *Mary*, adm. Nov. 15, 1741.

Stevens.—(148) *Susannah*, dismissed from y^e^ 1st Ch. in Gloucester, adm. July 21, 1745.

Story.—(945) Joseph, bap. Nov. 21, 1761: (1082) Tabitha, bap. March 31, 1771; (1094) Abial Ruddock and (1095) Eliza Marston, bap. April 12, 1772; (1115) Rebecca, bap. July 25, 1773.

Stuart.—(275) Mary, adult, bap. Oct. 15, 1732.

Sweetser.—(194) *John*, adm. April 25, 1756: (234) *Jacob* and (235) *Margarett*, adm. 1773; (1110) Eliz^h^. Dupee, bap. April 11, 1773.

Taylor.—(1113) Benjamin, bap. June 13, 1773; (1119) Williams Eades, bap. Nov. 7, 1773?

Thomas.—(64) *William*, owned cov. July 30, 1749; (774) Anne, bap. July 30, 1749.

Thompson.—(900) John-Tudor, by Mr. Pemberton, bap. Oct. 16, 1757; (922) William, son of Wm. and Jane, bap. July 27, 1760; (1020) James, bap. Jan. 11, 1767.

Thornton.—(50) *Timothy*, adm. Feb. 7, 1731: (9) Eliza, bap. Oct. 7, 1722; (56) Samuel, bap. Dec. 6, 1724; (114) Hannah, bap. Nov. 13, 1726; (179) Thomas, bap. June 15, 1729: (249) Samuell, bap. Oct. 31, 1731; (310) Jonathan, bap. Nov. 25, 1733; (399) Mary, bap. Sept. 5, 1736.

Thwing,[a]—Twinge,[b]—Twing.[c]—(29) Thomas,[b] bap. Dec. 15, 1723; (77) Mary, (78) Sarah, twins,[2] bap. July 4, 1725; (111) Mary,[1] bap. Sept. 18, 1726; (136) Mary,[c] by Mr. Prime, bap. Oct. 29, 1727: (171) Eliza,[c] bap. Feb. 16, 1728–9; (230) Sarah,[c] bap. April 18, 1731: (36) *William, jun.*,[1] owned cov. March 22, 1740–41; (541) Elizabeth,[1] bap. June 21, 1741; (606) Silence,[1] bap. July 31, 1743; (51) *John*,[1] owned cov. June 3, 1744; (636) John,[1] bap. June 3, 1744; (681) William,[1] bap. Oct. 20, 1745; (60) *Thomas*,[1] owned cov. Oct. 16, 1748: (757) Anne,[1] bap. Oct. 16, 1748; (783) Katherine,[1] bap. Feb. 25, 1749–50; (823) Elizabeth,[1] bap. June 9, 1751; (875) William and (876) Catharine,[1] bap. 1753.

Tilestone,[a]—Tileston,[b]—Tylestone,[c]—Tyleston.[d]—(10) *James*,[a] original member, May 23, 1722; (40) *Mary*,[c] adm. Oct. 20, 1728; (95) *Sarah*,[d] adm. Jan. 28, 1738; (56) *Joanna*,[a] owned cov. Sept. 13, 1747; (725) James,[d] bap. Oct. 11, 1747: (767) Joanna,[c] bap. March 26, 1749; (787) Mary,[c] bap. April 22, 1750: (191) *James*,[a] adm. April 18, 1756; (192) *Mary*,[a] adm. April 18, 1756.

Tours.—(1114) Abigail, bap. July 25, 1773.

Townsend.—(2) *Solomon*, original member, May 23, 1722, chosen deacon Jan. 15, 1722–3; (25) *Isaac*, adm. March 22, 1723: (46) *Elizabeth*, adm. June 29, 1729; (152) Mary, bap. June 23, 1728; (209) Joshua, bap. July 12, 1730: (239) Joshua, bap. July 24, 1731; (284) Anna, Dec. 17, 1732; (302) James, bap. Aug. 12, 1733: (362) Mary, bap. July 13, 1735; (378) Richard, bap. Feb. 8, 1735–6: (454) John, bap. Aug. 13, 1738.

Tucker.—(6) *Daniel*, owned cov. Jan. 10, 1730–1; (85) *Hannah*, adm. April 25, 1736; (218) Daniel, bap. Jan. 10, 1730–1; (279) Joseph, bap. Nov. 12, 1732; (343) Hannah, bap. Nov. 10, 1734; (398) Bethiah, bap. July 18, 1736: (444) Richard, bap. April 2, 1738.

Tudor.—(92) *John*, who has been a member of the Ch. of England, adm. July 16, 1738; (533) James, per Mr. Gray, bap. March 22, 1740–1; (661) Elizabeth, bap. March 31, 1745; (786) William, per

Mr. Gray, bap. April 1, 1750; Bro. John Tudor, chosen deacon Feb. 15, 1746–7.

Tyler.—(16) *John*, adm. Feb. 2, 1722–3; (17) wife of John, adm. Feb. 2, 1723; (3) Sarah, bap. July 15, 1722; (43) Katharine, bap. June 21, 1724; (93) John, bap. Feb. 6, 1725–6; (143) John, by Mr. Cooper, bap. Feb. 4, 1727–8; (191) Elizabeth, bap. Dec. 14, 1729; (248) Benjamin, bap. Oct. 31, 1731; (324) James, bap. April 21, 1734; (413) Henry, bap. April 24, 1737; (98) *Sarah, jun.*, adm. Feb. 25, 1738–9; (146) *Katharine*, adm. Oct. 14, 1744; (522) George, per Mr. Gray, bap. Dec. [ ]

Veering.—(138) Alexander-Sherrard, by Mr. Cooper, bap. Nov. 19, 1727.

Wakefeild,[a]—Wakefield.[b]—(5) Elizabeth,[a] bap. Sept. 2, 1722; (46) Susannah,[a] bap. Aug. 23, 1724; (133) Thomas,[b] by Mr. Colman, bap. Aug. 27, 1727; (159) Mary,[b] bap. Oct. 20, 1728; (225) Thomas, bap. Feb. 28, 1730–1; (366) Eliza, bap. Aug. 31, 1735; (384) Sarah, adult, bap. March 7, 1735–6; (84) *Sarah*, adm. March 7, 1735–6.

Waldo.—(9) *John*, original member, bap. May 23, 1722; "after a short continuance withdrew."

Waldron—(11) *William*, Pastor, May 23, 1722; [son of Col. Richard Waldron, of Portsmouth; grandson of Maj. Richard Waldron, of Dover. Born at Portsmouth 4th Nov., 1697, grad. H. C. 1717, died at Boston Sept. 11, 1727.] (13) *Eliz'h*, adm. Aug. 26, 1722; (7) Eliza, bap. Sept. 30, 1722; (63) Parnel, (64) Eleanor, twins, bap. March 7, 1724–5; (96) Francis-Parnel, bap. April 10, 1726; (116) *Elizabeth, jun.*, adm. Dec. 28, 1740.

Walker.—(30) Martha, bap. Jan. 5, 1723–4; (119) Rebecca, bap. Feb. 12, 1726–7; (198) *Rachell*, adm. Aug. 15, 1756.

Walter.—(14) *Elisabeth*, owned cov. Sept. 8, 1734; (341) William, bap. Oct. 6, 1734.

Waterhouse.—(333) John, bap. July 28, 1734; (381) Preston, bap. Feb. 15, 1735–6; (47) *Samuel*, owned cov. Nov. 20, 1743; (614) Richard, bap. Dec. 11, 1743; (678) Elisabeth, bap. Oct. 6, 1745; (172) *Elizabeth*, adm. Jan. 26, 1752.

Waters.—(89) *Sarah*, adm. Nov. 6, 1737; (102) *William*, and (103) *Rebeccah*, adm. July 15, 1739; (285) Sarah, bap. Dec. 31, 1732; (354) Seaward, bap. March 9, 1734–5; (13) *Seaward*, O. C. Dec. 31, 1732; (420) Rebecca, bap. July 24, 1737; (556) William, and (557) Ebenezer, twins, bap. Jan. 31, 1741–2.

Webb.—(707) Anne, y^e^ Father in cov. at Dr. Sewall's, y^e^ Dr. consents, bap. Dec. 21, 1746.

Webber.—(288) *Rebekah*, adult, bap. Feb. 11, 1732–3; (300) Benedict, bap. July 1, 1733; (372) William, bap. Oct. 26, 1735; (453) George, bap. July 9, 1738.

Weir.—(340) Rebeckah, bap. Sep. 22, 1734.

Welsted.—*William*, Rev., ord. March 27, 1727–8; Died April 29, 1753, in 57th year, 26th of his ministry.

Wentworth.—(70) *Eliza*, adm. Aug. 19, 1733; (305) Elisa, bap. Sep. 30, 1733; (375) Sara, bap. Dec. 28, 1735; (436) Elizabeth, bap. Dec. 18, 1737; (502) Henry, per Mr. Gray, bap. Feb. 10, 1739–40.

Wheeler.—(8) *Henry*, original member, May 23, 1722; (38) Elizabeth, bap. April 12, 1724.

Wheelwright.—(234) Jeremiah, bap. June 20, 1731.

White.—(14) *Isaac*, adm. Jan. 26, 1722–3; (15) *Rebecca*, adm. Jan. 26, 1722; (40) Benjamin, bap. April 26, 1724; (110) Rebecca, bap. Sept. 18, 1726: (169) Eliza, bap. Jan. 26, 1728–9; (73) *Margaret*, adm. Dec. 9, 1733; (236) Mary, bap. June 27, 1731; (358) Frances, bap. May 25, 1735: (27) *Benjamin*, owned cov. April 15, 1739: (57) *Mary*, owned cov. March 13, 1747–8; (479) Jemima, bap. April 29, 1739; (508) Jemima, bap. June 15, 1740; (571) Mary, bap. April 25, 1742; (637) Elisabeth, bap. June 10, 1744; (737) Mary, bap. April 24, 1748; (817) Richard, bap. Jan. 20, 1750–1; (857) Sarah, bap. Nov. 19, 1752; (195) *Eliza*, adm. April 25, 1756.

Willard.—(186) *Martha*, adm. Feb. 29, 1756; (196) *Martha, sen.*, adm. June 20, 1756.

Williams.—(414) Elizabeth, bap. April 24, 1737; (486) Sarah, bap. July 15, 1739; (113) *Jonathan*, adm. Nov. 2, 1740.

Willis.—(31) *Anna*, adm. June 2, 1728; (155) Charles, bap. Aug. 25, 1728; (256) Anna, bap. Jan. 2, 1731–2; (72) *Abigail*, owned cov. June 10, 1753; (871) Charles, son of Charles and Abigail, by Mr. Elliot, bap. July 1, 1753; (886) Nathaniel, son of Mr. W., bap. Feb. 9, 1755; (906) Abigail, daughter of Mr. W., bap. June 3, 1759.

Wimble.—(434) John, bap. Nov. 27, 1737.

Winslow.—(5) *Samuel*, owned cov. Nov. 8, 1730; (216) Sarah, bap. Dec. 27, 1730; (271) William, bap. Aug. 27, 1732; (356) Hannah, bap. March 23, 1734–5; (424) John, bap. Aug. 28, 1737; (93) *Rebeckah*, adm. Oct. 15, 1738; (380) Edward, bap. Feb. 15, 1735–6; (462) Elizabeth, and (463) Joshua, bap. Dec. 3, 1738; (499) Wm. bap. Jan. 13, 1739–40; (543) Rebecca, bap. July 19, 1741; (169) *Sarah?* adm. Nov. 4, 1750; (1000) Samuel, bap. Sept. 29, 1765; (1047) Edward, bap. Oct. 2, 1768; (1116) Edward, bap. Aug. 8, 1774.

Youngman.—(41) *Mercy*, adm. Jan. 12, 1728–9; (25) Nicholas, bap. Oct. 13, 1723; (73) Thomas, bap. June 13, 1725; (104) John, bap. July 24, 1726; (146) James, bap. April 14, 1728.

Contents.

238 Admissions to Church,
74 " Owned Covenant,"
1122 Baptisms.

} New Brick Church, Boston.

THE STRANG OR STRANGE FAMILY.

[Communicated by Gen. Ebenezer W. Peirce, of Freetown.]

1. James[1] Strang or Strange is said to have emigrated from Wales, and married Alice Sherman, of Portsmouth, R. I. His children by wife Alice were: (2) *James*,[2]+ married and resided in Portsmouth, R. I. (3) *Lot*,[2] b. March 4, 1699, at Portsmouth, d. June 7, 1786: m. Jan. 19, 1721, Hannah Hathaway, of Freetown; m. 2d, Amy Tripp, of Portsmouth, 1763. (4) *Alice*,[2] m. June 23, 1721, Joseph Hathaway, of Freetown.

2. James[2] Strange had ch.: (5) *Lot*,[3]+ m. Eddie Hunt, of Little Compton.

3. Lot[2] Strange was bound apprentice to Benjamin Chase, of Freetown, to learn the trade of a cooper. Afterwards he kept a tavern,

for about forty years, at Freetown, where he was also a lieutenant of the militia. He removed to Portsmouth in 1783, and kept a tavern in that town as long as he lived. His first wife, Hannah, was a daughter of Jacob Hathaway, and granddaughter of Benjamin Chase. A house in which he kept tavern, more than a hundred years ago, is still standing in Freetown. His ch. by 1st w. Hannah were: (6) *Lot*,[3]+ b. May 10, 1720, d. 1745; m. Aug. 29, 1745, Abigail Hathaway, of Freetown. (7) *Philip*,[3]+ b. Oct. 2, 1722, m. 1st, John Paine, of F., April 10, 1738; m. 2d, Seth Chase, of F., 1751; m. 3d, John Crandon, of Dartmouth, Dec. 14, 1768. (See Reg., vol. xv. p. 23.) (8) *John*,[3]+ b. Feb. 24, 1724, d. June 14, 1776; m. Joanna Josselyn, of Dighton, Feb., 1746. (9) *Mary*,[3] b. Nov. 14, 1725; m. Capt. George Chase, of Freetown, Sept. 17, 1741. (10) *Abigail*,[3]+ b. Sept. 24, 1727, m. Charles Chase, of F., Jan. 19, 1744. (11) *Jacob*,[3]+ Jan. 3, 1729, m. Elizabeth Winslow, of F. (12) *James*,[3] b. Jan. 3, 1729, m. Diadema Hathaway, of F., 1761. (13) *Melatiah*,[3]+ b. Sept. 2, 1732; m. Ruth Ward, of North Carolina. (14) *Sylvanus*,[3] b. Aug. 10, 1734; m. in Maryland, wife's name unknown. (15) *Hannah*,[3]+ b. Oct. 22, 1738; m. 1st, Joseph Valentine, of F.; m. 2d, John Nichols; m. 3d, James Hart, of Taunton. (16) *Alice*,[3]+ m. 1st, Abiel Smith, of F.; m. 2d, Elnathan Crapo, of Rochester. (17) *Betsey*,[3] m. Walter Chase, of Freetown, Jan. 7, 1766.

By 2d w. Amy, he had: (18) *Abiel*,[3] b. Oct. 25, 1769, who at his birth was uncle and great uncle to 99 persons; he fell overboard at sea and was drowned. (19) *Amy*,[3] July 25, 1772, m. Hon. Joseph Childs, of Portsmouth, R. I.

4. Joseph Hathaway, who m. Alice[2] Strange, was a son of Jacob and Philip (Chase) Hathaway, and grandson of John Hathaway, Jr., the first of the Hathaway family that settled in Freetown. Their ch. were: (20) *Abigail*,[3] m. 1st, Lot Strange, Jr. [No. 6], of Freetown, Aug. 29, 1745; m. 2d, Moses Nichols, of F., Dec. 22, 1748. (21) *Paul*.[3] (22) *John*.[3] (23) *Gideon*,[3] m. Mary Durfee, of F., Feb. 27, 1745.

5. Lot[3] Strange and his son John[4] served in the Revolutionary war. By w. Eddie he had: (24) *John*,[4] m. Mary Brown, of Rehoboth. (25) *Lucy*,[4] d. unm.

6. Lot[3] Strange was drowned in 1745, on Tucanuck Shoals. The vessel in which he sailed was wrecked and went to pieces on that shoal. John Pain, the husband of Philip Strange, and Guilford Hathaway, of Freetown, were drowned at the same time. By w. Abigail, he had: (26) *Lot*,[4]+ blacksmith, b. Feb. 27, 1745, d. Aug. 23, 1829; m. June 30, 1769, Mary, dau. of Hugh and Phebe (Pain) Douglas of Freetown, who d. April 2, 1828, æ. 78.

7. John Pain, the 1st husband of Philip[3] Strange, was a son of John and Rebecca (Davis) Paine, of F., and grandson of Ralph and Dorothy Paine. His widow Philip was ap. adm'x of his estate, July 7, 1747. His real estate consisted of a house and 30 acres of land. Their ch. were: (27) *John*,[4] m. Barbara Rice, of Warwick, R. I. (28) *Ebenezer*,[4] b. 1740, d. Feb. 8, 1826; m. 1st, Wait Freeborn, May 20, 1769; 2d, Mrs. Hannah Randall, of F., 1792. He was father of the late Sylvanus Strange[5] Payne, of Freetown, who d. Nov. 2, 1860. (29) *Mary*,[4] m. Jesse Cudworth, of F., Jan. 30, 1761. (30) *Abigail*,[4] m. Edward Chase, of F., Jan. 26, 1764.

Seth Chase, the 2d h. of Philip (Strange) Pain, by her had: (31) *Augustus,*[4] b. 1753, d. June 28, 1839; m. Olive Chase, of F., Nov. 18, 1782. (32) *Philip,*[4] b. 1760, d. Oct. 6, 1818; m. Polly Read, of F., 1783.

8. John[3] Strange was master of a small coasting vessel. By w. Joanna, he had: (33) *Lot,*[4]+ b. June 21, 1746, d. 1793; m. Mary Hathaway, of Freetown, 1770. (34) *Ruth,*[4]+ b. March 26, 1748; m. Ephraim Tisdale, of F., 1767. (35) *Elizabeth,*[4] b. March 28, 1750. (36) *Hannah,*[4] b. Aug. 13, 1751, d. Sept. 17, 1751. (37) *John,*[4]+ b. Oct. 3, 1753, d. Feb. 7, 1845; m. 1st, Abigail Smith, of F., Nov. 27, 1781; m. 2d, Joanna Cudworth, of F., Nov. 9, 1794; m. 3d, Mrs. Betsy Pierce, Oct. 19, 1817. (38) *Betty,*[4] b. Dec. 18, 1756, d. Aug. 20, 1840; m. Abner Briggs, of F., Nov. 28, 1776. (39) *Charles,*[4]+ b. Oct. 11, 1758, d. May 17, 1834; m. Esther Babbitt, of Berkley, Nov. 21, 1781.

9. Capt. George Chase, who m. Mary[3] Strange, was a son of Walter and Deliverance (Simmons) Chase, and grandson of Benjamin Chase, cooper. He was b. 1719, and d. at F., Feb. 25, 1784. He was an innkeeper at Assonet village, and was com. as lieut. of militia June 4, 1762, and capt. 1771. He was a large landholder, and an enterprising, useful man. He was a selectman of F. 6 yrs., assessor 5 yrs., and treasurer 2 yrs. His ch. by w. Mary, were: (40) *Drusilla,*[4] m. Alanson Cummings, of Swanzey, April 2, 1761. (41) *Edward,*[4] m. Abigail Paine, of F., Jan. 26, 1764. (42) *James,*[4] m. Elizabeth Douglas, of F., Jan. 15, 1766. (43) *Mary,*[4] b. 1748, d. May 17, 1813; m. Jael Hathaway, jr., of F., Jan. 24, 1765; m. 2d, George Pagett, an Irishman, 1772; m. 3d, Lt. Philip Hathaway, Jr., of F., 1804. (44) *Elizabeth,*[4] d. young. (45) *George,*[4] m. Rebecca Douglas, of F., March 18, 1779. He was drowned in Assonet Bay. (46) *Greenfield,*[4] b. 1754, d. March, 1810; m. Sarah Briggs, of Berkley. (47) *Sybil,*[4] m. John Briggs, of B., 1773. (48) *Hannah,*[4] d. young. (49) *Pamela,*[4] m. Ebenezer Smith, of F., Nov. 26, 1781. (50) *Permacy,*[4] d. young. (51) *Sylvester,*[4] d. young. (52) *Gilbert,*[4] m. Charity Peirce, of Middleboro', Nov. 3, 1782. (53) *Olive,*[4] m. Augustus Chase, of F., Nov. 18, 1782, and d. Aug. 22, 1823.

10. Charles Chase, who m. Abigail[3] Strange, was a son of Walter and Deliverance (Simmons) Chase, and brother of Capt. George Chase. By w. Abigail, he had: (54) *Abigail,*[4] m. Gideon Simmons, of Swanzey. (55) *Hannah,*[4] m. Job Wilcox. (56) *Lydia,*[4] m. Israel Braley, of Rochester, Mass. (57) *Alice,*[4] m. Zebulon White, of Taunton. (58) *Charles,*[4] m. Miss Sherman. (59) *Roba,*[4] d. young.

11. Jacob Strange removed to North Carolina. His wife, Elizabeth, was dau. of Geo. Winslow, and granddau. of Lieut. Job Winslow, who d. at F. July 14, 1720. Jacob[3] and Elizabeth Strange had: (60) *Patience.*[4] (61) *Joseph.*[4] (62) *Jacob.*[4]

13. Melatiah[3] Strange m. Ruth, dau. of John Ward, of North Carolina, and resided in that State. Their ch. were: (63) *James.*[4] (64) *Betsey.*[4] (65) *Melatiah.*[4]

15. Joseph Valentine, the 1st husband of Hannah[3] Strange, had by her: (66) *Abigail,*[4] b. July 14, 1756, m. Simeon Webster. (67) *William,*[4] b. Jan. 21, 1758, m. Mary Borden. (68) *Joseph,*[4] b. Dec. 7, 1760, d. unm.

John Nichols, 2d h. of Hannah (Strange) Valentine, had by her: (69) *Hannah,*[4] m. Daniel Brow, of Tiverton, R. I. (70) *Elizabeth,*[4] m. Mr. Barret, of Norton.

16. Abiel Smith, 1st husband of Alice[3] Strange, had by her: (71) *Betsey,*[4] b. Oct. 4, 1761, d. March 28, 1839; m. 1st, Mr. Pierce, of Little Compton, R. I., June 23, 1782; m. 2d, John Strange, of F., Oct. 19, 1817. (72) *Abiel.*[4]

Elnathan Crapo, 2d h. of Alice[3] (Strange) Smith, had by her: (73) *Lot,*[4] m. Betsey Purrington. (74) *Seth.*[4] (75) *Drusilla.*[4] (76) *Hannah,*[4] m. Benjamin Head, of Little Compton.

26. Lot[4] Strange, by w. Mary Douglas, had ch.: (77) *David,*[5]+ b. Aug. 24, 1770, m. Sept. 20, 1792, Tabitha Briggs, of Berkley. (78) *William,*[5]+ blacksmith, b. Feb. 9, 1772, gored to death by a bull in Fall River, where he then resided; m. Civil Tracy. (79) *Mary,*[5] b. July 16, 1775, m. 1798, Joseph Keith, of Wareham. (80) *Joseph,*[5]+ machinist, b. Feb. 13, 1778, m. 1797, Amity Briggs, of Berkley, who d. April 1, 1833, æ. 86. (81) *Lot,*[5] b. Feb. 6, 1780, m. Betsey Kempton. (82) *Betty,*[5] b. Feb. 17, 1782, m. March 8, 1807, John McCully, of Boston. (83) *Amy,*[5] b. Sept. 25, 1784, m. May 16, 1805, Seth Codding, of Dighton. (84) *Rebecca,*[5] b. Oct. 23, 1786, m. John Holly. (85) *Sarah,*[5] b. June 23, 1790, m. 1811, E. Hackett Stevens, of Dighton. (86) *Phebe,*[5] b. Feb. 5, 1793, m. 1818, Thomas Pierce, of Fairhaven. He died and she resides in New Bedford.

33. Lot[4] Strange was a tory in the war of the Revolution. He joined the British on Rhode Island in 1777, and in 1778 was proscribed and banished. After the war he resided at or near St. John, N. B. His wife Mary died, and he married a woman from Long Island. John Strange in his narrative says that Lot[4] died at the siege of Martinico in 1793. Sabine in his *American Loyalists* says he died at or near St. John, about 1819. His ch. by his 1st w. Mary Hathaway, were: (87) *John,*[5] b. Sept. 21, 1771, d. young. (88) *Chloe,*[5] b. April 4, 177–, m. George Howard.

34. Ephraim Tisdale, h. of Ruth[4] Strange, was a tory in the Revolutionary War, and joined the English. His children by Ruth were: (89) *Ephraim,*[5] m. Submit Newcomb. (90) *Hannah,*[5] m. Mr. Purrey. (91) *John,*[5] m. Sally Brittain. (92) *Betsey,*[5] m. Ebenezer Hathaway. (93) *Lot.*[5] (94) *Joseph,*[5] m. Margaret Lawrence. (95) *Ruth,*[5] m. Peter Lyon. (96) *Walker,*[5] m. Betsey Brittain. (97) *William.*[5] (98) *Samuel.*[5] (99) *Matthew.*[5] (100) *Joanna.*[5]

37. John[4] Strange followed the seas for many years, was a master mariner, and commanded a small ship. He was a constable of Freetown 30 years. He was noted for his sprightliness and great activity. His memory was remarkably retentive. To his "Narrative," I am indebted for many facts concerning the Strange family. It is prefaced thus: "*December* 19, 1842. This day I began to write a narrative of our ancestors. [Signed] John Strange, aged ninety years, two months and sixteen days." This narrative also contains an account of his voyages, travels and religious experience; also, some of his poetry. The last he states was the result of being crossed in love in his youth. The severe trial which he endured from unrequited affection drove him, he informs us, to sea; and, during an absence of ten years, he tried to forget the idol of his heart. His

sufferings must have been intense to inspire such doggerel. His children by 1st w. Abigail, were: (101) *Betsey,*[5] b. Aug. 3, 1783, m. Sept. 25, 1801, Benjamin Chase, of Berkley. (102) *James,*[5] b. Jan. 12, 1785, d. unm. Dec. 24, 1817. (103) *Ruth,*[5] b. June 10, 1786, d. Feb. 26, 1840; m. April 24, 1808, Capt. Job Terry, of F. (104) *John,*[5]+ b. Jan. 28, 1789, d. June 9, 1828; m. 1821, Hannah Nichols. (105) *Deliverance,*[5] b. Aug. 2, 1790, d. March, 1859; m. Henry P. Hathaway, of F. (106) *Abigail,*[5] b. Feb. 23, 1792, d. May 25, 1793.

By 2d w. Joanna, he had: (107) *Lot,*[5]+ b. March 20, 1798, d. Oct. 24, 1852; m. March 24, 1825, Roxana Macomber, of Taunton.

39. Capt. Charles[4] Strange was com. lieut. 1st foot company of militia in Freetown, July 18, 1788, and was prom. to capt. June 28, 1792. He was a selectman of F. 8 yrs., an assessor 8 yrs., constable 6 yrs., auditor of town accounts 6 yrs., and moderator of the annual town meeting 6 years. He owned and occupied the farm now belonging to the town of F., and assigned to the use of the town paupers. Capt. Strange was found dead in his bed, having died of apoplexy. By w. Esther, he had ch.: (108) *Joseph,*[5] b. March 15, 1782, m. 1803, Olive Chase, of F. (109) *Joanna,*[5] b. Jan. 30, 1784, d. unm. Nov. 9, 1852. (110) *Elizabeth,*[5] b. Nov. 13, 1785, d. July 28, 1856; m. 1st, Mr. Grinnell, of Freetown; m. 2d, George Collins, of Fall River, in 1814. (111) *Marcus,*[5] b. March 17, 1787, d. young. (112) *Esther,*[5] b. Feb. 2, 1789. (113) *Dorothy,*[5] born January 10, 1791. (114) *Charles,*[5] b. Nov. 22, 1792. (115) *Polly,*[5] b. Aug. 23, 1795, d. March 29, 1855; m. Job G. Lawton, of Freetown. (115½) *Dorcas,*[5] b. April 9, 1797. (116) *Marcus,*[5] b. Dec. 24, 1798, d. May, 1852; m. Hannah Burt, of B. He removed with his family to the State of Pennsylvania, about 25 years ago, and lived and died at or near Springfield, Pa. (117) *George,*[5] b. Dec. 16, 1800, d. unm. (118) *John,*[5]+ b. Dec. 25, 1802, m. Orinda E. Sprague; removed many years ago from F. his native place. (119) *Daniel,*[5] b. Sept. 23, 1806, resides in Freetown.

77. David[5] Strange, by wife Tabitha, had: (120) *Thomas,*[6]+ machinist and farmer, b. Jan., 1792, m. Phebe Austin. (121) *Lot,*[6] m. Susan Merchant, of Sandwich. (122) *Apollos,*[6] m. Amy Russell, of Westport. (123) *David F.,*[6]+ b. 1806, m. Narcissa Wilbur, of Taunton. (124) *Elias.*[6]

78. William[5] Strange, by w. Civil, had ch.: (125) *Lydia,*[6] b. July 6, 1795, was deaf and dumb. (126) *William,*[6] b. Feb. 12, 1797. (127) *Nathan T.,*[6] b. Dec. 24, 1798, m. 1838, Mrs. Joanna Wright, of F. (128) *Lucretia,*[6] b. Nov. 14, 1800. (129) *James G.,*[6] b. Sept. 21, 1802. (130) *Job D.,*[6] b. March 4, 1805. (131) *Gilbert W.,*[6] b. Oct. 12, 1807, m. Miss Codding. (132) *Abiather,*[6] b. June 26, 1810.

80. Joseph[5] Strange resided at Freetown, Westport and Taunton, and died at the last-named place. By w. Amity he had: (133) *Jirah.*[6] (134) *Elias.*[6] (135) *Barney.*[6] (136) *Gardner,*[6] b. Oct. 10, 1805, d. May 8, 1865; m. Lydia B. Babbitt, of Taunton. (137) *Joseph W.*[6] (138) *Nancy.*[6] (139) *Amity A.,*[6] m. Peleg Francis, of Taunton.

104. John[5] Strange, by wife Hannah, had: (140) *Nabby,*[6] m. Stephen Hathaway, of Berkley. (141) *Rhoda,*[6] m. Cyrus Hathaway, of B. (142) *Amy Brownell,*[6] b. 1826, d. Sept. 6, 1849.

107. Lot[5] Strange was a land surveyor, farmer and school teacher. He was selectman of F. in 1829, and an assessor 4 years. By w,

Roxana, he had: (143) *Joanna,*[6] b. March 19, 1826, m. April 15, 1857, Reuben Stone, of Newton. (144) *Alice K.,*[6] b. Sept. 18, 1830. (145) *Cornelia,*[6] b. Sept. 25, 1833, d. unm. Feb. 21, 1852. (146) *Mary B.,*[6] b. Nov. 24, 1835, m. Ebenezer J. Williams, of Berkley, and removed to Newton. Both are dead.

116. Marcus[6] Strange, by w. Hannah, had: (147) *Esther,*[6] b. Jan. 20, 1829, d. Sept. 29, 1847. (148) *Joanna,*[6] b. Nov. 10, 1830, m. Joel W. Adams. (149) *Marcus,*[6] b. April 10, 1832, m. Sarah M. Johnson. (150) *Charles,*[6] b. March 9, 1835, m. Nov. 24, 1864, Marietta Cooley, of Springfield, Pa. (151) *Ezekiel.*[6] (152) *Hannah.*[6] (153) *Joseph.*[6] (154) *Julia.*[6] (155) *Ellen.*[6]

118. John[5] Strange, by w. Orinda, had: (156) *Mary Ann,*[6] b. Sept. 1842. (157) *Daniel,*[6] b. March 4, 1845. (158) *John.*[6] (159) *Dalston P.,*[6] b. 1850.

120. Thomas[6] Strange resides at Berkley, where all his ch. were born, viz.: (160) *Mary,*[7] b. Dec. 22, 1815. (161) *Daniel,*[7] b. July 4, 1817; m. Fanny Thrasher, of Dighton. (162) *Charles,*[7] b. Nov. 16, 1820. (163) *George,*[7] b. Oct. 1, 1827, m. Tryphosa Eaton, of Taunton. (164) *David,*[7] b. April 29, 1829, m. Hannah Webster, of F. (165) *Philip,*[7] b. Dec. 16, 1832, m. Mrs. Maria Staples, of Berkley.

123. David F.[6] Strange, by w. Narcissa, had: (166) *John F.,*[7] m. Maria Reynolds, of Taunton. (167) *Daniel D.,*[7] m. May 22, 1859, Nancy M. Luther, of Berkley.

He and both his sons are ingenious mechanics. He formerly owned a water privilege about one mile south of Assonet village, Freetown, and there carried on the manufacture of edge tools.

ITEMS FROM AN INTERLEAVED BOSTON ALMANAC FOR 1778, BEING A DIARY OF EZEKIEL PRICE.

[Communicated by William S. Pattee, M.D., of Quincy.]

"The author of this diary was Mr. Ezekiel Price,* who was born in Boston about 1728, and was one of the most respectable inhabitants of the town.

Mr. Price was married April 18, 1765, by Rev. Dr. Mayhew, to Ruth Avery, by whom he had six children. Of these four died young; Ezekiel deceased at the age of 60.

"Mr. Price held various offices in his day, both under the Crown, and after the separation and independence of the colonies. When a young man he was secretary to three of the Colonial Governors successively, Wm. Shirley, Thomas Pownell, and Sir Francis Bernard. He was Clerk of the Courts of Common Pleas and Sessions before the Revolution for several years. His name appears in the Records of the Courts in connection with that of Ezekiel Goldthwait.[4]

"After the siege of Boston, when the British influence was at an end, and the Tories were scattered, Mr. Price, who took the side of

* In the *Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society*, 1863-1864, pp. 185-262, may be found an interesting diary of Mr. Price, kept 1775-6.

his Country in that trying period, was again Clerk of the Common Pleas and Sessions, and continued in this office from 1776 to 1800. He was also Register of Deeds for several years. He was a Notary Public; and for many years an Insurance Broker, having his office in State, formerly King Street opposite Kilby Street. Eleven folio volumes of insurance records, from 1743 to Nov. 10th, 1781, remain, proving that his office was the resort at that time of all the leading men of the town.

"The first policy found recorded by Ezekiel Price in the volumes above referred to, bears date March 19th, 1759. In the oldest of these volumes the first policy is dated February 27th, 1743, and is numbered 765; proving that there was a book of still earlier date. This volume bears no name to indicate its owner; only the initials B. P. It was without doubt the property of some one of the name of Price, possibly the father of Ezekiel. The tradition in the family is, that Mr. Price resigned his insurance business to a Mr. Hurd, when he finally relinquished it. Mr. Price was also a Selectman of the town of Boston for nearly thirty years.

"Soon after the battle of Lexington, April 19th, 1775, Mr. Price with his family left Boston, and found refuge, during the siege, at Stoughton, Mass., in the family of Col. Doty. While he continued there for nearly twelve months, he kept a diary, which has been preserved. It is interesting, as all accounts must be which are penned in the midst of stirring events. Although they may add nothing to the body of facts already accumulated in regard to any period, they do more perhaps than grave histories, however full, exact and authentic, to make us acquainted with the spirit of the period.

"Mr. Price's residence in Boston was successively in Winter Street, in State Street, and in William's Court. For about eight years before his death, he resided in Tremont Street. The old house, which was once the residence of Doctor Brattle, stood till within a few years, when the land was sold to the proprietors of the Boston Athenæum, by his heirs. They resold it when they fixed upon another site for their new building, and the Boston Museum now occupies the ground.

"Mr. Price was a great-grandson of the famous Ezekiel Cheever, of whom the miracle is recorded, that for seventy mortal years he was schoolmaster, and "left off" at last without being tired, but simply because he was obliged to. An anonymous sermon, commemorative of this worthy, thirty-eight years of whose seven decades of service were spent in the Free Schools in Boston, was published, with the following title.

"'Corderus Americanus. An Essay on the good Education of children; and what may be hopefully attempted for the Hope of the Flock; in a Funeral Sermon on Mr. Ezekiel Cheever, the ancient and honorable Master of the Free School in Boston; who left off but when mortality took him off; in August, 1708, in the ninety-fourth year of his age. With an Elegy and an Epitaph on him. By one who was once his scholar. Vester [Cheeverus] Cum sic moritur, non moritur.'

"The sermon 'leaves off' thus: 'And verily our land is weakened when those fly away, at whose flight we may cry out, My Father, my Father, the chariots of New England and the horsemen thereof.'

"In 1774, the sermon was republished, suitably garnished, accord-

ing to the taste of the times, with a death's head and cross-bones, and with this notice :

"'The following sermon, on the death of that faithful servant of God, the late venerable Mr. Ezekiel Cheever, is now republished, to perpetuate the memory of that good man, by his great-grandson,' Ezekiel Price.

"'Printed by Ezekiel Russell, next the Cornfield, Union Street, 1774.'"

An edition of this Discourse, somewhat abridged, omitting the Latin phrases, and changing the language of the author, so as to make it more "perspicuous and energetic," (?) was printed in Boston by Dutton & Wentworth, in 1828. "To which is now added, a selection from the Poems of Cheever's manuscript, never before published."

"Mr. Price died in Boston, the 15th of July, 1802, at the age of 74 years."

Diary of Ezekiel Price.

December 6th, 1777. Rumor of more arms being Stolen.

8th. Report of a French war by the way of Newport, Rhod Island.

15th. Report of part of our army going over the Lakes towards Canada, under Mons. de Fayette and Gen. Starks.

20th. Report of three men of war and about 25 transports sailing. Newport, R. I., supposed by some bound for Boston, by others that they are going to Plundering the Island of Provisions.

23d. Report that Dr. Franklin was Stabbed in his bed in France and would dye. That 25,000 troops were to be sent to America this year, 11,500 of them to be foreign troops.

24th. That Charleston, S. C. was one half of it burnt. That the transports were sailed from the Vineyard for Boston.

27th. Gen. Putnam arrived in town.

January 6th, 1778. Dr. Foster writes from Bethel 26th December, that 20,000 Blankets were arrived at Virginia, and that Capt. Beddle had taken an East India Ship laden with woolens immensely rich.

8th. Report that Lord How is at Newport, R. I. That a Reinforcement of 900 British troops had arrived at New York ; and that 10,000 more are expected.

The regulars at Cambridge knocked down one of our sentinels there ; about 30 of them were brought to town under guard and put on board of the Prison Ship. Several robberies last evening.

About 30 of Burgoyn's army brought to town under guard, and put on board of a Prison ship ; they were concerned in an affray of knocking down one of our centinals at Cambridge.

9th. The Privateer ship Mars arrived at Marblehead from France.

10th. Several Robberies last evening supposed to have been done by Burgoyn's men. Report that Gen. Howe had left Philadelphia 22d December, and had gone to Derby or Chester.

11th. Several robberies last evening, Wm. Davis house robbed of money and diamonds.

16th. Report of a British transport going up Philadelphia River, getting ashore and a party of our army taking possession of her, she is said to be loaded with clothing and stores.

26th. A ship going from Halifax to New York, with 270 American prisoners, rose upon them and were brought into Marblehead.

February 2d. John Amory sent back to Newport, R. I.

4th. Reported that Congress had Resolved that Gen. Burgoyn's army should not depart from hence till the Convention was ratified by Britian. Gen. Heath sent him the resolves this morning.

5th. Alarm signals and guns fired at the Castle this morning for several hours. Last night several stores broken open, and fire arms taken out.

March 9th. News of Capt. Scot being cast away near Marblehead.

14th. Innoculation for the small Pox permitted in town.

15th. It is said that Gen. Lee has got out of New York to Hartford.

20th. Reported by the way of St. Eustatius, that France, Spain, and Portugal had acknowledged the Independence of the American Colonies. That France had publicly received Dr. Franklin as Plenipotentiary from the United States. That the King of Prussia was sending out three ships of war laden with warlike stores. That seven Dutch men of war are daily expected at St. Eustatius.

Coln. Johnnot got in town from Newport, he went there as a Flag of Truce.

21st. An express from Congress with orders for immediately filling up the army. Account of a skirmish in which Gen. Washington had some advantage over a party of the enemies light Horse.

Gen. Burgoyn has obtained from Congress leave to go to England, either from Boston or Newport, as he chooses. It is said, Gen. Heath has settled with Burgoyn for him to go by the way of Boston.

April 5th, 1778. Gen. Burgoyn set out from Cambridge for Newport, R. I.

8th. News of the Alfred being taken.

9th. News that three men of war and 40 British transports were cast away on Barnegat, on the Jersey shore.

19th. Mr. Deane (Brother to Mr. Deane in France) arrived in town from France; he came passenger in a French frigate, in 36 days from France, and has brought with him the article of alliance between the United States and France, with advices made in favor of the United States.

20th. News that the Randolph in an engagement with the enemy was blown up and every Soul on Board Perished except four Persons.

In the evening the Coffee house illuminated and Bonfires in King Street on account of the Alliance with France.

21st. A Considerable number of Gentlemen dined at Marston's to Celebrate the news from France. Capt. Manley came to Town from New York. In the evening Bonfires and fire works on the above account.

23d. Lord North's Speech relating to his concillitory Propositions.

30th. A Prize ship arrived, she was bound from London to New York, with a very valuable cargo.

May 5th. A French man of War of 40 Guns arrived from France, Express, the first French King's Ship ever in this Port.

6th. News by the way of Bilborn, that the English ambassador had left France, and that the French ambassador had left England. Also, that war was to be declared in England in a few days.

7th. Letters from Bilborn mention that war was declared in England against France the 24th of March.

8th. Report that all the English vessels in France were stopped.

9th. A public dinner at Marston's, at which were invited the Captains of the French men of war, and the Principal French gentlemen in town.

26th. Reported that the enemy from Rhode Island had Landed at Warren, and there surprised a party of our troops, carried them off and burned the Meeting House and all the Boats.

June 1st. The enemy from Rhode Island landed at Freetown, burned two houses and did other damages.

3d. Gen. Hancock set out for Congress, a large company attended him to Watertown. Capt. Collins set out same day.

Report from several places that the enemy were leaving Philadelphia.

4th. It has rained every day for four days.

6th. The Blond, a British Frigate of 32 guns arrived in the Bay; she took a wood vessel, afterwards dismissed her, the wood vessel arrived this day and says she was taken yesterday near Cape Ann, it is said two other cruisers are in the Bay.

7th. Report of Capt. Waddel in a Brig Privateer being taken by the above cruiser.

17th. Anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill.

18th. Report of the British Troops evacuating Philadelphia.

19th. Reported that the commissioners have arrived at Philadelphia.

20th. Their arrival confirmed.

July 8th. Account of a Battle between Gen. Washington and the British army, in which the brave Americans got great advantage.

12th. Every days Report of the Battle between the American and British army, and all have varied. This day it is said two men arrived last night at Lexington, who say they were in the Battle on June 28th (Probably the Battle of Monmouth), That it was very furious on both sides for several hours, that Gen. Lee commanded and supported the attack with great bravery, that the event was uncertain for a long time. The Americans being supported by 2000 fresh troops obliged the enemy to retreat. That the enemy lost 1000 men, the Americans 400, that he assisted in burying two men belonging to Lexington. That the enemy were entrenching near Freehold, and the American army were entrenching around them. They report that the heat of the action fell on the Massachusetts troops who fought till they fell, and the ranks when thinned were immediately filled with others who also stood till they fell, and that it was acknowledged by the prisoners that no man could stand their ground or fight with more bravery than the Americans.

13th. Other accounts of the above Battle make the loss by killed, wounded, Prisoners and desertion 3,196. Americans at 200 killed and wounded.

15th. A letter from Capt. Collins confirms the above statement in the most material parts, he makes the loss of the enemy, from their leaving Philadelphia to their embarkation 4000, Americans 50.

Report that the enemy at Newport were removing their heavy artillery on board of the shipping, and that they intended to evacuate the island in a fortnight.

17th. Reported by the way of Nantucket that the French Fleet had arrived in the Delaware, consisting of 12 Ships of the line, 6 Frigates, and 5 other ships.

18th. The report of the arrival of the French fleet at the entrance of the Delaware confirmed by letter from Philadelphia.

19th. It is said that the French fleet are at Sandy Hook.

21st. By a person from the army it is reported that the tories and Indians near the Susquehannah have murdered a number of men, women and children.

22d. A person who left New York the 12th, reports that the English fleet there consists of 5 64s, 4 50s, and upwards of 20 Frigates.

23d. It is said that a large number of troops have arrived at Newport from N. Y.

25th. An expedition intended against Newport, in which the French fleet is to assist.

26th. Gen. Hancock came to town from Congress.

August 1st. Yesterday part of Col. Crosts train marched for Rhode Island, the remainder to day. Report of burning the King-Fisher British Sloop of war, a tender, and row Galley.

3d. Capt. Bumstead's company marched yesterday.

4th. A company of Volunteers, consisting of the most reputable persons in Salem, came to town on their way to the army designed to attack the British troops at Newport, marched forward to day.

5th. A like company from Newburyport, going on the same expedition.

7th. The Light Infantry Company marched this morning. In the afternoon the independent Company marched.

8th. Gen. Hancock set out with his suit on the expedition against Newport.

9th. It is reported that the American army is to land on Rhode Island this day. God send them success and victory.

10th. By a person from Taunton, we hear that 5000 of the American troops landed on Rhode Island yesterday morning without opposition, and that the landing was continued.

11th. By accounts from Tiverton we learn that 14,000 troops were landed on R. I., and that our army were encamped within three miles of the enemy. That we have a very large train of artillery. That Capt. Bumstead's company was the first that landed, that the enemy had spoiled the wells of water. That the enemy had driven in all the cattle and cows from the north end of the Island. That they were encamped on Tammany Hill. That a cannonade was heard at Tiverton, supposed to be Lord How's fleet attacking the French fleet. That the shores were lined with men for 8 miles, it was supposed not half were gone on the Island, that the roads to Tiverton were filled with men going there. Several companies passed yesterday, and one to day from the Eastward, and it is supposed that the whole army on the expedition will amount to at least 20,000 men. By an English paper of the 9th of June, the British fleet had now sailed from Spithead.

12th. Accounts from our army at Rhode Island, are that the French fleet had gone out after the English fleet seen off. That the Cannonading was occasioned by the enemies fort firing upon the French fleet going out, and their returning the fire. That the French flee

had not returned to Newport yesterday afternoon, the wind being contrary, that our army was in high spirits and well provided.

13th. The daily post did not get in last evening as it was a very stormy night, and this day we are in some concern about the French fleet.

14th. The post got in this morning, and we received the news that 3 of the New Hampshire volunteers were taken prisoners.

15th. The post from camp brings advices of the 14th. Gen. Hancock's Letter dated yesterday morning 10 o'clock, states that the rank and file of our army consisted of 8000, that 41 deserters from the enemy came in, and that our army was soon to advance on the enemy. It was also reported that the French fleet were in sight. Mr. Mumford came in this afternoon, he left our camp at 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and says a Brig was sent out from the French Frigate near the Island in order (as supposed) to look out for the French Fleet, that the Brig fired signal guns which were answered by the French Frigate, and it was supposed that the French Frigate was in sight. A letter to Gen. Heath, by the daily post from Major Lyman at camp, now on R. I., who says our army is well provided, and ready to march forward on the enemy, but says he has no news to communicate. Fear the French Fleet are not in sight.

16th. Some persons from Providence say that the French Fleet had not returned this morning.

No Post in at 9 o'clock, it is reported that more than 100 of the enemy have deserted. Accounts from New York state, that by the late fire there were upwards of 100 Houses burnt, and some transports.

17th. Advice by Post that our army had moved forward and taken possession of a height about a half a mile distant from the enemy, they were not discovered until 8 o'clock next morning, when the enemy fired about 100 shot at them which did no mischief as we hear.

18th. Nothing material from the army, no account from the French Fleet. A prisoner left New York 14 days ago, says all the prisoners there were to be released. It rained last night, which must be very uncomfortable to our worthy brethren on R. I. I feel much for them.

19th. Our advice from R. I. is, that two more deserters had come in, that they were to open their Batteries from their advanced entrenchments this day. The French fleet not arrived. This afternoon it is said that a report of firing of cannon was heard this morning toward R. I.

20th. The French fleet not arrived yesterday, nothing from camp.

21st. French fleet not arrived yesterday morning, begin to feel concerned as to their safety, had advices from Capt. Collins dated Wednesday.

22d. Last nights Post brings the agreeable news of the arrival of the French fleet at Newport. The Admirals ship lost some of her masts, one other ship of 74 Guns lost her foremast, and another 74 missing. In the afternoon arrived here the French ship of 74 Guns that was missing, in an engagement with an English 64, the French Capt. lost his arm, a number of others killed and wounded, they report that the English 64 was very much disabled, and that they saw an English 74 disabled. The evening post says our army opened 20 can-

non on the enemy this day, and to-morrow a bomb battery is to be opened.

23d. Reported that the French fleet were to leave Newport, and come round to Boston to refit.

24th. Letters by last evening's mail from R. I. confirm the disagreeable account of the French Fleet leaving that place and coming to Boston to refit, a most unfortunate event, as thereby our army on the Island will be forced to the alternative of either raising the siege or attacking the enemies strong lines by storm, if the latter should take place it is more than probable that many of our worthy and brave friends must fall in the attempt.

The evenings post from R. I. brings advices that our brave army there still keep up their spirits, and continued all yesterday to cannonade the enemies lines. But I suppose they will be obliged to raise the siege and leave the Island this night. May heaven protect them in their retreat if that should be attempted.

25th. By Gen. Hancock's letter dated Sunday 23d, Monday 24th, Perez Morton's letter dated same day, and other letters of the same date, it supposes the French fleet sailed from off Newport on Saturday last, but there are several persons in town who say they left the Island on Sunday last, some in the forenoon others in the afternoon, and declare the French fleet lay off Newport that day, and are so positive as to say they will sware to it. Mr. John Tracey who left the Island yesterday noon, says the fleet sailed Sunday morning, and that the whole army were greatly disappointed at the conduct of the French fleet.

26th. The accounts from the army on R. I. in regard to their evacuation of it are various and uncertain. In the evening Gen. Hancock came to town, he is in high spirits and says the troops there are determined not to leave the Island, and that the advanced works are still supported by our brave soldiers, that he is to return in a few days, and doubts not but our troops will still maintain their ground and we shall get possession of Newport.

27th. Reported this day that some English Frigates had got into Newport Harbour, also that the French fleet are in sight, coming into the Harbor.

28th. The French fleet arrived in Nantasket. All the volunteers which went to R. I. are returning home. Marquis De la Fayette came from R. I.

29th. Count d' Estaing came up to town and with others dined with Gen. Hancock.

Reported by the daily express that a heavy cannonading was heard towards R. I. a greater part of the day, I fear we shall hear disagreeable news from that quarter. Heaven prevent it.

30th. An express from R. I. brings accounts that the enemy finding our army had retreated to the North end of the Island came out and attacked them. It is said that we drove them back, but the particulars of the Battle not yet known ; several of the enemies ships are in Newport harbour, but we do not heare of any reinforcement arriving at Newport.

The Marquess Lafayette set out for R. I. One of the French fleet got aground coming into the Harbour.

31st. The account of the battle on Saturday last, is, that we had

about 100 killed, and 200 wounded, the loss of the enemy uncertain. Advices arrived from Plymouth by express, that yesterday from 19 to 20 vessels were seen off there, some appeared large, they are not discerned from any of our look outs.

September 1st. 20 Sail of vessels and upwards seen standing towards the harbour, some of them appearing very large, supposed to be Lord How's fleet from New York. In the afternoon they stood off again, an alarm was given and the whole militia were called out.

2d. No appearance of the British fleet this morning. This day went with the Selectmen and a number of other gentlemen to Hospital Island, had a view of the French fleet then in the harbour, as well as those stationed in Nantasket Harbour; they made a very formidable appearance, and were so disposed as to protect us from any approach of the British Navy. The company were much pleased with the agreeable entertainment of the day and returned in good season. The militia still under orders.

3d. It is said that the British fleet had been seen steering a course for Newport. The militia discharged until further orders.

4th. A gentleman from Bristol says that the transports that arrived at Newport were goen from thence.

5th. Report that a fleet was seen off Marblehead yesterday, also, that Admiral Brown with a British fleet had arrived at New York.

6th. Report that a number of British ships had appeared off New London and at Bedford, also, that a fleet of ships were in Buzzard's bay.

7th. By express from Providence arrived yesterday afternoon Gen. Sullivan sends his account of the enemies burning Bedford, from Taunton the news confirmed, but no account has yet arrived from Bedford.

8th. No particulars of the burning of Bedford.

9th. It is said that the enemy landed upwards of 2000 men at Bedford, that they burnt all the stores, merchandise and vessels there, and killed one man. By a person from Newport we hear that the enemy lost 1100 killed and wounded in the Battle there.

10th. Letters from Gen. Washington to Gen. Heath advices that it is his opinion that the enemy will not attack this Quarter by land, but he thinks that they will endeavour to attack the French fleet now in our harbour, and advises that we should fortify against them.

11th. Report of a fleet of 30 sail of ships in Barnstable Bay.

12th. By express from Barnstable, upwards of 60 sail of British ships are in Buzzard's Bay, it is said that they landed and set fire to some vessels near Falmouth, but returned upon the appearance of a number to oppose them.

13th. A number of ships seen off Plymouth, supposed to be the British fleet.

14th. Gen. Sullivan writes that it is thought that the British fleet and army will attack the French fleet and Boston.

22d. Count d'Estaing and the officers of the French fleet came to town in full dress, and made a very grand appearance, they all Breakfasted at Mr. Hancock's.

15th. The General Court gave a grand entertainment to Count d'Estaing and officers at Faneuil Hall.

October 1st. Persons from New York have reported that 5 or 6000 of the British troops had goen into the Jerseys.

26th. Advices that the Rawleigh is taken by a 64 Gun ship, and the Diamond Frigate near Mount Desert.

November 3d. Part of the French fleet unmoored and went out of Nantasket.

4th. The remainder of the French fleet went out of Nantasket and stood out to sea, their destination uncertain.

6th. Advice that the Somerset a British man of war of 64 Guns is cast away on Cape Cod.

The number of the British King's forces in North America in 1774, was 6884; in 1775, 11,219: in 1776, 45,865; in 1777, 48,616—besides a very great and well appointed train of Artillery. In the course of these years there were employed 83 men of war, whose complement of men amounted to 22,337.

The loss of men by death, desertion or otherwise, in the army, amounted to 19,381: prisoners and sick, 9975; loss in Navy, 4315. So there has been lost and disabled to Britain up to this time, 33,671.

The remains of the Army divided at Philadelphia, consisted altogether of no more than 36,731. The value of Capture on Britain is £2.600,000 stg. The African trade suffered, per annum £1,400,000. Expended in this contest, including one more Campaign over the peace establishment, £33,000,000 stg.

REMINISCENCES CONNECTED WITH THE WAR OF 1812.

[A portion of this article was furnished to a Greenfield (Mass.) paper, of last year, by "one of the Regiment."—Editor.]

In the summer of 1814, many portions of the Militia of Massachusetts were called into actual service for the defence of the seaboard, especially in and near Boston. The enemy had effected a landing in various places along the coast, and had taken possession of Castine in the District of Maine, then a part of Massachusetts. Gov. Strong having called out some of the volunteer Militia in the Eastern section of the State, ordered a draft of three regiments from the Western, viz.:—one from the Ninth Division—Berkshire County, and two from the Fourth Division—Hampshire, Franklin and Hampden Counties—the three regiments to form a Brigade. Brigadier Gen. Jacob Bliss, of Springfield—whose aid-de-camp was George Bliss, Jr., and whose Brigade Major was Noah D. Mattoon—was designated as commander. Another Brigade of the volunteer Militia was organized and placed under the command of Brig. Gen. Isaac Maltby, (*a*) of Hatfield, of whose staff were Brigade Major Epaphras Hoyt, (*b*) of Deerfield, Franklin Ripley, of Greenfield, and Israel Billings, of Hatfield. The two Brigades constituted a Division under the command of Maj. Gen. Whiton, with Douglass W. Sloan and Henry W. Dwight as aid-de-camps. The regiment from the Ninth Division was commanded by Col. Solomon K. Chamberlain, of Dalton. The regiment from the First Brigade of the Fourth Division was commanded by Col. Enos Foote, of Southwick; and Major John Hoar, of Monson, and Major David

Mack, Jr., of Middlefield, were his Majors. Rev. Joshua Crosby, of Greenwich, Chaplain.

The officers of the regiment from the second Brigade were Thomas Longley, of Hawley, Colonel;* John Wilson, of Deerfield, and Asa Howland, of Conway, Majors; Willis Carter, of Buckland, Adj't; John C. Hoyt, (*c*) of Deerfield, Quartermaster: Sam'l Putnam, of New Salem, Paymaster: George Rogers, Surgeon: Stephen W. Williams, of Deerfield, Surgeon's Mate; Rev. Alpheus Harding, of New Salem, Chaplain.† The company officers were, Captains Southworth Jenkins, Asa Powers, Timothy Lyman, Joseph White, (*d*) James Brown, Elisha Strong, Ebenezer Mayo, and David Strickland, Jr. Lieutenants—Thaddeus Parsons, Artemas Knight, James Whitman, Solomon Reed, Elisha Smith, E. Stebbins Allen, Silas Osgood and Samuel Coolidge. Ensigns—Stephen Wolcott, William Rice, (*e*) Abner Goodell, Calvin Rice, Ebenezer Stearns, Jonathan Comstock, Elijah Sanderson and Thomas Gilbert.

The detail of the officers of this regiment was made about the 9th of September, 1814. The draft from the several companies in the brigade was mostly made on the Sabbath, Sept. 11th, and the drafted men were ordered to meet at New Salem forthwith, to be there organized into companies and regiments. The officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, very generally responded to the call. A few obtained substitutes, and one or two paid their commutation money, fifty dollars, with which substitutes were readily obtained. Two or three days were spent in New Salem in organizing the regiment, during which time it rained almost incessantly, and on Friday morning, the 16th, left New Salem, amid the shouts and huzzas of the multitude assembled on the occasion; dined at Athol and quartered at Templeton that night; Saturday morning left Templeton and quartered at Leominster; Sabbath morning left Leominster and quartered at Stow: Monday morning left Stow and arrived at Watertown, seven miles from Boston, at 4 o'clock, P.M. Tuesday, the regiment reported to the Adjutant General in Boston, at 12 o'clock, M., and was temporarily quartered at Cambridgport. The regiment generally marched 17 or 18 miles in a day, and was treated with great attention and its arrival to quarters for the night was announced by the ringing of bells and the discharge of firearms. Many of the towns furnished a baggage wagon for the accommodation of their quotas of soldiers, driven by one of their Selectmen, among whom are recollected Major Aaron Fisher, of Westhampton, Darius Martindale, of Greenfield, and Stephen Whitney, Esq., of Deerfield. The regiment went into camp at Cambridgeport for a few days, but was soon removed to a place called Commercial Point in Dorchester, where were better accommodations. At Commercial Point the regiment was drilled daily in the manual exercise, marching, wheeling, &c. It was reviewed twice at a place called Cedar Point and on Boston Common, by Gov. Strong, Adjt. Gen. Brooks, Generals Cobb, Mattoon, Whiton, Maltby, Blair and others, Gen. Cobb remarking, "That regiment knows enough and

* In the *Massachusetts Register*, of that period, the Colonels of each Regiment are styled "Lieut. Col. Commandant." In the Fourth Division, Second Brigade, 5th Regiment, we find Lieut. Col. Comd't Thomas Longley, of Hawley.

† Of the above, we learn that Wilson, Howland, and Harding are living, and that Longley, Williams, Carter, Hoyt and Putnam have deceased.

ought to go home and let the ignorant come and learn." The tour of camp duty passed swiftly away. There was very little sickness and but one death. Ezra Stearns, of Goshen (Capt. Lyman's Co.), after an illness of two or three weeks, died and was buried with military honors at Dorchester. Col. Chamberlain's regiment was the first to be discharged, then Col. Foote's, and about the 29th of October Col. Longley's regiment was paid and mustered out of service.

[From the *Columbian Centinel*, Oct. 1, 1814.]

The detached troops from 2d Brigade and 4th Division, under the command of Lt. Col. Longley, rendezvoused at New Salem in obedience to Orders, where they were reviewed and inspected by Brigade Major Hoyt. On the 16th inst. they commenced their march for Boston, amidst the acclamations and cheers of their surrounding fellow citizens.

The evening previous to their march, Colonel Longley issued the following Order:—

Camp at New Salem, Sept. 15th, 1814.

Regimental Order.

Officer of the day to-morrow, Capt. Powers. The Tattoo will beat at 9 o'clock this evening, when the troops will retire to their quarters. The regiment will take up its march for Boston to-morrow morning by way of Athol.

The general will beat at 6 o'clock—the assembly at 7, and the march commence precisely at eight o'clock in the morning by the right in column of platoons, preceded by a vanguard commanded by a sergeant.

The baggage under the care of the Quarter Master will follow the columns, succeeded by a sergeant's guard.

The troops on their route will observe the most perfect order and decorum of conduct, and remember that the real soldier will never forget that he is also a citizen. Every trespass upon the person or property of an individual will be noticed and punished with martial severity.

'Tis not for us, fellow-soldiers, to inquire into the justice or injustice of the present war, whether it has been prosecuted with skill and vigor, or whether the resources and energies of the country have been properly directed. The decision of the question affects not our duty.

The Commonwealth is invaded. The metropolis of the State, the Cradle of Liberty, is threatened, and our seaboard is in danger of desolation. Our Commander in Chief has summoned us to the field, and every sense of duty, of patriotism, of love of country urges a cheerful obedience to the summons.

The sons of Massachusetts, ever awake to their best interests, will never shrink from the post of danger, when their rights, their homes, their fire-sides and their altars are invaded.

When we approach the high ground where our fathers fought and died, to purchase our liberty, let us proudly remember that we are their sons, that their spirits will still hover over the sacred mount of Bunker, and look down to witness the valor of their children, and that the God of armies who has heretofore fought our battles is still our shield and our sure defence.

Let every man do his duty to himself, his country and his God, and we may look with a confident hope by the blessing of Heaven for a

speedy return of peace and prosperity to this once happy but now afflicted nation. By order of the Commandant,

WILLIS CARTER, *Adj't.*

NOTES.

(*a*) General Maltby was a representative in the Legislature. He removed to Waterloo, N. Y., where he died in Sept., 1819. He published Elements of War, 12mo., 1812; A Treatise on Courts Martial and Military Law, 1813.

(*b*) General Hoyt was born Dec. 31, 1765, and died at Deerfield, Mass., Feb. 8, 1850, a. 84. He compiled several military books, but is chiefly known in the literary world as the author of the following work, published at Greenfield in 1824, 8vo. pp. 312. *Antiquarian researches, comprising a history of the Indian Wars in the country bordering Connecticut river and parts adjacent, and other interesting events from the first landing of the Pilgrims to the conquest of Canada by the English, in* 1760, *with notices of Indian depredations in the neighboring country, and of the first planting and progress of settlements in New England, New York and Canada.*

(*c*) John C. Hoyt, of Deerfield, removed to South Carolina several years since; was alive at the commencement of the rebellion, but has not been heard of since.

(*d*) Capt. Joseph White, of Charlemont, father of Hon. Joseph White, Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Education.

(*e*) Ensign Wm. Rice was a native of Conway, Franklin county, but in early life removed to Worthington, Hampshire county. After his tour of duty as Ensign, 1814, he passed through the several grades of military office, and was chosen Colonel of the 4th regiment, May 13, 1823. He continued to reside at Worthington until his death, which occurred about a year since. His son, Gen. James C. Rice, was born in Worthington Dec. 27, 1828; grad. at Yale College, 1854; taught school a year or more in Natchez, Miss.; entered the law office of the late Theodore Sedgwick, of N. York, and practised successfully afterwards in that city. He m. Dec. 10, 1862, Josephine Thorp, of New York. He enlisted early in the war, and went out as Adjutant of the Garibaldi Guards, and was afterwards Captain. He was subsequently appointed by Gov. Morgan, Lieut. Col. of the 44th N. Y. regiment. In this office he fought at Yorktown, Hanover Court-House, Gaines's Mills, Malvern Hill and Manassas, in 1862. He was afterwards made Colonel of that regiment—fought at Fredericksburg under Burnside, and at Chancellorsville under Hooker, and was in the battle of Gettysburg, where during the latter part of the engagement he took command of the brigade. In the position of Brigadier General he passed through the perils of the Wilderness, until he finally met death on the field. Among his last words were these: "Turn me over; let me die with my face to the foe."

[Since the foregoing was in type, we have been favored with a long letter from the Rev. Alpheus Harding, of New Salem, Mass., the Chaplain of Col. Longley's regiment. The venerable gentleman is now in the 86th year of his age. His letter, dated at New Salem, July 21, 1865, corroborates much of the above. After giving, from memory, the names of some of the principal officers in command

of the regiment, with other particulars, he concludes :—"The officers and privates were mostly farmers—healthy, athletic, and orderly; very seldom, if ever, any one was put under guard. As we had no fighting, no blood was shed, and very few incidents occurred to vary the common routine of daily duties. I can call to mind no incidents of a serious or solemn nature, and of but one or two of a light or laughable kind. The two Regiments were ordered to pass a review before Gov. Strong, in front of the State House. Before leaving camp, the Commander of one Regiment neglected to set a guard to keep the tents safe, or, if such guard was set, it proved unfaithful. The consequence was, when the Regiments returned from the review, a large number had no tents to enter. In the absence of the Regiments, some sailors for sport, or somebody else for filthy lucre's sake, had removed a number of the tents—where, I believe, was never ascertained.

"General Bliss, of Springfield, had the command of the troops, at or near Commercial Point; his head quarters were at Boston. He occasionally visited Commercial Point and spent the night. One evening he arrived after the countersign had been given out. Not knowing that fact, he gave out his countersign. At the proper hour the General, Colonels and staff started on the Grand Rounds, to see if all was safe and in good order. The first sentinel they came to, hailed them and demanded the countersign, which the General was unable to give. Consequently he ordered the 'Grand Rounds' all under guard, when the following parley occurred. 'I am General Bliss.' 'I know no General Bliss who cannot give the countersign,' and he put 'Grand Rounds' all in the guard house, when the Colonel who issued the countersign, under which the sentinel acted, gave a satisfactory explanation how the mistake occurred. The General highly commended the sentinel for his faithful and persisting discharge of duty, and acknowledged that he felt proud of having such a soldier under his command."]

LETTER FROM JOHN LEACH—1776.

Boston, April 9th: 1776.

Mr. Tileston,—The Selectmen have been so busy that I have not had opportunity to see them in a Body. The people are flocking into Town very fast, and there are great Numbers already Come in. I see Mr. Webb, and Mr. Holmes, and Mr. Parker, and several of our Friends, and they are all of opinion that you had better return to your school as soon as you can. As to my part I decline giving my opinion, as you know that already. Remember us all to your Wife and Molly and to all inquiring Bostonian Friends. Yesterday Doctor Warren was buried in Boston, after having been dug up at Charlestown. There was an Oration delivered by Perez Morton, the Lawyer; to very good acceptance. I have nothing more to add at present, but remain, Y^r^ most obed. &c., Jno. Leach.

Martin Hunt is in Town, and Dupee still continues at your Schoole. I am Chosen one of a Committee of seven to see into the Blockading up Boston Harbour, so that no large men of War may get in. The Selectmen Chose me.

Superscribed—"To Mr. John Tileston (late of Boston), now residing at Windham in Connecticut. Scotland Parish, Connecticut."

REMINISCENCES AND GENEALOGY OF THE VAUGHAN FAMILY.

[Read before the Society, August 2, 1865, by JOHN H. SHEPPARD, Librarian.]

SAMUEL VAUGHAN,[2] the father of Benjamin Vaughan,[3] was a wealthy merchant, who after residing several years in Jamaica, removed to London, when this son, of whom a sketch will be given shortly, was but a lad. His next son William[3] followed his father's profession and was settled for life in that city; where he remained single and lived to a great age, lacking only a few months of Ninety-eight. A member and correspondent of the American Philosophical Society at Philadelphia, he was highly valued and respected for his knowledge and researches, as will appear by reference to the honorable notice of his death in the Proceedings of that Society--Vol. v. p. 153.

Charles,[3] a brother of William,[3] came early to this country and settled in Boston; probably about 1785; for he was married, Nov. 20, 1788, to Frances W., daughter of John Apthorp, Esq., of Boston, by the Rev. Samuel Parker, D.D., of Trinity Church, afterwards Bishop; Hannah, her sister, married Charles Bulfinch, the eminent Architect. Mr. Vaughan was a man of great energy and enterprise. In his prosperity he stood in the foremost rank of merchants in this country: but he was too sanguine and venturesome for the age in which he lived. An heir in part or wholly to the Hallowell lands, by his grandfather, from whom the place derived its name, he formed magnificent plans to make that town, then only a small village, the head of navigation and commerce for the Kennebec river. He built warehouses, wharves and dwellings, a brewery and a large flourmill at the "Hook," so called; and moreover set out to create a seaport at Jones's Eddy, four miles below Bath, a cove on the eastern side of the river near the mouth, for the accommodation of large timber ships; streets were laid out, stores, houses and wharves erected, and thereby great sums expended. But the experiment failed. Hallowell increased but slowly, and all the structures of Jones's Eddy in a few years vanished away, leaving a naked rock only fringed by sea-plants, like Tyre of old, where fishermen spread their nets; while the timber ships resorted to the deep waters of the Sheepscot, and Wiscasset took the palm of commerce. Mr. Vaughan finally moved to Hallowell, and was agent several years for some of the Land Proprietors; and during the troubles with the Squatters, so called, was in much danger, having been shot at in the woods. He closed a long and active life on a farm, where with his beloved family and most interesting partner, he took an active part in promoting agriculture, the schools and public improvements. He was a gentleman of courteous address, extensive reading and cheerful disposition. Many have been the happy hours once spent in his hospitable mansion.

John Vaughan,[3] another brother, settled in Philadelphia about 1790. For sixty-five years he was Secretary of the Am. Philosophical Society. He wrote some valuable articles, which they published. He

corresponded with eminent men, and was intimately acquainted with Washington, Franklin and Jefferson. He possessed great public spirit and philanthropy, and his kindness secured him many friends. He lived single, yet from his social qualities many a fair one wondered it should be so. His extensive information, purity of life and tender, benevolent feelings will always be remembered while the "City of Brotherly Love" honors her worthies. Another reference to the Proceedings of the Am. Philosophical Society will show how much his loss was felt.

The husband of Rebecca[3] Vaughan, John Merrick, Esq., who died 22 Oct., 1861, at nearly 95 years of age, was the son of Samuel Merrick, of Kidderminster, England. The family were of Welch origin. Mr. Merrick having been eight years at a superior Grammar School of that place, was "well drilled in the languages," and a proficient in Mathematics. He studied Divinity under the eminent Thomas Belsham, a Unitarian, whose views he imbibed. He preached two years under license, but was never ordained. From 1794 to 1797 he was private tutor in Dr. Vaughan's family, which he accompanied to America. The next year, 1798, he went to England, married: and on his return settled in Hallowell, in a cottage on a farm, which he occupied till his death. Mrs. Merrick, who had long been an invalid, died July 9, 1851. Mr. Merrick for many years was one of the Overseers of Bowdoin College, having been chosen in 1805: he was one of the Board of Trustees of Hallowell Academy, and when a lad at that school, I have often watched the twinkle of his eye as we passed in examination before the Board, for he had a very pleasant countenance, always ready for a smile, or lighting up with a piece of wit. He was appointed Commissioner to investigate the best route through Maine to Quebec: the account of which he drew up to universal satisfaction. In 1809 he reported in a most lucid and able manner the trial of the murderers of Paul Chadwick, an event which convulsed Maine, under the dread of a Squatter war. Of inventive genius—much skill and exquisite taste in music, playing himself well on the violincello—a fine scholar, fond of Geology, and yet more of Mathematics, he was an unusually interesting man. I never heard any person use language so appropriate, concise and well adapted to the subject as Mr. Merrick did: for he had always a clear head, and described things as he saw them through a transparent medium. He could read well, dance well, ride well, skate and swim well. To the very last, his voice was musical, and his form erect, though his limbs were weak. The fact is, he had always been a very temperate man; sparing in animal food and fond of tea. Never shall I forget his peculiar, saint-like appearance, when last I saw him in this city a year or two before his death. His long, white locks flowing richly over his shoulders, his thin airy form, his pale look and penetrating eyes still surviving the changes of many, many years, all seemed more like a vision of some ancient seer than the reality of life. There is a Memorial of Mr. Merrick by Rev. D. R. Goodwin, D.D., written for the Maine Hist. Collections. It is the work of a scholar, when thinking of a scholar.

Rev. John A. Vaughan,[4] son of Charles,[3] graduated at Bowdoin College 1815, and received the D.D. at Columbia College. Dr. Vaughan died at Philadelphia June 5, 1865, in his 70th year. The Episcopal

Recorder (July, 1865, Phila.) remarks: "To this holy man the Church of the Mediator owes a large debt of gratitude. He was the friend, father and benefactor of it." He was a generous, self-denying, and active soldier of the Cross, the first Rector of that Church, and much lamented at his death.

In a brief Memoir of Benjamin Vaughan,[3] M.D., LL.D., by the late Hon. Robert Hallowell Gardiner, published in the Collections of the Maine Hist. Society, Vol. vi., we are informed that Dr. Vaughan[3] in his lifetime desired that no biography should be written of him. Such were the unambitious views and humility of this good man, and eminent scholar, who for more than half a century filled so large a space in society. But who shall say that an injunction so severe must bury in the grave all remembrance of one whose talents and usefulness endeared him to so many friends, and whose life was a model of excellence rarely met with? The world has a paramount claim in preserving the memory of such worth, even if a master's hand should be wanting in this humble attempt to do it justice.

Dr. Vaughan was born in Jamaica, April 19, 1751. He was sent to school at Hackney, and afterwards entered the Academy at Warrington, where he resided in the family of Dr. Priestly the preceptor. He was sixteen when he attended the course of Lectures on History, by that eminent man; which on their publication in 1788, were dedicated to him—a lasting compliment to his scholarship and private virtues. At the age of 19 he was admitted into the University of Cambridge, where he pursued his studies diligently: but received no diploma, on account of his conscientious scruples as a Dissenter to subscribe the Test. He then studied Law at the Temple, in London; and also Medicine in Edinburgh, until duly authorized to practise as a physician. Afterwards he became a private secretary of Lord Shelburne, to whose influence in 1792 he owed his election as a Member of the British Parliament, in which he was a zealous Whig.

June 30, 1781, he married Sarah, daughter of William Manning, a wealthy London merchant, and it is said the two fathers at the time settled a handsome fortune on the happy couple. Mr. Manning soon after took him into partnership; but the great arena of Politics had more fascination for his aspiring mind than the narrow counting-room of trade. The glory of American Independence was then lighting up the Western world; it roused all his Republican proclivities, for he had long been a warm friend to this country, and was an associate with Franklin, Priestly and Price. The French Revolution soon followed, breaking out like a storm of thunder and lightning against the oppressors of a suffering people, and his noble feelings were kindled into enthusiasm for their deliverance. He thereby fell under the displeasure and suspicion of his own Government, went over to France, where he was a spectator of some of the proceedings of the National Assembly, and deemed it not safe to return home. No doubt a warm and generous heart may have been excited to some imprudence, at least so in appearance. He saw not the volcano ready to burst upon that blind and bewildered nation. As Mr. Gardiner happily remarks: "It required the prophetic eye of Burke to perceive, through the glare, the scenes of anarchy, bloodshed and despotism which were to follow, and that every spark of liberty would eventually be extinguished." How true, and perfectly

exemplified in the future history of France, were the predictions of the great English statesman. Even the distinguished Sir James Mackintosh, who published the ablest answer to Burke which was ever written, and who was once a most sanguine advocate of the French Revolution, had the candor, before he died, to acknowledge that he was in error, and that Burke was right and a true prophet. That Dr. Vaughan was not dishonorably implicated in the convulsions of France, or in the troubles of England, no one who knew his conscientious principles and benevolent feelings could have a shadow of doubt. England was then acutely sensitive; she saw all her institutions in danger; she shuddered at the political earthquake across the channel, and she resorted to harsh opinions and arbitrary measures in her defence.

For a year he resided at the country seat, near Paris, of Mr. Skipwith, the American Consul General. Deeply attached to our institutions, and having done this country some good in the negotiations with Great Britain, he determined to emigrate to America and bid adieu to his own land forever. To his honor be it said, he retained, during a long life, the affection, respect and correspondence of some of the first statesmen in England.

He wrote to his brother Charles, in Boston, and having sent on his family to "Little Cambridge," now Brighton, he followed them in a few months, and in 1796 removed to the house built for him in Hallowell, where there was a large inheritance of lands which descended from his grandfather. And here he resided till his death. Whatever taste he once had for that anxious and restless life, which degrades a philosopher into a politician, had all passed away from his mind like a murky vapor from the mountains. He became a happy man, in the full sense of the word. I know not if he had ever made the "De Consolatione Philosophiæ" of Boethius his study and guide, but he certainly exemplified the doctrines of that almost divine writer during the remainder of his life. He was a true philanthropist—not one of that class pocketing salaries under the plea of doing good, but a man active in beneficence, and delighted to see others happy. There were many circumstances which enhanced the pleasures of his retired lot. With an ample fortune he was placed beyond the torments of business, or corroding calculations to meet the wants of day by day.

His partner, said in her prime to have been very handsome, was an elegant and accomplished lady; he had a sweet picture of olive branches around his table; his library was choice and large; and his mansion was a spacious two-story house on a lofty hill, with a large piazza in front, overlooking a wide range of woods and waters. In the midst of such enchanting scenery, the first object which would attract his view on a summer morn as he stood by his chamber window, would be the Kennebec gliding along the pretty village, or reflecting in the distance hills and farms and primeval forests; and could he have lived to see the panorama since visible from his abode, he would have beheld not only the numerous dwellings lying in terraces along the crescent-shaped city of Hallowell, but a bridge across the river, a splendid State House, Insane Hospital, and U. S. Arsenal at Augusta, all within sight, while the length and breadth of the busy street with its stores and houses would add life and beauty to the perspective.

Let us take a bird's-eye view of Hallowell, as it was in olden time. This place, one of the most delightful spots on the Kennebec, was incorporated April 26, 1771; it included several towns since set off, one of which, Augusta, the State Capitol, was then known as Fort Western, the block-house of which is still standing. Hallowell was called the Hook, from a peculiar bend in the shore, below the principal settlement. The Hook was a level cultivated field, with a margin of lofty trees on the steep bank to the water's edge, overshadowing the main channel which runs round snug to the shore. It was here, tradition informs us, that Arnold encamped while his batteaux were being made at Pittston for the expedition up the river to Quebec. On the southern side of this promontory, where the bank rose high above the water, a few rods back, stood an old red house, in form of an L, with a pretty grass plat in front, and small garden at the side, in which it was said the first rhubarb plant in Maine was raised. The house faced a long wide reach of the river, some two or three miles, as it flowed down among the thickly wooded hills on each side;—a spot where in my childhood I have often listened to the evening song of the whippowill from the opposite shore, as though the bird and boy were both looking down where the moonlight slept upon the waters. Below the house was "Sheppard's wharf," where the steamboat landing is now seen near the curve. It was in this old red house my father had resided some two or three years after his emigration from England, and where Dr. Vaughan and his family staid with him, till the house on the hill was ready. I have an obscure, indistinct recollection of that time. I well remember Hallowell, when it was a sylvan amphitheatre of hills, only dotted with a few buildings, and those chiefly on the curved shore. But the old red house has utterly vanished. Some kind of machine shop or manufactory stands near its site; the lofty trees which overshadowed the shore of the "Hook," are all gone, except a few mourners at the extreme part near the mill brook; and not one trace of beauty is left behind. Even the steep bank which overlooked the long reach fronting the house has been cut down almost to the water. I speak only of the "Hook"—once so lively and hospitable and romantic; it now only lives among the picturesque scenes of memory. Hallowell, however, has become a large and beautiful place; rising from the banks of the river to the granite ledge, and forming a crescent between the Hook and Hinckley's Point so called, it presents a very striking view in approaching the city from Gardiner, with its four parallel streets, and shaded residences; of which there is no one more attractive than that of Charles Dummer, Esq. near the Vaughan house, situated in the midst of a deep grove, with serpentine paths, winding among tall trees, where landscape after landscape on the river's banks is seen from the windows through the openings of the foliage.

Dr. Vaughan, when he settled in Hallowell, had a large family; there were seven children, who were educated at home, as he preferred a private course of instruction. They, however, had great advantages from a constant intercourse with refined society and under the tuition of learned teachers—the first of whom was John Merrick, Esq., a man of great thoroughness in whatever he undertook, and who had charge of them before his marriage to Miss Vaughan. The next was George Barron, said to be an adept in the exact sciences.

They were some time under the care of the late Mr. William Wells, a ripe Cambridge scholar, who grad. at H. U. in 1796, afterwards one of the firm of Wells & Lilly, booksellers. Mons. Lebell, from Paris, was their teacher of French, and also dancing; a man well educated, and, save Ole Bull, I never heard any one draw a softer, sweeter bow on the violin, which he played with great skill. Perhaps I may err in judgment, since the fashionable taste applauds the shrill fiddle and the flatulent trombone; and the conceit of counting with the thumb as a finger in the scale on the piano was then unknown. Dr. Vaughan's children were all fine French scholars, but I believe they did not fancy Latin or Greek.

Harriet,[4] the oldest, was an invalid, and from an affection of the spine was a great sufferer; she died in early womanhood, about 1800. William Oliver,[4] the next, was an enterprising merchant of that place. He married Martha, daughter of Capt. Thomas Agry, of Hallowell, Sept. 14, 1806. He was a generous, public-spirited man, and about two miles out of town had the finest fruit garden and nursery in the country. In the last war with England, he served some months as Col. of a Regiment, when Gen. King's Division and part of Gen. Sewall's were ordered out to defend the coast at Wiscasset against a threatened invasion. He died Aug. 15, 1826, leaving three children: William M.,[5] who married Ann, daughter of Hon. Ebenezer T. Warren, Counsellor at Law, Hallowell; Harriet Frances,[5] married to John Otis, who with Wm. P. Preble and Edward Kavanaugh was Commissioner on the part of Maine, when the illustrious Webster settled the question of the N. E. Boundary with Lord Ashburton, thereby securing a long peace; the next daughter, Caroline,[5] married the Rev. Frederic Gardiner, an Episcopal Clergyman, son of the late Hon. Robert H. Gardiner. The third child of Dr. Vaughan was Miss Sarah,[4] a lady of small, but graceful form, and of a highly cultivated mind; she possessed much talent for drawing and painting, especially of birds and flowers, lived single, and died on a visit to Boston, March 25th, 1847, æ. 62, and was buried under Trinity Church. Her brother Henry,[4] a young man of promising talents and manly figure, was drowned on a passage from the West Indies to Kennebec in the schooner Hannah and Martha, April, 1806, æ. 20.

His third son was Petty,[4] named from Lord Henry Petty of England, afterwards Marquis of Lansdowne, an intimate friend of his father; he was near my own age; we played, we wrestled, we swam, we skated together in the sports of boyhood, until he was sent out to his uncle William[3] in England, with whom he was afterwards connected in business. He was never married. With his uncle he was a member of the American Philosophical Society. His death, noticed by them, occurred at London July 20, 1854. Different pursuits and long years of distant separation often suspend and sometimes obliterate the warm friendship of early life. It was not so with him, for May 3, 1847, he wrote me a kind and cordial letter, stirring up the pleasant memories of our boyish days. His sister Lucy,[4] who had a fine taste for drawing with crayon, married Williams Emmons, Judge of Probate for the County of Kennebec, a sound lawyer and man of talents, educated at Brown University, Providence. He was the son of the distinguished polemic, Rev. Nathaniel Emmons, D.D., of Franklin, Mass., who died at the great age approaching 96, and who to the

end of his protracted life wore the old fashioned small-clothes and cocked-up hat of the last century. I well remember the admiration this venerable man excited, as he entered the sanctuary at Hallowell three years before his death. It seemed as though Elijah the Tishbite had come again from Mt. Carmel, to point out a little cloud of refreshment soon to spread over our Eastern horizon, when this venerable patriarch suddenly rose among us. The last child of this honored family, Elizabeth Frances[4] Vaughan, married a wealthy merchant of Gardiner, Samuel C. Grant, who died in 1853, from an injury received by a trap door left loose on the sidewalk in Washington Street, Boston. So true it is, *Districtus ensis*, the drawn sword of Horace hangs by a hair over every man's head. His wife followed him to the grave June 12, 1855. They were buried in the Hallowell cemetery in the "Grant" inclosure, where a marble obelisk stands erected to their memory, just visible in the thick grove of forest trees planted round it.

Dr. Vaughan was fond of horticulture, and was one of the pioneers of New England in the improvement of fruits and cereals. He imported choice seeds, which he was ever ready to impart to his neighbors. He had a large garden of several acres tastily laid out, with broad paths and numerous alleys, whose borders were adorned with flowers or shaded with currant bushes, fruit trees and shrubbery. The whole was under the care of an English gardener. Every kind of culinary vegetable was raised abundantly. He also took great pains in promoting agriculture, and introducing from abroad the best kinds of stock on his farm; superior oxen and more productive cows were not to be seen; and to this day, when cattle are brought from Kennebec to Brighton market, they exclaim, "There goes the Vaughan breed!"—such pains did he take in importing the short horns and cattle of Durham celebrity. He was often sought and consulted by the yeomanry, and among them Farmer Wingate, one of the worthy descendants of the first settlers in New England, frequently went home with him from church on the Sabbath.

I spoke of his garden; there may be many costly and more embellished owned by millionaires, in the vicinity of our great cities; but this of Dr. Vaughan had one charm, seldom found elsewhere. It lay in the midst of a landscape of surpassing beauty. It rose gradually from the entrance gate near the house, until in ascending the walk you found yourself on the height of a declivity at the verge of tall woods in a summerhouse: from this airy resting-place there was a magnificent view of the village, distant hills, and the gentle waters of the Kennebec winding "at their own sweet will." Near the spot were mowing fields, and pastures with cattle grazing and some shady oaks yet spared by the Goths in their clearings. Such was this picturesque place, when I last saw it in its glory, many years ago, when the Dr. led me and the bride of my youth into his lovely garden, to partake of flowers and fruits, ere that charming family and she too had gone—I trust, to a more enduring Paradise.

Behind the summer-house loomed up a steep mountain deeply wooded, and between them was a precipitous ravine or narrow glen through which a powerful stream rushed headlong from ledge to ledge, beneath a dark shadow of tall trees, until it leaped down like a miniature cataract and formed a pretty basin, where we sometimes caught a small trout or two. After descending from rock to rock the

stream at last subsided into a pond, which supplied the large flour mill built by Mr. Charles Vaughan. This romantic waterfall was called the "Cascade," accessible by a winding path down the steep, and its murmur could be heard from the summer-house in the stillness of the evening, where now the steam-whistle and the locomotive echo through the valley below. Perhaps the utilitarian, who only thinks what his berries may bring in the market, or how a cabbage shall add another dime to his dollars, may ridicule the idea of fine scenery surrounding a garden. Be it so. He who has no taste for the beauties of nature, beyond what administers to his appetites, may claim kin to the animal creation, but not to those men of soul of whom an ancient poet said:

> Os homini sublime dedit, cœlumque tueri
> Jussit et erectos ad sidera tollere vultus.

Finely translated by Dryden,

> "Man looks aloft, and with erected eyes
> Beholds his own hereditary skies."

He had a very large Library, constantly increasing by new works sent to him from England and France, supposed to contain 10,000 volumes; among them was a fine set of the classics of Greece and Rome, as well as of Italy and France, and a great variety of medical works. These books were not mere ornaments in his library nor a show along the walls of his chambers which they adorned, for he was a most industrious, time-saving reader, jotting down his marginal notes with a pencil as he read, and making himself master of the subject before him. And he was ever ready to impart his knowledge to others; he had no idea of wrapping up his literary talents in a napkin. Before his death he made a large donation of books to Bowdoin College, and another to Harvard University, as may be seen in Pres. Quincy's History of H. U., Vol. ii. p. 586, where he speaks of his "valuable contributions" to that Seminary.

The White House on the hill was the abode of hospitality. False taste had planted no trees on the summit to hide it from the distant view, and it stood out in bold relief to the eye: for sufficient was the back ground of a mountain forest to make a finish in the rural picture. It was furnished in a style costly, but simple; there was no gorgeous display, every thing was plain and yet elegant for the day. In the summer there was a continual succession of visitors from abroad; for the celebrity of Dr. Vaughan as a scholar, and his urbanity as a gentleman of fortune drew many from other lands to visit the Philosopher in his romantic villa on the banks of the Kennebec. At the June session of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts the Judges and their suit anticipated with joy their visit to him. The profound Parsons, that giant of the common Law; the learned Sedgwick, and the Ciceronian Parker, successively Chief Justices, were among his guests; and who could forget the eloquent Solicitor Gen. Daniel Davis, father of Charles Henry Davis, our distinguished Admiral of the Navy, or the logical Mellen, or the noble Wilde, then at the head of the Bar of Maine, and many other kindred spirits, men of rank in their day and generation, and now, as far as this world is concerned, only existing in memory. The society in Kennebec and Lincoln was of a high order, and many distinguished gentry were among his social visitors—

persons whose influence has never been surpassed, if indeed equalled in that part of the country. It was there too I saw that great scholar, and admirable reader, the Rev. John Sylvester John Gardiner, D.D., Rector of Trinity Church, Boston, whose peculiarly black and piercing eyes seemed to look into the very soul when he spoke: one whose classic taste was almost without a rival in America, and whose great memory and attic wit gave a peculiar fascination to his conversation. But where shall I stop, if I venture to repeat names of such guests; for before my mind's eye rise up that truly Christian disciple, the Rev. Dr. Charles Lowell, and the learned Dr. Kirkland, whose placid smile will long be remembered; and that precocious and extraordinary young divine Mr. J. S. Buckminster, who once preached to us a most thrilling discourse from this sublime text: "Never man spake like this man;" and this was uttered by a Unitarian in our Hopkinsian pulpit. But in those days the lines were not drawn so taught between the doctrine of creeds and the virtue of practice. I know not if such a constellation of talent and accomplishments could now be found in New England, though we have an abundant supply of men of money. I must refer once more to the visitors from abroad; for it was at this mansion I saw the handsomest woman I ever beheld, Mrs. Richard Derby, of Boston, in whose lovely expression there was a shade of melancholy resembling the Madonna, so finely pictured by the divine Raphael to the imagination. This lady was born in Portland, where still lives, at 83 years of age, a very beautiful woman with whom scarce a matron of 60 so fair, and so free from change could be compared—Mrs. Julia Wingate, daughter of Gen. Dearborn; in her youth she was the belle of the East. On a recent call I was astonished to see how gently time's iron hand had touched so much beauty. We are told that Venus rose out of the sea, but I once thought she came out of the waters of the Kennebec.

Hallowell at this period, though small in population, was a remarkable village. No town in Maine could boast of a more select and charming circle. Several families had settled there whose eye had once looked on better days. The consequence was that the pride of wealth and the chilling self-complacency, which prosperity is too apt to engender, were mellowed and softened down into that sweet and unassuming demeanor which inspires such a winning power in those who are early initiated in the best society. For there are often found rich upstarts in the world, who having suddenly acquired wealth, make gold their idol, and who from habits of vulgarity and destitution of taste, have no idea of, and take no pleasure in the charms of refined intercourse. Hallowell, however, was highly favored in her society. Many fine families related to each other had emigrated there. Among Dr. Vaughan's connections, were his brother Charles and Mr. Merrick, who dwelt near him. And there was Judge Chandler Robbins, with whom Count Talleyrand, when a visitor in Hallowell, made his home; and truly the Judge kept up the best appearance, and hospitably entertained strangers with the smallest resources of any man I ever saw. There were the Dummer and Moody and Perley families, of kindred and ancient descent from the settlers of New England; and the Pages, Wingates, and others which might be named, with the Rev. Eliphalet Gillet, D.D., the pastor; all of whom are gone. Nor was there a more charming family than Mr. Wilde's,

afterwards our Judge of the S. J. C. They all contributed to make this woodland spot a central point of attraction by elevating the moral and intellectual tone of life. These social enjoyments were increased in the short and joyous summer, when boating parties resorted to the ocean, allured by the cool breezes and lovely islands of the eastern sea shore; or in the cold blue sky of winter, when its charms drew forth fleets of sleighs in which the gaiety of the country ball-room was sought, as the merry bells resounded through wood and dale.

The influence a man of fortune, learning and piety may exert in a country village is beyond calculation. At least it was so once. He was the guide of fashion, *arbiter elegantiarum*. Every man, woman and child looked up to him, as it were, to a superior being. He was the Magnate of the place. To him strangers sought an introduction. His door was ever open to hospitality. In short he was the Genius Loci, the spirit of the spot. It was eminently so in Hallowell during Dr. Vaughan's life. In religion, education, gardening, agriculture and love of reading, he gave a healthy tone to society. Ever sociable, meek, and yet dignified in his address, willing to impart his extensive knowledge to others, and at all times ready to visit the sick and relieve the poor and needy, he was a man greatly beloved. His life is a striking instance that every town and village must have a head to look up to, some man of moral power and influence, like a light shining on the top of a mountain, radiating its beams in every direction, and leading the thoughts heaven-ward by his good works. Why have some places, once so flourishing and happy, fallen away into dulness and insignificance? Because they had no leading mind to guide them, no head, no director of taste or occupation. There may have been rich men among them, and all the vanity of fashion in full blast; but they only cared for themselves. They were of the earth, earthy; they looked not to mind as the only true and aristocratic distinction in society; and as they dwelt in the false glare of opulence, when gone, their memory but lives in a garnished sepulchre.

It is one of the delights of imagination to recal the very look, expression and habits of those whose memory we love to cherish. Dr. Vaughan was not tall, yet he was of medium height; in body well proportioned and full; of an elegant form; his hair had early turned into the white locks of age; his eye was of a dark blue, clear and mild; his nose aquiline, each feature strongly marked, and expressive; and when he smiled it drew all hearts toward him, for it was the reflection of the goodness within. He dressed in the dignified costume of the Old School, and was particularly neat in his apparel. He rode a horse remarkably well, and from his easy and graceful motions he must have been an accomplished dancer in his youth. He wrote a peculiar hand, and with great rapidity, and composed with fluency and readiness. He carried on a vast correspondence with friends in this country and abroad, and at home he always seemed reading or writing. In the winter evenings you would find him at a small writing table by the side of a sparkling wood fire, busily employed like Prospero in the kingdom of his books, unless called off by some stranger; while his charming family entertained their usual company with whom he would often mingle in the conversation. His very presence gave to the domestic circle that indescribable charm, which like a halo surrounds a person of talents and profound learning.

He enjoyed remarkably good health. His breakfast and evening repast were usually a tumbler of milk with bread and butter. At dinner he ate moderately and only of one kind of meat. He was fond of fruit, delicious samples of which, the product of his own garden, were among the luxuries of the table. He drank one or two small glasses of pure wine, the *pocula minuta atque rorantia* which Cicero recommends to old age, and he sometimes used cider as a beverage. But in every thing he was a model of temperance. His whole life and perfect freedom from all diseases and nervous complaints evinced that he well understood the science of Hygiene. He eschewed tobacco in every form; and it deserves to be mentioned, that he was so particular in regard to bread that he never allowed it to be used in his family when newly baked; and it would have done a Pythagorean good to see on the large shining mahogany table the huge loaf at supper, as the glistening eyes of the little ones present watched the hand which cut off the generous slices. Perhaps some captious cynic may smile at the idea of such detail in the manner of living; but if the most minute particulars of the daily habits and regimen of all those who by temperance have reached a great age, were made known, how many lives might be saved, how much good might be done from the valuable secrets of health which would be revealed.

Much has been said and written touching the author of the celebrated Letters of Junius. The following anecdote may throw some light upon it. While a student at law in the office of the Hon. Samuel S. Wilde, he invited me to dine at his house, where Gen. Cobb, his father-in-law, was making a visit. There was a large party at dinner, among whom was Dr. Vaughan. After the dessert some one started the often-mooted question, who wrote Junius? Various opinions were expressed. Now it must be recollected that this great assassin of character, who had attacked the Dukes of Grafton and Bedford and also Judge Blackstone and Lord Mansfield with the keenest satire, was also exceedingly harsh on Dr. Vaughan's father. At last Dr. Vaughan, seeming a little vexed, and evidently wishing to put an end to this conversation, said, "I know that William Gerard Hamilton was the author of the Letters of Junius." A dead silence followed, and the conversation soon changed.

It is time to bring these Reminiscences to a close: they might have been extended to Augusta and Gardiner, but our space forbids. I can assure you, it is with deep melancholy I think of Hallowell, the home of my childhood, so sadly changed from those days when fifty-three vessels were counted at her wharves, and the wide space of Water street was crowded with carriages and teams from the back country; for a recent Railroad has turned the current of her prosperity to other places. I have spoken of the desolation of the "Hook," and I might add the utter disappearance of that beautiful garden by the Cascade, now only a green-sward. Fisher Ames once said: "The Figs of Greece are as fine as ever, but where are the Pindars?" So from yonder hill top in Hallowell, the landscape of woods and water with which nature has adorned one of the prettiest spots in New England still allures the eye of the stranger, but where are the genial and charming families which once made that spot so endearing? Alas! some lie in the hidden inclosure at the edge of the ravine where

a small burial place stands in a thick grove of firs and forest trees, within which is a white marble obelisk with a few names thereon—Benjamin Vaughan and Sarah Vaughan, and others. Some repose in the Hallowell cemetery amidst innumerable memorials of affection; and in reading Epitaph after Epitaph, what a resurrection of old friends started up in the memory; and as I paused over one of them, I saw it was the memorial of my good and ever venerated preceptor Samuel Moody, to whom so many at Hallowell Academy were truly attached.

The Hallowell Cemetery is an honor to the citizens; so well located, so carefully kept and adorned with trees and flowers and shrubbery, that even Old Mortality would gaze upon it with admiration and pocket his mallet and chisel: for he would find but little to do among the tomb-stones.

The close of Dr. Vaughan's life was in the golden age of nearly 85. He had scarcely ever known sickness, nor were the powers of his mind impaired. Cicero, in that rare gem of antiquity, De Senectute, remarks, *Apex autem senectutis est auctoritas*; the height of glory in old age is the authority it bears. He found it so; for his influence was felt and he was honored and respected by all classes of men. Always master of himself, he preserved his cheerfulness to the last. So calm, so serene, so simple in his habits, so unselfish, so delicate in his own feelings and considerate of the feelings of others, a worshipper of God without ostentation in his family, and ever ready to do good to his neighbor, this Christian Philosopher was not only one of the best of citizens, but I must say, the happiest man I ever saw. It seemed as though that divine passage of St. Paul was always present to his mind: "Finally, brethren, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are pure, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report; if there be any virtue, and if there be any praise, think on these things." And he *did* think on these things. They were the cardinal points of the compass which regulated his voyage of life, and at the end I doubt not he viewed Death as a kind messenger from above.

Mrs. Vaughan died the year before him. And when I remember the last time I saw this honored couple, it was in their garden amidst the surroundings of Kennebec scenery, while the autumnal leaves were beginning to change; and as I looked upon their faces and thought how soon they would be gone forever, I little dreamt that such sublime recollections of that scene would follow at this distant period, bringing to mind those exquisite lines of Byron:

> "And they were canopied by the blue sky,
> So cloudless, clear, and purely beautiful,
> That God alone was to be seen in Heaven."

Genealogy.

The ancestry of the Vaughan family leads us back to several generations. The following Pedigree will exhibit a faithful sketch, as far as the writer, with much pains, could obtain the facts.

1. Benjamin Vaughan,[1] of England, was born April 28, 1679; m. on the 19th of Nov., 1690, Ann Wolf, b. May 14, 1677.

2. Children of Benj. and Ann Vaughan:—(i.) Mary,[2] b. Sept. 7, 1701; m. Hugh Ramsay. (ii.) Rebecca,[2] b. Aug. 4, 1702. (iii.)

William,[2] b. Sept. 15, 1703; m. Mary Bond. (iv.) Elizabeth,[2] b. March 26, 1705; m. John Bond. (v.) John,[2] b. April 7, 1706; drowned Feb., 1725. (vi.) Ann,[2] b. May 10, 1707; m. John Hughes. (vii.) Sarah,[2] b. July 24, 1708; m. William Cranby. (viii.) Ellinor,[2] b. Oct. 3, 1709. (ix.) Susannah,[2] b. July 11, 1711. (x.) Benjamin,[2] b. June 23, 1713; m. Hannah Halfside. (xi.) Hannah,[2] b. July 27, 1717; m. George Mitchell. (xii.) Samuel,[2] b. April 23, 1720; m. Sarah, dau. of Benjamin Hallowell, of Boston, Feb. 1, 1747; she was b. Feb. 26, 1727.

3. Children of Samuel[2] and Sarah Vaughan:—(i.) Benjamin,[3] b. April 19, 1751; m. Sarah, dau. of William Manning, merchant of London, June 30, 1781; d. Dec. 7, 1835; Mrs. V. b. April 29, 1754, d. Dec. 6, 1834. (ii.) William,[3] b. Sept. 22, 1752; d. May 5, 1850, in his 98th year. (iii.) Samuel,[3] b. April 13, 1754; d. Aug., 1754. (iv.) John,[3] b. Jan. 15, 1756; d. at Philadelphia, Dec. 13, 1841, æ. 85. (v.) Ann,[3] b. Oct. 24, 1757; m. John Darby; d. Dec. 9, 1847. (vi.) Charles,[3] b. June 30, 1759; m. Frances W. Apthorp, March 7, 1790; d. May 15, 1839, æ. 80. (vii.) Sarah,[3] b. Feb. 18, 1761; d. Sept. 29, 1818. (viii.) Samuel,[3] b. June 22, 1762; d. Dec. 4, 1802. (ix.) Barbara Eddy,[3] b. Nov. 4, 1764. (x.) Rebecca,[3] b. April 26, 1766; m. John Merrick, Esq. in England, April 10, 1798; d. July 9, 1851. He was born in London 27 Aug., 1766; d. Oct. 22, 1862. (xi.) Hannah,[3] b. March 19, 1768; d. Jan. 1, 1771.

4. Children of Benjamin[3] and Sarah Vaughan:—(i.) Harriet,[4] b. Nov. 11, 1782; d. Dec. 15, 1798, at Hallowell. (ii.) William Oliver,[4] b. Nov. 5, 1783; m. Martha, dau. of Capt. Thomas Agry, of Hallowell, Sept. 14, 1806; d. Aug. 15, 1826, and his wife d. March, 1856. (iii.) Sarah,[4] b. Dec. 28, 1784; d. at Boston, March 25, 1847, æ. 62. (iv.) Henry,[4] b. Oct. 30, 1786; drowned at sea, April 14, 1806, æ. 20. (v.) Petty,[4] b. Oct. 1, 1788; d. at London, July 30, 1854, æ. 66. (vi.) Lucy,[4] b. Nov. 4, 1790; m. Sept. 22, 1823, Hon. Williams Emmons, who was b. May 2, 1784, d. Oct. 8, 1855, æ. 71. (vii.) Elizabeth Frances,[4] b. June 9, 1793; m. Samuel Clinton Grant, March 2, 1820; her husband d. Dec. 1, 1853, and she d. June 12, 1855; he was born March 29, 1797.

4. Children of Charles[3] and Frances Vaughan:—(i.) John Apthorp,[4] b. Oct. 13, 1795; m. Sarah Harriet, dau. of John Merrick, Esq., about 1825; d. at Philadelphia, June 5, 1865. (ii.) Charles Vaughan,[4] b. Nov. 1, 1804; m. July 19, 1832, Mary Susan, dau. of Rev. Abiel Abbot. (iii.) Hannah Frances,[4] b. Jan. 20, 1812; m. Rev. Seth Sweetser, D.D., of Worcester, in 1836; d. May 10, 1855. (iv.) Harriet,[4] b. 1801; m. Rev. Jacob Abbot, May 18, 1828; d. 11 Sept., 1843.

4. Children of John and Rebecca[3] Merrick:—(i.) Sarah Harriet,[4] b. June 19, 1799; m. Rev. John A. Vaughan, D.D., about 1825. (ii.) Samuel V.,[4] b. May 4, 1801; m. Sarah Thomas; removed to Philadelphia; has two surviving sons, four daughters and eight grandchildren. (iii.) John,[4] b. Jan. 22, 1804; d. ——. (iv.) Mary Harrison,[4] b. Dec. 16, 1805; m. J. P. Flagg, merchant of Hallowell, Oct. 23, 1843. (v.) George,[4] b. Nov. 1, 1807; d. May 7, 1862. (vi.) Thomas Belsham,[4] b. April 24, 1813; m. Elizabeth M. White, has three sons and four daughters. Mary, the niece and protegee of John Merrick, Esq., b. ——; m. 1837–8, Rev. D. R. Goodwin, D.D., President of Trinity College, Hartford, Conn.

5. Children of William Oliver[4] Vaughan :—(i.) William Manning,[5] b. June 10, 1807 ; m. Ann, dau. of Hon. Ebenezer T. Warren, Counsellor at Law, Hallowell, Oct. 16, 1832. (ii.) Harriet Frances,[5] b. Sept. 1, 1809 ; m. Hon. John Otis, Jan., 1831 ; d. July 26, 1846. (iii.) Mary,[5] b. in England March 14, 1812 ; d. April 7, 1814. (iv.) Mary,[5] b. —— ; d. Jan. 16, 1816. (v.) Anna Maria,[5] b. Jan. 15, 1817 ; d. April 30, 1832. (vi.) Henry,[5] b. Jan. 27, 1819 ; d. Dec. 6, 1822. (vii.) Benjamin,[5] b. March, 1821 ; d. May 6, 1822. (viii.) Henry,[5] b. March 12, 1823 ; drowned. (ix.) Caroline,[5] b. July 20, 1825 ; m. Rev. Frederic Gardiner, son of the late Hon. R. H. Gardiner.

5. Children of Lucy[4] and Williams Emmons :—The first wife of Judge Emmons was Eunice, dau. of the late Hon. Samuel S. Wilde, Judge of the S. J. C. Mass., who was b. June 15, 1794, m. May 24, 1813, d. Nov. 19, 1821, leaving two children—Delia, b. March 8, 1814, who m. Rev. Benj. Tappan, Jr., son of the late Rev. Benj. Tappan, D.D., of Augusta, in 1838, and Ellen Bradish Wilde, b. July 7, 1815, and d. Feb. 26, 1834.—Children by Lucy,[4] are (i.) Lucy Maria,[5] b. 13 Sept., 1824. (ii.) Martha Williams,[5] b. 11 May, 1827. (iii.) Nathanael Williams,[5] b. 10 June, d. 17 Oct., 1831. (iv.) Henry Vaughan,[5] b. 3 Nov., 1832 ; m. Annie Shepard, Sept. 6, 1865 ; she was born 19 Nov., 1838. (v.) Sarah Ellen,[5] b. May 25, 1836.

5. Children of Elizabeth Frances[4] and Samuel C. Grant :—(i.) Ellen G.,[5] b. 19 Jan., 1821 ; m. Hon. John Otis, Aug. 21, 1848, who d. Oct. 17, 1856, aged 55. (ii.) Olivia Buckminster,[5] b. 2 May, 1823 ; m. George Bacon, merchant, Boston, 28 Sept., 1845. (iii.) William Sullivan,[5] b. 17 Feb., 1825 ; m. Betsy Josselyn. (iv.) Horace,[5] b. 11 June, 1827 ; d. March 6, 1832. (v.) Louisa Lithgow,[5] b. 28 June, 1830 ; m. Alfred Gilmore, merchant, Boston. (vi.) Franklin,[5] b. 11 June, 1833 ; d. 7 Aug., 1852.

5. Children of Charles[4] and Mary S. Vaughan :—(i.) Frances W.,[5] b. 1833. (ii.) Charles E.,[5] b. 1836. (iii.) Abiel A.,[5] b. 1839.

5. Children of Hannah Frances[4] and Rev. Seth Sweetser, D.D. (i.) John Apthorp,[5] b. 23 July, 1838 ; m. Sarah Swan Miles, dau. of Charles E. Miles, of Shrewsbury, Mass., May 16, 1861. (ii.) Frances Western,[5] b. 16 Oct., 1840. (iii.) Harriet Vaughan,[5] b. 24 Sept., 1843 ; d. 15 Feb., 1846. (iv.) Cornelia Elizabeth,[5] b. 4 Sept., 1845 ; d. 2 April, 1846. (v.) Edward,[5] b. 8 May, 1848 ; d. 31 July, 1848.

5. Children of Harriet[4] and Rev. Jacob Abbot :—(i.) Benjamin V.,[5] b. 4 June, 1830. (ii.) Austin,[5] 18 Dec., 1831. (iii.) Frances Elizabeth,[5] b. 31 May, d. 11 Dec., 1834. (iv.) Lyman,[5] b. 18 Dec., 1835. (v.) Edward,[5] b. 15 July, 1841.

6. Children of William M.[5] Vaughan and Ann :—(i.) Emma Gardiner,[5] b. Aug. 27, 1835 ; d. Feb. 17, 1844. (ii.) Benjamin,[6] b. Nov. 3, 1837 ; m. A. H. Goodwin. (iii.) William Warren,[6] b. April 15, 1847.

6. Children of Harriet Frances[5] and John Otis :—(i.) William Oliver,[6] b. Dec. 18, 1831. (ii.) Sarah Maria,[6] b. Sept. 30, 1834. (iii.) John,[6] b. Dec. 25, 1836 ; d. Oct. 16, 1838. (iv.) Frances,[6] b. May 7, 1839 ; d. June 13, 1839. (v.) Benjamin V.,[6] b. May 15, 1840 ; d. —. (vi.) John,[6] b. July 16, 1843. (vii.) Frances V.,[6] b. Sept. 15, 1846 ; d. —— . Also children of Ellen G.[5] and John Otis. (viii.) Samuel G.,[6] 23 May, 1849. (ix.) Mary G.,[6] b. 1 March, 1851. (x.) Elizabeth G.,[6] b. 8 Jan., 1856.

NOTES ON THE LINCOLN FAMILIES OF MASSACHUSETTS, WITH SOME ACCOUNT OF THE FAMILY OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN, LATE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

[By Hon. Solomon Lincoln, of Hingham.]

A genealogy of the Lincoln Families of Massachusetts has never been published, nor do we know that a complete one has been prepared. They have become so numerous and are so widely scattered as almost to defy the skill of the most persevering genealogist to arrange them with reference to their origin, or to trace them to the place of their earliest settlement.

The general belief, however, among those who are most familiar with the history of the Lincolns of Massachusetts is, that they first settled at Hingham, on the South Shore of Massachusetts Bay, and that all the Lincolns of this country are their descendants. Whenever any particular family even in a remote part of the country has been traced to the place of its settlement, it has been found to have been at Hingham; and when it could not be traced to that spot, it could not be to any other. It may be remarked, also, that in those cases where the chain of evidence to connect any family with Hingham as the place of its origin has not been complete, tradition has almost invariably pointed in that direction.

In the case of the family of our late President, however, we do not claim that the evidence, historical or traditional, has yet been collected to show that Hingham was the home of his ancestors—but, before leaving the subject, we shall present some facts which indicate pretty strongly that such was the fact, and we believe that it is reserved for some diligent and persevering genealogist to bring to light the hidden links which will form an incontrovertible chain of testimony to establish it.

As materials to aid in such a work, it seems to be desirable to present in a succinct manner some account of the several families of Lincolns, who were among the early settlers of Hingham, with references to some of the more prominent of their descendants, pointing out the course of inquiry which may lead to satisfactory results. In fact a summary statement of what we do know of the several families who settled in Hingham, including those who emigrated to other places, will embrace very nearly all of the name throughout the country. The exceptions are very few.

It may be premised, that Hingham was formally settled September 18, 1635, by Rev. Peter Hobart and twenty-nine others who drew house-lots on that day. In the three subsequent years, large accessions were made to the number of the settlers, embracing, with the first comers, nearly all the names which have been conspicuous in the annals of the town.

In 1636, house-lots were granted to Thomas Lincoln, the Miller, Thomas Lincoln, the Weaver, and Thomas Lincoln, the Cooper. In 1638, Thomas Lincoln, the Husbandman, and his brother Stephen Lin-

coln received grants of house-lots. The name of Daniel Lincoln appears in the Town Records in 1644, as one of the young men, and Samuel Lincoln, brother of the Weaver, came to this country in 1637, and afterwards settled in Hingham.

Robert Lincoln, a laborer of Boston, 1646, who died in 1663, and William Lincoln, of Roxbury, a soldier in the brave Capt. Johnson's company, who was wounded in the great Narraganset Fight, Dec. 19, 1675, and died soon after, do not appear to have left any descendants, and hence will require no further attention.

The foregoing embrace the heads of all the families of early emigrants, enumerated by Mr. Savage in his Genealogical Dictionary, and all that are known to us by history or tradition. To some one of them, it is confidently believed, all those bearing the name in this country must look for their origin. Very little doubt is entertained that they all came from the County of Norfolk in England. Stephen Lincoln, and his brother Thomas Lincoln, the Husbandman, were from Wymondham (Windham). Thomas Lincoln, the Weaver, came from Hingham, and his brother Samuel Lincoln from Norwich to Salem, and thence to our Hingham.

We have evidence of authentic records that the early settlers of Hingham by the name of Lincoln, were four bearing the name of Thomas Lincoln, distinguished from each other by their occupations, as Miller, Weaver, Cooper and Husbandman, Stephen Lincoln, brother of the Husbandman, Daniel Lincoln, and Samuel Lincoln, brother of the Weaver.

To dispose of them in their order:—Thomas Lincoln, the Miller, removed with his family to Taunton in 1652, had sons Thomas, John and Samuel, and grandsons three Thomases—two Samuels—two Johns—Jonah and Ebenezer.

Thomas Lincoln, the Weaver, although twice married, left no children.

Thomas Lincoln, the Cooper, had sons Thomas, Joseph and Benjamin, and grandsons Thomas, Josiah, Joseph, Israel, Nehemiah, Elisha, John, Benjamin and Jeremiah.

Thomas Lincoln, the Husbandman, had sons Joshua, Thomas and Caleb, and grandsons Luke, Joshua, Peter, Caleb, Jacob, Solomon, Isaac, Thomas and Ebenezer.

Stephen Lincoln had one son only, Stephen, and grandsons Stephen, David and James.

Daniel Lincoln had sons Daniel and Ephraim, and grandsons Moses, Daniel, Joshua and Ephraim.

Samuel Lincoln had sons Samuel, Daniel, Mordecai and Thomas, and grandsons Samuel, Jedidiah, Elisha, Obadiah, Hezekiah, Mordecai, Abraham and Isaac.

Our claim is that the early settlers of Hingham above enumerated were the progenitors of all the Lincolns of this country. A few remarks upon each family may throw some light upon this position and aid the labors of the genealogist.

The family of Thomas Lincoln, the Miller, is identified with the flourishing city of Taunton, where they were proprietors of Ironworks about two centuries since. But here we meet with one of the most serious obstacles in the way of our researches. The Town Records of Taunton, prior to 1800, were unfortunately burnt in 1838.

Many of the early Marriages, Births and Burials were recorded in the Plymouth Colony Records, at Plymouth, and have been judiciously published by order of our Legislature. In the Proprietors' Records of Taunton, which still exist, may be found recorded Marriages, Births and Deaths, which have been published in the Genealogical Register in 1862 and 1863. These gleanings are valuable, and may lead the persevering antiquary in the right direction to trace out the Lincolns of Taunton, Norton and other places in Bristol County and in Western Massachusetts.

The remarkable family of Lincoln in Windham, Connecticut, may properly be noticed in this connection. A Samuel Lincoln was there as early as 1692. His descendants claim to have originated in Hingham, upon evidence which is entitled to some consideration. His son Samuel reached the age of 101 years lacking a few days. Nathaniel, son of the 2d Samuel, at his death, had attained the age of 105 years, 3 months and 18 days. Nathaniel, son of this Nathaniel, died in 1864, having nearly completed his 94th year. (*Ante*, p. 267.)

Thomas Lincoln, the Weaver, as has been before remarked, left no descendants.

Thomas Lincoln, the Cooper, who died in Hingham, was the ancestor of Gen. Benjamin Lincoln, of the army of the Revolution, afterwards Lieut. Gov. of Massachusetts, and Collector of Boston for nearly twenty years. He had sons Benjamin (H. C. 1777), a distinguished lawyer of Boston, who died in 1788, and Judge Theodore Lincoln (H. C. 1785), who settled in Dennysville, Maine, where he died in 1852, at the age of 89. The descendants of Thomas Lincoln, the Cooper, occupy the house-lot granted to him in 1636. This family of Lincolns embraces many individuals whose names are prominent in our public annals, among whom we mention with affectionate remembrance, Professor Benjamin Lincoln, of the University of Vermont (son of Judge Theodore Lincoln), a gentleman of distinguished scientific attainments, who died in 1835, at the age of 32.

Thomas Lincoln, the Husbandman, has numerous descendants in Hingham, in the County of Worcester, and in other parts of the State. We are less able to point to distinguished names in this family than in some others, as guides for further researches; but recognize some who have rendered important services in civil and military capacities.

Stephen Lincoln, the brother of the Husbandman, is well represented by descendants now living, who are confined almost exclusively to the limits of Hingham. Of the deceased, were Isaac Lincoln (H. C. 1722), for a long series of years a public school teacher in his native town; Abner Lincoln (H. C. 1788), the first preceptor of Derby Academy, an accomplished scholar and teacher; Rev. Perez Lincoln (H. C. 1798), formerly minister of Gloucester; and of the living, the Rev. Calvin Lincoln (H. C. 1820), the beloved Pastor of the First Parish in Hingham.

Daniel Lincoln, the "young man" of 1644, has numerous descendants in Hingham, and Cohasset, embracing graduates, teachers, lawyers, and other men of distinguished reputation, within the limits of the old town.

We come now to the family of Samuel Lincoln, in which we find

more names than in any other, which lead to the belief that inthis direction we are to look for the ancestry of Abraham Lincoln, late President of the United States. Before noting the facts which are the foundation of this belief, it may be well to state that to this family belong the honored names of Levi Lincoln (H. C. 1772), a native of Hingham, afterwards of Worcester, Attorney General of the United States and Lieutenant Governor of Massachusetts, and acting Governor after the death of Gov. Sullivan; also of his two distinguished sons, Levi Lincoln (H. C. 1802), who besides filling various public offices with great ability, was by nine elections, the popular Governor of Massachusetts, and Enoch Lincoln, Governor of Maine—also of Rev. Henry Lincoln (H. C. 1786), for many years Pastor of the First Parish in Falmouth, Mass., and who died at Nantucket, in 1857, at the patriarchal age of 91, and the venerable Dr. Isaac Lincoln, of Brunswick, Maine, an eminent physician now living, one of the two survivors of the class of 1800 at Harvard, and an Overseer of Bowdoin College for upwards of sixty years; and many others, embracing some sixteen graduates at the Colleges of New England.

We have before mentioned among the sons of the first Samuel Lincoln, Daniel, Mordecai and Thomas, and among others of his grandsons, Mordecai, Abraham and Isaac, which are now repeated for convenient comparison with what follows.

In a correspondence which we held with the late President in 1848, he then being a member of Congress, he stated, "My father's name is Thomas—my grandfather's was Abraham, the same of my own. My grandfather went from Rockingham County in Virginia, to Kentucky, about the year 1782, and two years afterwards was killed by the Indians. We have a vague tradition, that my great-grandfather went from Pennsylvania to Virginia, and that he was a Quaker. Further than this, I have never heard any thing. It may do no harm to say that 'Abraham' and 'Mordecai' are common names in our family." In a subsequent letter, written in 1848, he says, "I have mentioned that my grandfather's name was Abraham. He had, as I think I have heard, four brothers, Isaac, Jacob, Thomas and John. He had three sons, Mordecai, Josiah and Thomas, the last my father. My uncle Mordecai had three sons, Abraham, James and Mordecai. Uncle Josiah had several daughters and an only son Thomas. My father has an only child, myself of course. This is all I know certainly on the subject of names; it is however my father's understanding that Abraham, Mordecai and Thomas are old family names of ours."

It has been stated, upon what authority we are ignorant, that "about the middle of the last century, the great-grandfather of Abraham Lincoln removed from Berks County, Pennsylvania, to Rockingham County, Virginia." The late President, as has been seen, spoke of it as a vague tradition, yet from the following facts it must be admitted that the tradition has some confirmation. These facts, derived from Rupp's History of Berks County, have been kindly furnished by William B. Trask, Esq., of the Genealogical Society. The facts are as follows:

"Among the 'taxables' of Reading, the capital of Berks County, returned by the assessors in 1757, is the name of Thomas Lincoln (page 151). 'Exeter Township,' Berks County, was settled prior to

1720; a few years after the organization of the County (which was in 1752), the names of 'Mordecai Lincoln' and 'Abraham Lincoln' were found among the 'taxables' (page 185). In 'Union Township,' Berks County, a list of the 'taxables of this township' was returned in 1758: among the names I find that of 'John Lincoln' (page 250). 'Abraham Lincoln' was representative from Berks County, one of six representatives for the years 1782, 1783, 1784, 1785 (page 482). In 1785, his name was first on the list."

In May last, Rev. Arthur Charles Copeman, Perpetual Curate of St. Andrews, of Norwich, England, addressed a Letter to Hon. Charles Francis Adams, our Minister at London, communicating some information respecting the Lincolns of Norwich. Mr. Adams caused the letter to be forwarded to the writer of this article. Mr. Copeman says, "My excuse for troubling you must be the importance of securing every scrap of interesting information relating to the late President of the United States, whose untimely death the whole civilized world laments. I beg to enclose a copy of the inscription on a mural tablet in St. Andrews Church, which possibly preserves the memory of a relative of the late President, and further to state that I have had an interview with a Mr. Lincoln of this city, who showed me a curious chased copper box with the inscription 'Abraham Lincoln, Norwich, 1731.' Mr. Lincoln also informed me that one James (?) Lincoln, brother of his great-grandfather, is believed to have settled in America. Thomas Lincoln, my informant's grandfather, was born in 1739, and died in 1800. The date of his uncle's emigration would therefore probably be early in the 18th century. The owner of the box was also a brother of the emigrant." The inscription is as follows:—

In Memory of
MR. ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
of this Parish,
who died July 13th, 1798, aged 79 years,
and Hannah his daughter,
who died September 23d, 1769, aged 6 years.

"From Thee, Great God, we spring, to Thee we tend,
Path, Motive, Guide, Original and End."

Taking into view the fact, that our first Samuel Lincoln was from Norwich, and although he is called of Hingham (Eng.) in Cushing's Manuscripts, his ancestors may have been residents of the former place, the similarity of names mentioned by Mr. Copeman to those of the descendants of Samuel, may induce to further examination of the records of Norwich for more light on the subject of our investigation.

But we will not pursue the subject further at the present time. We have copious extracts from the Parish Registers of Hingham, England, which may be hereafter presented. Our object has been to give an account of the early settlers of Hingham, by the name of Lincoln, that genealogical students may not be misled by traditions concerning their names, number and origin, and we have desired, by brief notices of some of their more prominent descendants, to indicate a line of investigation which may lead to a discovery of the connection existing between the various families, including that of the late President of the United States.

A LETTER OF DIRECTIONS TO HIS FATHER'S BIRTH-PLACE, BY JOHN HOLMES, OF HADDAM, CONN.—1725.

This Letter of Directions—from John Holmes—in Haddam—in New England—for to find—the place where his Father—was Born and—Brought vp In London: He was Son to Thomas Holmes—Councler of Grase—in* Who Liued in Saint-Tandrs†—parrich in Holborn—in the Roson Crown Cort‡—in Grasen Lain§ upper site—a Gainst Grasin walks—His Mother's Maden Name was Mary Thetford. Grandfather was Slain in the Time of the Seuel warrs—att Oxford Sege—Our: Cort: of: arms are the 3 Spord Coks fighting in a Golden feild—My father Came out of England in the Time of the Grat plage—and he thought to haue gon Down into Norfolk—to a place caled Lyn whare—we had a Small pece of Land—one Edmond Beel—was Tennant and had been for many years before but all places being garded he Culd Not pass—whear upon he Came for uirjaney‖—thenking to have Returned—in a fue years—But it was other ways ordered—for the Contry proued unhelthy to: him and he was poor and Low in the world—after a while he Recruted—and as It was ordred—Marred—in New york To one Lucrese Dodly—Dafter to—Mr.—Thomas Dodley—of London, who keep the tanes Cort¶—in—Clare Streat** in Common Gardin†† in London. She had Two—Brothers—But She Died—a bout 6—and thirty year a Go—my father Died—in Dec^{m} 12th—1724—Being a uery aged man—my father so long as he Liued he Liued in hopes of seeing England a Gain—But he is Dead an Gon and Left but only me his Son. being thirty—8—years—of age— — .

These Directions Taken by John Holmes on his father's Death bead.

[A copy of the foregoing Letter was inserted in the *Register*, vol. x. p. 242. This appears to have been in many particulars incorrect. D. Williams Patterson, formerly of West Winsted, Conn., but now of Newark Valley, N. Y., a well known antiquary and genealogist, has prepared an exact transcript of the original Letter of Directions, which he has had published in New York, in a tasty manner, with notes, being No. 1 of the publications of the "U. Q. Club." (See Book Notices in this number.)

Instead of making corrections and placing them in the errata, as is usual, it was thought better to reprint the Letter entire, as given by Mr. Patterson. A few explanations, taken from the notes made by the above named gentleman, are appended as foot-notes.

We learn from the genealogy annexed, in the pamphlet by Mr. Patterson, that Thomas[2] Holmes, who was the father of John,[3] the writer of the letter, died at the age of 98. John,[3] b. in New London, Conn.,

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* Gray's Inn.
† St. Andrew's Parish.
‡ Rose and Crown Court.
§ Gray's Inn Lane.
‖ Virginia.
¶ Probably the tennis court.
** "Clare street, in London, lies nearly midway between Covent Garden Market, and Lincoln's Inn Fields."
†† Supposed to be "Covent Garden."

March 11, 1686–7, m. Feb. 11, 1706–7, Mary Willey, dau. of John and Miriam (Moore) Willey, and died in East Haddam May 29, 1734. Children: *Thomas*,[4] b. Dec. 4, 1707, m. Jan. 9, 1732, Lucy Knowlton, dau. of Lieut. Thomas and Susannah Knowlton; *John*,[4] b. Feb. 24, 1708–9, m. Lucretia Willey, dau. of John and Elizabeth (Harvey) Willey, and had two sons and one daughter; *Lucretia*,[4] b. July 14, 1711; tradition says that she m. a man named Willey, who died soon after marriage, and that then she m. Joseph Willey, son of John and Elizabeth (Harvey) Willey, and it is verified by the record, which shows that Joseph Willey m. May 22, 1727, Lucretia Willey. She had a daughter Elizabeth. He had a second wife, Rebecca, by whom he had nine children; *Mary*,[4] b. Feb. 7, 1712–13, m. Abel Willey, son of Abel and Hannah (Bray) Willey, and had four children who are mentioned; *Christopher*,[4] b. June 4, 1715, m. March 2, 1736, Sarah Andrews, dau. of Samuel and Eleanor (Lee) Andrews; *Grace*,[4] b. Aug. 4, 1717, m. March 2, 1736, Robert Hungerford, son of John and Deborah (Spencer) Hungerford, and had ten children; *Eliphalet*,[4] b. July 12, 1722, m. Jan. 25, 1742, Damaris Waterhouse. He d. Nov. 30, 1743, and his widow m. (2d) Joseph Comstock, of East Haddam, by whom she had five children; *Sarah*,[4] b. June 14, 1726, m. Nathaniel Niles; *Abigail*,[4] b. Aug. 1, 1729, d. Aug. 26, 1811, unmarried.

EDITOR.]

CURRENT EVENTS.

By REV. ELIAS NASON.

[Continued from page 281.]

MARCH, 1865.

4. Abraham Lincoln is reinaugurated President of the United States. His inaugural speech is remarkable for its good sense and simplicity.

5. News arrives that Sheridan has captured Gen. Early and his forces, at Charlottesville, Va.

7. The Hon. Hugh McCulloch is confirmed by the U. S. Senate as Secretary of the Treasury, vice Wm. Pitt Fessenden. Gold is quoted at 199.

8. Gen. Sherman is at Laurel Hill, N. C., advancing on the rebel forces.

11. A gold medal, costing $6000, is presented to Gen. U. S. Grant.

The enemy, after a hard fight with Gen. Schofield, evacuate Kinston, N. C., and fall back on Goldsboro'.

22. Gen. Sherman, after several severe engagements, unites with Gen. Schofield at Goldsboro'.

25. Four of Gen. Lee's divisions attack Gen. Meade's right wing in front of Petersburg, and after some temporary successes, are handsomely repulsed. The desertions from the rebel to the union army are about 100 per day.

31. Gen. Grant, in conjunction with Gen. Sheridan, is pressing Gen. Lee in a series of gallant actions in the direction of the South side Rail Road. The Steam transport *Gen. Lyon* lost off Cape Hatteras, and over 500 persons perish.

Adj. Gen. Peacocke is now the oldest commissioned officer in our army—his commission bearing date March 31, 1783.

APRIL, 1865.

1. Battle of Five Forks, Va., Brig. Gen. Winthrop mortally wounded. The 5th corps turn the tide of battle. We capture 5000 prisoners.

2. The army moving on Gen. Lee successfully.—Tremendous fighting all along the lines.

3. Richmond falls into our hands, Gen. Weitzel entering it victoriously at 8 1-4 o'clock, A. M.

6. Gen. Lee totally defeated at Deatonville, with the loss of 13000 prisoners, etc. The shell of the rebellion is broken. "Wisdom is justified of her children, and freedom vindicated."

9. Gen. Lee surrenders his whole army to Gen. Grant.

10. Great rejoicing, with bonfires and illuminations, at the glorious victories of the Union armies.

12. Mobile captured by the union forces. Salisbury, N. C., with 1165 prisoners, 19 guns, etc. taken by Gen. Stoneman.

13. Gen. Sherman, on his way from a most successful march through Georgia and South Carolina, reaches and occupies Raleigh, N. C.

14. ABRAHAM LINCOLN IS INHUMANLY ASSASSINATED AT FORD'S THEATRE by J. Wilkes Booth. An assault is also made upon Secretary Seward and his son. The old flag is restored to Fort Sumter.

15. Profound grief and lamentation through the country for the loss of our beloved President.

18. Gen. Joseph E. Johnston surrenders his entire army to Gen. Wm. T. Sherman.

19. Funeral services at Washington, in honor of Mr. Lincoln.

20. Gen. Wilson in possession of Macon, Ga.

22. Prof. Louis Agassiz and his party arrive safely at Rio de Janeiro, where they are hospitably entertained.

23. Betsey C. Eastman, of Salisbury, Mass., completes her 103d year.

26. J. Wilkes Booth is overtaken and shot by a soldier by the name of Boston Corbett.

28. The Steamer Sultana lost about 8 miles above Memphis—about 700 soldiers perish.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

MARRIAGES.

BROOKS—BAILEY. In Roxbury, Monday, Aug. 8th, 1865, by Rev. C. D. Bradlee, Mr. W. Alden Brooks, of Boston, to Miss Sarah Bailey, of Roxbury.

COREY—HOLDEN. At Chelsea, May 11, by Rev. A. P. Mason, D.D., Deloraine P. Corey, of Malden, to Isabella, daughter of Dana Holden, Esq., formerly of Chelsea.

DEATHS.

DODGE, Jonathan, at Galena, Illinois, 20 January, 1865, aged 44 yrs. 6 mos. and 22 days.

He was born in Beverly, Mass., June 29, 1820, and graduated at the English High School in Salem, Mass., in 1835. He removed to Galena in the autumn of 1840, where he was engaged up to the time of his decease in the drug business, with the exception of one year's absence in California, in 1849–50.

He was the only son, and youngest child of Capt. Jonathan Dodge, Shipmaster, and Hannah Wallis, of Beverly, Mass. (She was the daughter of Deacon Wallis, and was born Feb. 13, 1787.) He married Feb. 22, 1855, Lorinda Maria Harris (born Galena, Ill., Jan. 9, 1835), daughter of Capt. Daniel Smith Harris and Sarah Maria Longworthy, of Galena. He leaves two children: Charles Wallace, born at Galena, April 25, 1857; Florence Amelia, born at Galena, Feb. 5, 1862.

Mr. Dodge leaves five sisters, all born in Beverly, Mass.:—Mrs. Mary Means Willard, b. Sept. 4, 1807, of Concord, N. H.; Mrs. Hannah Wallis Kimball, b. Jan. 4, 1810; Mrs. Lydia Pride Cudworth, b. July 10, 1812, of Concord, N. H.; Mrs. Asemath Cleaves, b. March 17, 1815, of Concord, N. H.; Mrs. Martha Smith Ellwell, b. Sept. 27, 1817.

A. M. H.

GREENWOOD, Edwin Langdon, Boston, March 4, a. 58; of heart disease. The youngest son of the late Dr. Wm. Pitt and Mary (Langdon) Greenwood, of Boston, and grandson of Capt. John and Mary (Walley) Langdon (vide Register, xv. 185). He was educated partly at the Andover Academy, partly at the Military Academy of Capt. Partridge, Norwich, Vt., and entering the U. S. Navy, received a commission as midshipman, Dec. 1, 1826. He sailed June 8, 1827, on the frigate Java, Capt. John Downes, for the Mediterranean; this was the flag-ship of Commodore J. Biddle. Towards the close of 1830, he was transferred to the Fairfield sloop-of-war, returned during the spring of 1831, and resigned May 13, 1833. After this event he assumed the profes-

sion of his father (dentistry), from which he retired about 1856.

Greenwood, Isaac John, M.D., D.D.S., New York, May 14, a. 70; of heart disease. He was a cousin of the above, and the eldest son of Dr. John and Elizabeth (Weaver) Greenwood, of New York, and born in that city July 17, 1795. In early life he was a member of the Governor's Guard, and of the N. Y. State Artillery Co. Taking up the profession of his father, he pursued it with perseverance and careful study for twenty years, until his retirement in 1839. The degree of M.D. was conferred upon him in 1842, by the Shurtleff Med. College, and that of D.D.S., soon after, by the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery. He was twice married, and leaves two daughters and two sons, Isaac J. and Langdon Greenwood, to survive him. His father, John Greenwood, son of Isaac and Mary (Jans) Greenwood, was born in Boston 1760, was fife-major in the Mass. Regt. of Col. John Patterson, 1775-76, served afterwards under Commodore John Manley, Capt. David Porter and others, and was finally in command of an armed schooner himself. Peace having been proclaimed he settled at New York, and eventually became Surgeon Dentist of the first President, George Washington; married Elizabeth Weaver in 1788 (vide Register, xvi. 297), and died Nov. 16, 1819. Isaac Greenwood, of Boston, son of Prof. Isaac Greenwood, of Harv. College, and father of John, also pursued the practice of dentistry, together with other mechanical occupations, prior to the Revolutionary War, and died at Dedham, Oct. 18, 1803, a. 73.

I. J. G.

Hurlbut, Mrs. Persis, at Racine, Wis., April 20 (at the residence of her son Henry H. Hurlbut), a. 80 years and 2 days; a widow of the late Jonathan Hurlbut. She was a native of Athol, Mass.; her parents were Capt. Asa Smith and Lydia (Lynde) Smith of that town. Mrs. H. was the fifth generation in descent from Samuel Smith, one of the first settlers of Hadley, Mass., who, with his family, embarked for the Western world at Ipswich, County of Suffolk, England, in April, 1634. She was a lady of untiring energy; in manners gentle and unobtrusive; Christian principle was the rule of her life. She died as she had lived, peacefully, and in the hope through Christ of a blissful immortality. [Com.

Odin, George, of Boston, at his residence, 10th July, 1865. He was born 21st January, 1787. Consequently, at his death he was aged 78 years and 6 months. Through his long life he was an honored and respected citizen of Boston. For many years, in his early life, a hardware merchant, afterwards, and to the close of life, engaged principally in the purchase, holding and improving of real estate. Just and true in his dealings, in manners courteous and affable to all, of a kindly heart, he leaves many friends to mourn his loss.

He was the youngest son of John Odin, who was born March 14, 1749, and for many years private Secretary to Gov. John Hancock, and his wife Esther Kettell. His grandfather was also named John, a native of Kent, England, who in early life emigrated to Charlestown, Mass., and was the first of the name in N. England. His elder brother was the late John Odin, of Boston, who died Aug. 28, 1854, aged 80 years, one of the oldest and worthiest of Boston merchants, highly respected and beloved, and the father of eight children, as will be seen by reference to the Odin genealogy, published in this work (Vol. xii. page 223).

George Odin, the subject of this article, never married. His retiring disposition kept him from the more prominent stations in life, which his ability and judgment well qualified him to fill with credit. By his talents and industry he acquired an ample fortune, which by his will descends to the only surviving daughter, and the grandchildren, of his late elder brother. This family circle can bear witness to the liberality with which he extended its benefits to them, although often denying its advantages to himself.

With the decease of Mr. Odin, ceases the male line of the family, and with him the Odin family becomes extinct in the future genealogies of New England.

D. O. K.

Phillips, John, at his residence in Sturbridge (Mass)., Feb. 25, 1865, aged 104 years, 7 mos. and 26 days. He was the son of Jonathan, and was born in Sturbridge June 29, 1760—a descendant of Rev. George, of Watertown, in the fifth generation. He lived in Sturbridge during the whole of his long life. In 1785 he married Miss Love Perry, who was born June, 1767, and died Aug. 8, 1849. They had nine children—the eldest, Edward, who was born in 1786, and now 79 years old, occupying the same farm on which his father was born and died.

John Phillips (the Centenarian) was a farmer, and had always enjoyed good

health; since he was 14 years old he had no severe sickness, and for forty-five years never had occasion to call a physician. His manner of living had always been plain and frugal, laboring hard as a farmer, but not to excess, usually retiring and rising at an early hour. Since he was 90 years of age he has laid up and relaid twenty rods of stone wall. His memory continued tolerably good, but, as is usual with all aged people, his recollections of early life were much the most vivid. At the beginning of the Revolutionary War, when 16 years of age, he was drafted, and served seven weeks as a private in a military company at Providence, R. I. He was a member of the General Court in 1815 and 1816, under the administration of Gov. Strong, of whom he had a most exalted opinion. In religion he has always been a Baptist, and has been a member of that Church 77 years, and a Deacon 64 years. His hearing continued as good as that of most old people. He began to use glasses when between 50 and 60, and used them till about 80, when he was able to leave them off, and continued to read without them till within a few years, when his sight failed altogether. In 1856 he had an attack of palsy, that affected his lower limbs, but he was always a robust, full-sized man, and when we saw him in 1863, he weighed over 200 pounds. On the 29th day of June, 1860, his friends and fellow citizens had a celebration at Sturbridge to honor his "Centennial," in which he took much interest and pleasure. When in his hundredth year he went to Worcester to attend as a witness, in a case, and gave his evidence with great clearness. He has voted at every Presidential election but one, and then was detained by sickness; at the last election he gave his vote for Lincoln and Johnson.

Dr. Palfrey, in the Preface to his History of N. England, mentions, regarding the death of Josiah Quincy, that his life had covered considerably more than one third part of the life of Christian New England. The remark is more strongly illustrated by the life of Mr. Phillips, as his covered nearly one half the same period; and while the lives of Gov. Bradstreet, Rev. Mr. Appleton, of Cambridge, and Mr. Quincy covered that whole period, the *family* of Phillips may also be mentioned as a more striking instance. Samuel, of Rowley, son of Rev. George, born in 1625, died in 1696; John, of Lancaster, grandson of Rev. George, born in 1692, and died in 1780; and John, "the Centenarian," born in 1767, and died in 1865—the aggregates ages of the three being 263 years. W. G. B.

Sigourney, Mrs. Lydia Huntley, at Hartford, Conn., 10th June, 1865; born at Norwich, Conn., 1st Sept., 1791, and married there 16th June, 1819, Charles Sigourney, born in Boston, 21st July, 1778. He died at Hartford 30th Dec., 1854. Only one child (a daughter) survives.

Mrs. Sigourney was daughter of Sophia[5] Wentworth, born in Bozrah, near Norwich, Conn., 12th April, 1767, and married Ezekiel Huntley, of Norwich, 28th Nov., 1790. Mrs. Huntley was daughter of Jared[4] and Abigail (Wilson) Wentworth, granddaughter of Benj.[3] and Mehitable (Carrier) Wentworth. This Benjamin[3] was son of Paul[2] and Catharine Wentworth, and grandson of the emigrant settler, William, of Dover, N. H.

The precocity of Miss Huntley was exhibited in reading fluently at the age of three, and composing simple verses at seven, smooth in rhythm, and of an invariable religious sentiment. She continued her studies until her nineteenth year, when associating herself with her most intimate friend, Miss Ann Maria Hyde, a school was opened by them for young ladies, which was conducted with success for two years. In 1814, she was induced to commence a select school at Hartford, where her poetical talent and many lady-like and Christian graces soon attracted the notice and engaged the personal interest of the late Daniel Wadsworth, a gentleman whose artistic and literary taste was fortunately equalled by his pecuniary means; and he was the means of introducing her to the public in 1815, in a volume of "Moral Pieces in Prose and Verse." In 1819, Miss Huntley became the second wife of Charles Sigourney, a well-known merchant of Hartford, and since that time she, while engaged in the domestic cares of rearing a family of children, found time to contribute largely to the serious literature of the country, both in prose and verse. Her published works, in all, number nearly 50 volumes. Her prose is marked by vigor, beauty, and good sense, and, like her poetry, is full of sound moral precepts. Her poetry belongs to a past school, in which we look for such names as those of Dr. Beattie, Hannah More, Mrs. Barbauld, Dr. Watts, and others.

At home Mrs. Sigourney was best known and loved for her domestic virtues and her rare neighborly spirit of friendly kindness. Her heart and purse

were ever open to all good works of philanthropy and charity; and she had a host of friends. In Duyckinck's *Cyclopædia of American Literature*, is a list of her published writings, appended to a sketch of the gifted authoress.

Some beautiful stanzas to her memory were printed in the *Hartford Times*.

THURSTON, Alfred Henry, Surgeon U. S. Volunteers, in New York, 2 August, a. 32 years, 10 months. At the commencement of the rebellion Dr. Thurston was surgeon of the 12th regiment N. Y. S. M. He was appointed Surgeon of Volunteers with the rank of Major, 5 Oct., 1861, and ordered to the army of the Cumberland. He was afterwards placed in charge of the hospitals at Nashville, and in 1863 in charge of the hospital at Willett's Point, N. Y. He was a descendant of Edward Thurston, the first of the name in Rhode Island, and was born at Newport, where his ancestors had lived since 1647.

The line of descent from Edward Thurston is as follows:—Edward, m. Elizabeth Mott,[1] in June, 1647. He d. Jan. 1, 1707, a. 90. Their eleventh child, Samuel,[2] m. Abigail Clarke, and died Oct. 27, 1747, a. 78. She died Nov. 30, 1731. The ninth child of Samuel[2] and Abigail was John,[3] who m. Mary Coffin, Jan. 7, 1741, and died March 1, 1771, a. 58. The third child of John[3] and Mary was John,[4] who m. Sabra Smith, March 11, 1789, and died Aug. 12, 1819, a. 69. The second child of John[4] and Sabra was Charles M.,[5] who m. Rachel Hall Pitman, Sept. 6, 1818, and died May 6, 1844, a. 52. The fifth child of Charles M.[5] and Rachel Hall Pitman was Alfred Henry,[6] the subject of this notice, who was born Oct. 2, 1832, and died Aug. 2, 1865.

NEW ENGLAND HISTORIC-GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY.

NECROLOGY.

[Prepared by WM. B. TRASK, Historiographer of the Society.]

VATTEMARE, Alexander, a corresponding member of this Society, died in Paris, March (?) 1864. He was widely known in the literary world as the author of a system of International Exchanges, having for its object an exchange of books, statuary, maps, &c., between the Old and New World, which was for some years partially successful.

From a public address delivered by him in Boston, which was published entire in that mammoth paper, the *Boston Notion*, of May 8, 1841, we learn that he had always a fondness for the relics and doings of the past, and from his earliest recollection was a frequenter of libraries and museums and a collector of coins and medals.

When a young man he entered the French army as a surgeon, and fell into a Prussian prison after the overthrow of Napoleon. He had an extraordinary talent for imitating different voices, and to accompany them with appropriate gesticulations, so that in the same performance he could act as peasant, officer, fruitseller, coachman, student, cobbler, and drunkard. His wonderful powers won him so great a reputation, that he resolved, with the advice of friends, to make it a profession, particularly as his feelings forbade him to take service in the Prussian army, or to offer himself to the Restoration. In England he acted forty different parts in one evening. In these performances he was known as Monsieur Alexandre. The poet Montgomery, after witnessing one of them, wrote the following lines:—

Stranger, I need not ask thy name;
I know thee by those wondrous lungs;
Thou art the genuine Son of Fame,
Talking with all thy Mother's tongues.

Sheffield, Feb. 24, 1826. JAMES MONTGOMERY.

Sir Walter Scott, "the great Wizard of the North," in 1823, thus wrote to his brother artist, Monsieur Alexandre.

Of yore in England, it was not thought good
To carry two visages under one hood:
What should folks say to *you*, who have faces such plenty,
That from under one hood you last night showed us twenty!
Stand forth, arch deceiver! and tell us in truth
Are you handsome or ugly, in age or in youth?
Man, woman or child? or a dog or a mouse?
Or are you at once each live thing in the house?

Each live thing, did I ask? each dead implement too!
A workshop in your person—saw, chisel and screw.
Above all, are you *one* individual? I know
You must be, at the least, Alexandre *and Co.*
But I think you're a troop—an assemblage—a mob,
And that I, as the sheriff, must take up the job;
And instead of rehearsing your wonders in verse,
Must read you the Riot Act, and bid you disperse.

WALTER SCOTT.

Abbotsford, 23 *April* (1823).

The last lines of the above have an additional force when taken in connection with the anecdote that is related of Mr. Vattemare. He was invited by Prince Metternich to act at his palace. Vattemare made as usual a thousand excuses, but the Prince insisting, he at last consented, on condition that no one should be admitted into the saloon after the entertainment had commenced. This was agreed to by the Prince, and orders were given to the servants accordingly. Vattemare began his exhibition before an audience consisting of the cream of the Vienna aristocracy, who were listening in profound attention, when all at once a dispute is heard on the staircase between a guest who will absolutely enter the apartment and the servant denies admittance according to the orders received. The controversy becomes more and more lively; and the guest, whose voice is soon recognized as that of a well-known member of the diplomatic corps, expresses his displeasure in terms by no means complimentary. In the mean time Vattemare has stopped in his performance, glancing reproachfully at the Prince, who, remembering his promise, despatches some servants with the order to make peace between the disputants. The servants, however, soon return with the assurance that neither in the corridor nor on the staircase had any one been engaged in a dispute. The company now perceived that the quarrel had taken place in Vattemare's throat, and were highly amused.

In 1814, circumstances led him, as we have seen, "to the choice of a profession which continued year after year to open for him all the capitals of Europe, with their libraries, collections, museums and treasure houses of ancient lore." It fell to his lot, in the progress of these researches, to discover many priceless antiquarian relics, the very existence of which was unsuspected by their proprietors; and at length he found that he had made himself acquainted, to a great extent, with the *deficiencies* and *superfluities* that existed in the old world. He often saw duplicates of books, looked upon as mere rubbish in one city, while in some other city, not far off, those very books were indispensable perhaps to complete a collection. At other times stray volumes of the same work were met with scattered over different kingdoms; and occasionally works of great importance to the historical collections of one country, preserved in another, where they were matters of little or no interest. For instance, he found in the Town Library of Aix, in France, in the department of manuscripts alone, fifteen relating to the city of Lyons, twelve in regard to Paris, five concerning Metz, three regarding Strasburg, and six relative to the city of Geneva in Switzerland; and the public libraries of the cities above mentioned contained manuscripts and documents pertaining to the town of Aix. In the Town Library of Arras, he discovered fragments of an historical MS. relating to Great Britain, written by the venerable Bede. In one of the Libraries of Paris, was the first four volumes of a work written in the 15th century and generally supposed never to have been completed, and yet he discovered the fifth and last volume of that work—"The Four Sons of Aymon," in the Royal Library of Munich (Bavaria). A valuable German work on the history of their troubadours was seen in the heart of France among unprized volumes. The archives of Savoy were found in Dijon in France. The 2d volume, in manuscript, of a history of the Dukes of Burgundy, written in the year 1400, was brought to light in Lapland, while the first was known to be in the Town Library of Lisle (Flanders). The private collections he looked at were often as rich and as little understood as the public ones. Historical documents relating to English history of the 14th century were found in Burgundy. In Germany he obtained a book written in the Runic character, between five and six hundred years ago, by the Northmen, which he brought to this country that he might compare the characters with those on Dighton Rock. At Philadelphia, there was a large portfolio of original letters from James I., of England, to his Lord Lieutenants of Ireland, and at Baltimore letters from the stadtholders of Holland to the kings of England, during the 17th and 18th century, and at New Orleans the original grant of Charles 2d to William Penn, together with a contract in the hand writing of Penn himself, granting 20,000 acres of land on the spot where Philadelphia now stands. In the University of Yena, Germany, were seen no less than 13,000 duplicates; in the Royal Library

at Berlin, 25,000 ; in the Imperial Library of St. Petersburg, 50,000 ; in the Imperial Library of Vienna, 60,000, &c., among which there were books published from between 1475 and 1520, within the first 63 years following the invention of printing, and greatly prized by antiquarians and book collectors. The Royal Library of Munich, in Bavaria, contained, he says, no less than 200,000 duplicates, huddled together in garrets, like useless lumber, although of a character to render them valuable in other countries.

In a short time after the measure was sanctioned by the proper authorities thousands of duplicates were made public to the great body of the people of Paris without charge, "600,000 duplicates," he says, "in less than 6 months" ; the accumulation was so great that the order had to be in a measure countermanded or delayed until the vast collections could be classed and arranged ; the place of deposit being too small for the treasures. The departments of ancient and modern medals, works of science and art and specimens of natural history, were also crowded to overflowing.

In view of all these things it was suggested to the mind of Mr. Vattemare, that a system of international exchanges might be effected throughout the world. At the time Mr. V. delivered this address to a Boston audience he had pretty satisfactorily established an interchange in Europe and Asia ; he wished the people of America to participate in the advantage. He stated that within the four preceding years, he had been told, that more than 500,000 exchanges had taken place ; that thousands of volumes had been withdrawn from darkness and the dust, and libraries enriched by these exchanges ; missing volumes obtained, mutilated series made perfect, and books supplied whose loss had been deplored ; new and unsuspected sources of historical truth had been discovered among the disinterred manuscripts, and new libraries had been formed. Exchanges had taken place between Moscow and Lisbon, Madrid and London, Rome and Constantinople—Paris and the rest of the world. Congratulations had been received from Emperors, Kings, Cardinals, Bishops and the Clergy in approval of his scheme. He succeeded in his own country—he succeeded in England, but still there was something to do, he thought, on this side of the Atlantic. Says Lafayette to him—"The execution of your plan will produce invaluable benefits to the old and new world. Go to America. Go to America." This matter was seconded by distinguished Americans at Paris, among whom was Gen. Cass, Mr. Cambreling and others. Mr. Vattemare accordingly embarked Sept. 20, 1839, for these shores, for an absence of 3 months, thinking that his object would have been accomplished in that brief period of time ; but 19 months had passed away and he was still here, urging upon the citizens of Boston their earnest co-operation. He brought with him treasures, and in exchange from our garrets, libraries and State archives were drawn out things of which many scarcely knew their value, or even their existence, and enabled our State and city legislatures to make presents to Europe which would interest her savans and not impoverish but enrich ourselves. His three months extended to more than two years.

His plan "contemplated a union of the literary and scientific societies of the city, with their various and scattered libraries, into a grand, central institution, with a public gallery, a gallery of art," &c. He also "proposed the erection of a building by the citizens, or the government of the city, which should contain rooms for the united libraries and collections of the various societies. The building being thus the property of the people, in consideration of the amount paid for its erection, the whole people were forever to have free access to all that it might contain, with only such regulations as the safety and preservation of the property might demand."

He returned to us in 1847 with another present of books, far richer offerings, and urged the same plan, which had been suggested years before, and the city government, prompted by the Mayor, Josiah Quincy, Jr., made its first report in favor of a free city library, though by no means on the liberal scale proposed by Mr. Vattemare.

For many years past Mr. Vattemare has lived retired at Paris with his friends.

Chauncey, Nathaniel, A.M., an Honorary Vice President of the Society, died at Philadelphia, February 9th, 1865, in the 76th year of his age.

Mr. Chauncey was born at New Haven, Conn., on the 27th day of February, 1789. He was the youngest son of the Hon. Charles Chauncey, LL.D., of New Haven, for many years Attorney for the State of Connecticut, to which office he was appointed in 1776, having been previously the King's Attorney under the Colonial Government. He was afterwards appointed Judge of the Superior Court of Connecticut, which office was held by him until 1793, when he resigned it, and devoted himself to reading, superintending the education of his family, and giving lectures to a class of students at law. Judge Chauncey died April the 28th, 1823. In common with all, or nearly

all who bear the surname of Chauncey in the United States, he was a lineal descendant of the Rev. Charles Chauncey, the second President of Harvard College, who graduated as A.M., at the University of Cambridge, England, in 1617, and afterward as Bachelor of Divinity in the same University in 1624, and emigrated to this country in 1638.

Nathaniel Chauncey, the subject of the present sketch, graduated at Yale College in 1806, and afterward studied law and was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar; but his constitution, never a robust one, had been much enfeebled by close attention to his studies at Yale, and he was unable to prosecute a profession as arduous and confining as the law. He soon retired from it, and engaged in commercial pursuits, but these were not to his taste, and on the death of his father, Judge Chauncey, in 1823, he determined to pass several years in Europe, in travel and literary pursuits. It was there that the writer of this brief notice made his acquaintance, and he has always regarded it as a blessing to have known him and acquired his friendship. He has never met with, and doubts if there lives a man of purer purposes, of a nicer sense of right and honor, of more benevolent feelings or larger charity than was Nathaniel Chauncey. He was in truth throughout the whole term of his protracted life, an embodiment and exemplar of the Christian gentleman.

During Mr. Chauncey's residence in Europe, he occupied a portion of his time in ascertaining the lineage of his American ancestor, President Chauncey, of Cambridge, which he was enabled to trace, without missing a link in the chain, to Chauncey De Chauncey, a Norman knight who came to England in 1066 with William the Conqueror, and whose son and heir William De Chauncey was Baron of Skirpenbeck in Yorkshire, in the reign of Henry the 1st. The estate and title of Skirpenbeck continued in the family to the year 1399, in the reign of Richard II., when, by consent of the king, the estate and title (then by tenure attached to the estate) were alienated, and the estate of Gedlester, or New Place, in Hertfordshire, purchased, which continued in possession of the representatives of the family at the time of the visit of Mr. Nathaniel Chauncey to England in 1825. Among members of the family there, by whom the subject of this sketch was kindly and hospitably welcomed, was Mr. Nathaniel S. Chauncey, a descendant of the second son of President Chauncey of Harvard, who was born in England previous to his father's removal to America, and who after graduating at Harvard returned to his native country, where the descendants of this son of President Chauncey have continued.

Those who are curious in such matters will find a full account of the Chauncey family in the *History of Hertfordshire*, by Sir Henry Chauncey, and a work entitled *Memorials of the Chauncеys*, by Mr. William Chauncey Fowler, of Amherst, Mass. Few American families of English ancestry have for so many generations been so worthily represented on both sides of the Atlantic.

Mr. Chauncey returned to the United States in the autumn of 1828, and was married June 8th, 1836, to Elizabeth Sewall, daughter of Samuel and Nancy Salisbury, of Boston. This most estimable and accomplished lady died May 22d, 1850, leaving two sons, Charles and Elihu, named after Mr. Chauncey's distinguished brothers Charles and Elihu Chauncey, of Philadelphia.

Since his wife's death Mr. Chauncey has led a life of great retirement, employing his time in acts of benevolence and quiet charity, and enjoying the society of his sons and a few near relatives and cherished friends. In June, 1863, he was elected vice president of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society for Pennsylvania, in place of the Hon. Edward Darlington, of that State, deceased. His mortal remains were interred, by his request, in the burial ground at New Haven, where those of his parents repose.

In connection with the above sketch, the following notice is copied from the Philadelphia *North American and United States Gazette* of the 13th of February, 1865.

"Mr. Nathaniel Chauncey. Obituary notices are generally read with but little interest, because they are frequently only tributes of partial friendship, and often an extravagant if not an undue eulogium of their subject. But there sometimes passes from among us one so blessed with the better qualities of our nature that no language can more than do justice to their possessor. Such a man was Nathaniel Chauncey.

"The writer of this notice, during a life which has been moderately extended, and in the course of which he has known many good and gifted men, has never known a more upright or purer character. He was, in truth, like the Nathaniel of the New Testament, 'one indeed in whom is no guile.' Mr. Chauncey was one of three brothers who removed to this city early in the present century. The eldest, Mr. Charles Chaun-

ey, will be recollected by many as one of our most eminent and venerable citizens, he worthy compeer at the bar of Messrs. Binney and Sergeant. The second, Mr. Elihu Chauncey, was remarkable for his rare ability, energy and forecast. To him more han to any other person we are indebted for the Philadelphia and Reading R. R. The hird, the subject of the present notice, graduated with the highest honors at Yale College, ut was prevented by ill health, at an early period of life, from pursuing his pro-ession, that of the law. None who knew him can regret that it was so; for he gave o them a bright exemplar of the beautiful life which one may lead devoid of other ambition than that of doing good, contributing, as far as he could, to make all who ame in contact with him happy. With but a moderate fortune, few gave more largely n charity; not to those charities which attract public attention and which are therefore n general sufficiently contributed to, but to persons humble and lowly in life, some of whom, perhaps, but for him would have been without a friend. With these beau-iful traits of character, Mr. Chauncey possessed the crowning grace of being a meek nd humble follower of the Saviour, and to him if to any one was applicable his heering promise, 'Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God.'"

(Communicated.)

Willard, Joseph, A.M., a resident member, died in Boston May 12, 1865, a. 67 ears. He was son of Rev. Joseph and Mary (Sheafe) Willard, and was born in Cam-ridge March 14, 1798. At the age of 10 years he entered Phillips Academy, under Mark Newman, where he continued two years. He then returned to Cam-ridge to a private classical and mercantile school kept by William Jennison, and there emained until he entered college. He graduated at Harvard College in 1816. After graduating he studied law with Charles Humphrey Atherton, of Amherst, N. H., and irst settled in Waltham; then went to Lancaster, and finally to Boston about 1829. He was chosen a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society in 1829, and was nade its corresponding secretary, which office he held until April, 1864, when on ccount of ill health he declined a re-election. In 1838, Gov. Everett appointed him Master in Chancery under the Insolvency act of that year, and he held the same until he Masters in Chancery were superseded by Commissioners of Insolvency. In 1839 e was appointed by the Supreme Judicial Court joint clerk of the Courts of Suffolk Supreme and Common Pleas) with Geo. C. Wilde. In 1856, these offices becoming elective, he was chosen clerk of the Superior Court (which replaced the Common Pleas) for five years, and again in 1861 for a like term. He was also for about the ame period and until his death, one of the trustees of the old Boston Library, that was so long located in Franklin street.

He married, Feb. 24, 1830, Susanna Hickling, dau. of Capt. Isaiah Lewis, by whom e had seven children, four sons and three daughters, of whom two sons and one laughter with their mother survive. Major Sidney Willard, a grad. of Harvard Col-ege, in the class of 1852, of the 35th Massachusetts regiment, who fell at Fredericks-burg, Feb. 4, 1862, was his eldest son.

While a resident of Lancaster, Mr. Willard wrote his valuable history of that town, which was published in the *Worcester Magazine* (September, 1826, Vol. ii. No. 5), making 88 pages. He also published—Memoir of William Lincoln; Address to the Members of the Bar of Worcester County, Mass., in 1829; Memoir of the Rev. Samuel Willard, Vice President of Harvard University, 1839; Address at the Lancaster Cen-ennial, in 1853, 8vo. pp. 230; Willard Family Memoir, in 1858, 8vo. pp. 471, con-aining genealogies of the family to the fourth generation. (*Register*, vol. xiii. p. 78.)

He became a member of the Society in 1845, the year of its organization.

A writer in the Boston Transcript of May 17th, says of Mr. Willard—"He was, in office as out of office, a kind, obliging, thoughtful, intelligent, Christian gentleman. He had a well-trained, logical mind; he was of scholarly habits, fond of research and study; was in his manners and bearing judicial, but yet affable and urbane, diligent, and of truth and justice, and as exact as an antiquary. He was one of the best models of an executive officer the writer ever beheld, and was generally so regarded. As Mas-er in Chancery he was called upon to settle many hundreds of insolvent estates, decid-ng numerous new and difficult points, and he did it all without provoking hardly an objection or an appeal; and as clerk, his decisions were seldom appealed from, and still more seldom were those appeals sustained."

Morse, Rev. Abner, a resident member, died suddenly at Sharon, Mass., of con-estion of the lungs, on Tuesday, May 16, at the age of 71. He was the second son nd fifth child of Abner and Mille (Leland) Morse, of Medway, and was born in that own Sept. 5, 1793. His ancestor, Capt. Joseph Morse, settled in Bogistow, now Med-

way, about 1670, on the west side of Charles river. His first wife was Mehitable Wood, a dau. of Nicholas Wood, of Dorchester, one of the early settlers. Mr. W., with Mr. Andrew Pitcher and Thos. Holbrook, had purchased of Richard Parker, of Boston, 535 acres of land at Bogistow. On the memorable 21st Feb., 1675-6, when Medfield was assaulted by Philip and his warriors and the town laid in ashes, and some of the inhabitants inhumanly massacred, Capt. Joseph was at his remote settlement, but in subsequent conflicts with the Indians he is understood to have been personally engaged. He signed the petition for the incorporation of Sherborn, in 1674, and was among the first received of its inhabitants. He was chosen Captain of their only company of militia, was considered a man of integrity and influence, and died rich in lands. He was a selectman of the town of Sherborn 16 years, and was a representative to the General Court in 1715. His son Joseph, b. March 25, 1679, m. Prudence Adams, daughter of Henry Adams (slain by the Indians at the Medfield massacre), grandson of Henry Adams, who was buried at Quincy. Joseph Morse had a son Henry, b. June 14, 1703, who m. Sarah Kibby, and d. April 5, 1766. He was settled on land in the N. W. part of Medway, lately annexed to Holliston. His son Ezekiel, b. Oct. 1, 1727, m. Rebecca Cozzens. Their only son, Abner, b. Oct. 11, 1759, m. Mille Leland. They were the parents of Rev. Abner, our deceased member. Abner Morse, the father of Rev. Abner, was a volunteer drummer in the army at the age of 16, and "the first office," says his son, "that he ever held, was to hold a spy-glass for Washington to look through at the enemy, and the second to kindle that unfortunate fire on Dorchester Point (now South Boston), at which the British directed a shot, killing three valuable officers, and barely missing the boy." The father lived, however, to be a selectman of the town of Medway 14 years, was a representative 3 years, Justice of the Peace about 12 years, and was a Captain and Major of the Artillery.

Mr. Morse has made no record of himself, that I am aware of, except the bare genealogical one, so that our information in regard to him is somewhat meagre. We learn that his early days were spent in his native town—that he was a pupil in Day's Academy, Wrentham, in 1811, where Rev. Martin Moore was preceptor—at the age of 19 he entered Brown University, where he graduated in 1816. He studied theology at Andover, where he graduated in 1819. He was first settled in the ministry at Nantucket, where he was ordained as an Orthodox Congregationalist, so called, Dec. 16, 1819. Rev. Phineas Fish, of Marshpee, preached his ordination sermon, which was published by Charles Ewer. He labored at Nantucket several years, until 1822, "an ardent and successful preacher. His memory is there fresh in many a heart and his name fondly cherished. He was again settled at Boundbrook, N. J., where he earnestly performed the duties of his calling." Here he m. Oct. 1, 1832, Sarah Ann Voorhees, by whom he had one child, Lucretia. The mother and child died in Sept., 1833, soon after the birth of the latter. He afterwards went to the State of Indiana, where he procured the Charter of a College, and was elected one of its Professors. He married 2d, Oct. 15, 1836, Hannah Peck, by whom he had three sons, viz.:—Abner Leland, born October 1, 1838, at Portage Point, Indiana; Elijah Adams, born May 25, 1841, near South Bend, Indiana; Albert Field, born Aug. 1, 1842, at Onondaga Valley, N. Y. The sons are living. "He toiled incessantly in the State of New York, in building new churches." He devoted much time to the science of geology, delivering courses of lectures in various places. "He was interested in all scientific subjects, and was a man of extensive information." The latter portion of his days was spent in genealogical pursuits. He also contributed articles for different periodicals.

His *Memorial of the Morses*, published in 1850, is an octavo of about 460 pages; Genealogical Register of the Inhabitants of Sherborn and Holliston, 1856, pp. 352. He had three volumes of what he designated as the Descendants of several Ancient Puritans, including the families of Adams, Brigham, Bullard, Cutler, Goulding, Grant, Hapgood, Hewins, Holbrook, Litchfield, Pettee, Phipps, Richards, Rockwood, Sawyer, Twitchell, Wood, and other families. At the time of his death he was engaged on the Harding, Cutler, Payson and other families, and some of these were in press.

He was an early member of this Association, having been made Corresponding member in 1846, while he resided at South Bend, Ind. He became a resident member in 1860.

He took much interest in the history of the Northmen—had written and corresponded much on the subject—receiving many letters from distinguished personages in Denmark and elsewhere in relation to the subject.

"He was a deep thinker, original in his views and their presentation"; a man of

great earnestness and perseverance; had a kind heart and was beloved by his associates. From remarks made by him at various times it is judged that he had been engaged in many ecclesiastical conflicts in sections of the country where he had been located. He abhorred bigotry and priestcraft, and was severe in his denunciations against all hypocrisy. Simple himself and plain in his manners and habits, he desired to see openness and sincerity in others, and was ever pleased with such manifestations.

In 1822, Charles Ewer published "*The Christian World Unmasked*," by the Rev. John Berridge, A.M., vicar of Everton, Eng. To which is prefixed the Life of the Author. Corrected and abridged, by Abner Morse, Pastor of the First Congregational Church in Nantucket." The Preface is dated August, 1822, in which he gives plainly his views on ridicule and satire, and it is not unlikely that these were sometimes used by him and we presume not ineffectually, in those single-handed combats he felt impelled to wage in his church militant campaigns. He was buried in his native town, beside his ancestors. Some remarks were made at the funeral by Rev. Jacob Ide, D.D., of Medway, which were published in the *Milford Journal*.

Proceedings.

Boston, Wednesday, June 7, 1865.—A monthly meeting was held this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at No. 13 Bromfield street. The president being still absent in Europe, the chair was taken by Rev. Martin Moore, vice president for Massachusetts.

John H. Sheppard, the librarian, reported 16 volumes and 31 pamphlets added to the library since the last meeting.

Rev. Henry M. Dexter, the corresponding secretary, reported letters accepting membership from Edward S. Waters, of Salem, and Elbridge Wason, of Boston, resident; and William E. Doggett, of Chicago, corresponding.

William B. Trask, the historiographer, read biographical sketches of Alexander Vattemare, of Paris, France, a corresponding member; and Rev. Abner Morse, of Boston, a resident member.

Mr. Sheppard, the librarian, Rev. Dorus Clarke, of Waltham, and others, bore strong and feeling testimony to the Christian character of Mr. Morse and to his very valuable labors of late years, in his published historical and genealogical works. He was a geologist as well as a genealogist and antiquary, and had made the visits of the Northmen to our continent at an early date a special study.

Samuel G. Drake, formerly president of the society, read an interesting and valuable paper, on the life and literary labors of Rev. William Hubbard, the historian of New England and of the Indian Wars. Mr. Drake, as the readers of the Register know, is well versed in all matters relating to the history of the Indians, and hardly an item which pertains to the history of those who have left early chronicles of that waning race, can escape his thorough research.

Mr. Kidder made a report on the publication of Rev. Mr. Nason's address on President Lincoln.

William R. Deane exhibited a punch bowl of the "olden time"—turned out of lignum vitæ, which was in use near 200 years since at the noted Billings Tavern—on the road from Boston to New York, in what was then Dorchester—now Sharon. Rivers of punch have flowed from this old fountain, and moistened the throats of thousands.

Boston, July 5.—A quarterly meeting was held this afternoon, vice president Moore in the chair.

The librarian reported the donation of 8 bound books, 12 pamphlets, and 15 ancient MSS. since the last meeting.

The corresponding secretary reported the acceptance of George W. Baldwin and Azel Ames, Jr. as resident members.

The historiographer read a sketch of the character of Nathaniel Chauncey, Esq., of Philadelphia, Honorary Vice-President of this society for Pennsylvania, lately deceased.

Rev. S. J. Spaulding, of Newburyport, read notices of several members of the "Ministers' Meeting," an association formed at Bradford, June 3, 1719. This is the earliest association of the kind of which any authentic records have been preserved. The custom of ministerial associations runs back to the first settlement of New England; Governor Winthrop, in his journal under the early date of 1633, says "the ministers in the Bay and Saugus did meet once a fortnight at one of their houses, by course, where some question of moment was debated."

The Rev. Thomas Symmes, of Bradford, being himself a singer, could not bear to hear jargon. His people were not used to regular singing, and he was determined to

introduce it in opposition to their prejudices. He wrote an essay on regular singing or singing by note, also a Joco-Serious Dialogue concerning regular singing. One of his mottoes he took out of Playfair's introduction to Ælian, which is in these words: "Of all beasts there is none that is not delighted with Harmony but only the ass." He advanced good singing in the churches, but gave great offence.

The Rev. John Tufts, of West Newbury, the first year that he was settled (1714) also published a small work on music, entitled "A very plain and easy introduction to the art of singing psalm tunes, with the cantus or trebles of twenty-eight psalm tunes contrived in such a manner as the learner may attain the skill of singing them with the greatest ease and speed imaginable."

This is said to have been the first publication of the kind in New England, if not in America. As late as 1700, there were not more than four or five tunes known in many of the congregations in this country, and in some not more than two or three; and even these were sung altogether by rote. These tunes were York, Hackney, St. Mary's, Windsor, and Martyrs. The publication of Mr. Tufts was an innovation on the old time-honored customs of the country, and the attempt to teach music by note was strenuously resisted by that large class of persons who believe that an old error is better than a new truth. Many at that time imagined that fa, sol, la, was nothing but popery in disguise. A writer in the New England Chronicle, in 1723, thus observes: "Truly, I have a great jealousy that if we once begin to sing by rule, the next thing will be to pray by rule and preach by rule, and then comes popery."

Rev. John Tucker, of Newbury, ordained in 1745, lived in stormy times. He had great controversial skill and a good share of sly wit. The embers of discontent at one time came to a blaze. A council was called, when Rev. Aaron Hutchinson, of Groton, preached a sermon, entitled "Valour for the Truth." Dr. Tucker replied and commented on the council. He was not known to keep back in his preaching anything he considered of essential importance. He did not shrink from the responsibilities of a champion. He was an Arminian, had great reverence for the Scriptures, and a strong hold upon his people's hearts. He passed through all the fluctuations of paper money, for it is said he once sent a wheelbarrow to the Treasurer to bring his quarter's salary home. Notices were also read of several other ministers which were interesting. A vote of thanks was passed to Rev. Mr. Spaulding, and a copy of his paper requested for the Society.

Boston, August 2.—A stated meeting was held this afternoon, vice president Moore in the chair.

The librarian reported the donation of 5 volumes and 20 pamphlets since the last meeting.

The historiographer read a biographical sketch of Joseph Willard, a resident member of the society, and one of the persons named in the act of incorporation, March, 1845.

The corresponding secretary being absent on a tour in Europe, Rev. Washington Gilbert was chosen assistant corresponding secretary.

John H. Sheppard then read a paper on the Vaughan family, of Hallowell, Maine, relating many early and pleasing reminiscences of that interesting locality, and giving a sketch of the life and character of Benjamin Vaughan, M.D., LL.D., whom he pronounced one of the best of men and certainly the happiest man he ever saw. Speaking of John Merrick, Esq., who died at Hallowell, Oct. 22, 1861, nearly 95 years of age, he remarked that he should never forget his peculiar, saint-like appearance, when last he saw him in this city, a year or two before his death. His long white locks flowing richly over his shoulders—his thin, airy form—his pale look and penetrating eyes still surviving the changes of many, many years, all seemed more like a vision of some departed seer, than a reality of life.

The Hallowell Cemetery is an honor to that city—so well located, so carefully kept, and adorned with trees and flowers and shrubbery that even Old Mortality would gaze with admiration at the spot, and pocket his mallet and chisel; for he would find but little to do among the memorials of the dead.

While a student at law in the office of Hon. Samuel S. Wilde, Mr. Sheppard was invited to dine at his house, where his father-in-law, General Cobb, was then on a visit. There was a large dinner-party, among whom was Dr. Vaughan. After the dessert, some one started the much-mooted question, Who wrote Junius? Various opinions were expressed. Now it must be recollected that this great assassin of character, who had attacked the Dukes of Grafton and Bedford, and also Judge Blackstone and Lord Mansfield, was exceedingly harsh on Dr. Vaughan's father. At last Dr. Vaughan, seeming a little vexed and evidently wishing to put an end to the discussion,

said, "I know that William Gerard Hamilton was the author of the Letters of Junius." A dead silence followed, and the conversation changed.

Mr. Sheppard's paper was listened to with much interest by a full meeting. A copy of his memoir of Dr. Vaughan was requested, which is published in the present number of the Register.

John W. Dean read a letter from Joseph L. Chester, Esq., of London, England, author of the recent elaborate life of John Rogers, the Marian Proto-Martyr, inclosing a copy of the will of Rev. John Ward, of Haverhill, England, father of Nathaniel Ward, of Ipswich, N. E., whose quaint and curious book, the "Simple Cobbler of Agawam," is well known. Mr. Chester found the will at Doctors' Commons, after a laborious search, increased by the fact that the date of the testator's death was unknown. Inclosed also was an abstract of the will of Rev. Samuel Ward, a Puritan writer of note, the eldest brother of Nathaniel, which will was found at the same office; and a fac simile, or tracing, of the pedigree of this family in the Candler MS., at the British Museum. Mr. Chester in a previous letter wrote: "I am anxious that you should have in Boston a fac-simile specimen of one of Candler's pedigrees, that you may see how difficult they are to decipher." Search was made at Doctors' Commons for the will of Rev. Nathaniel Ward and his son-in-law, Rev. Giles Firmin, but without success. The documents throw new light upon the history of this family. They will be given to the public in a memoir of Rev. Nathaniel Ward, which Mr. Dean has nearly ready for the press.

David Pulsifer—who has a contemporary manuscript of the Poetical Epistle to Gen. Washington, printed at Annapolis, Md., in 1779, and reprinted at London in 1780, of which a small edition has lately been reprinted at New York, which manuscript is supposed to be in the hand writing of the author—read a letter of Rev. Wm. S. Perry, of Litchfield, Ct., inclosing three letters of Rev. Charles H. Wharton, the author of the Epistle. At Mr. Pulsifer's request, a committee, consisting of F. Kidder, Wm. B. Trask and W. R. Deane, was chosen to report at the next meeting whether in their opinion this MS. is in the handwriting of Rev. Mr. Wharton.

BOOK NOTICES.

Eulogy on Abraham Lincoln, late President of the United States, delivered before the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, Boston, May 3, 1865. By Elias Nason, Member of the Society. "He that hath the vantage ground to do good is an honest man."—*Bacon.* Boston: William V. Spencer, 134 Washington Street. 1865. 8vo. pp. 28.

A Memorial of Abraham Lincoln, late President of the United States. Boston: Printed by order of the City Council. M.DCCC.LXV. 8vo. pp. 153.

Of the hundreds of discourses, eulogies, addresses and memorials that have been delivered and published in relation to the decease of our worthy President, we give the titles of two only. Mr. Nason speaks tenderly of our loss. It is "a profound *personal* grief we feel," he says, "as when a dear old father, a beloved mother, or a brother is torn relentlessly from our breast;"—"for one so entirely with us in sympathy, in genius, in love, in action, in aspiration, that he must ever bear the august appellation of the PEOPLE'S OWN BELOVED PRESIDENT."

Mr. Nason proceeds to give a brief history of the life of Mr. Lincoln, and concludes with some practical applications and reflections, making the sad event speak to us vividly of the honesty, the patriotism, the truthfulness, the simplicity, the temperance, the industry, the sagacity, the uprightness of character of our departed Chief. "His heart, though mighty as a lion's, was full of the milk of human kindness; his golden charities, as the perfume of the sandal wood, flowed out even upon the axe that was cutting his life away." The eulogy throughout was brilliant. It was an eloquent and faithful tribute to the life and virtues of our martyred Leader.

Hon. Henry Wilson followed in some remarks on the life and character of Mr. Lincoln, drawn from his own personal knowledge of him, official and private, stating

that he was loved the most by those who knew him best, and that his name would go down in history as a really great as well as a truly good man.

Mr. Sheppard, the Librarian, gave an ode on "the burial of Abraham Lincoln," which was well received. It is published, appropriately, with the pamphlet.

The Boston "Memorial" contains the proceedings of the City Council; an account of the public meeting in Faneuil Hall, with addresses and remarks of Mayor Lincoln, Hon. Peleg W. Chandler, Hon. Charles G. Loring, Hon. Alexander H. Rice, Hon. Richard H. Dana, Jr.; a notice of the procession and services at Music Hall, with the eulogy of Hon. Charles Sumner. The volume is finely printed, on heavy white paper. It is a credit to the City, and to the printers J. E. Farwell & Co.

Tribute to the Memory of Edward Everett, by the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, at Boston, Mass., January 17 *and February* 1, 1865. Boston: New England Historic-Genealogical Society. M.DCCC.LXV. 8vo. pp. 97.

Mr. Everett was thorough in every thing. Whatever he undertook was done with the concentration of all his powers. All his acts and words were characterized by completeness and *finish*.

His patriotism, ever earnest and honest in the various and high offices of trust which he filled; his philanthropy, sacrificing personal promotion in his beneficent services as a private citizen; his learning, shed broadcast over the land in his voluminous printed productions or poured forth so effectively by his eloquent voice and commanding presence; his statesmanship, successfully exercised in some of the most critical periods of our National History; his indomitable industry, in this respect an example which all not only can admire but emulate; and above all his pure and Christian character, on which not a stain has been found, have been wisely and well presented in these different eulogies, and in some passages with great eloquence and critical acumen.

We have rarely seen the advantages of a high classical education stated with so much truth and so appropriately as by Dr. Lewis in his address. We have many educated men devoted to the application of science to the arts of life, but in addition we want men of a higher order, like Mr. Everett, devoted to original inquiry and production, to counteract the overgrowth and dangerous tendencies of the commercial and political spirit of our land. The example of the life of Mr. Everett, says Dr. Lewis, "will do more to impress upon America the value and dignity of learning and intellectual cultivation than all that the most wise and thoughtful philosophers could write, or the most eloquent orators could utter and enforce."

Mr. Nason, whose words possess rare descriptive power, says of Mr. Everett, "there was scarcely any archive of history, or cabinet of art, or hall of legislation or tribune of oratory which he did not enter as a master," and he made it "the leading purpose of his life to transfuse into the public mind, by the resistless power of his eloquence, the rare and precious gems of wisdom he had drawn, with the cunning hand of the alchemist, from God's wide world of beauty and intelligence."

Mr. Holland has well told the story of the "crowning achievement of his life," his unsurpassed "patriotic philanthropy." The portrait is striking and remarkably correct, and the views of the Library of Mr. Everett and his birth-place make the volume of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society a very attractive one. Four hundred copies were printed by the Society in superior style—and 75 copies on large paper, by J. K. Wiggin, with an additional portrait.

The sermons, discourses and addresses, in commemoration of Hon. Edward Everett, by the following well-known authors, have also been published:—viz.: Rev. *Rufus Ellis*, Rev. *Edward Everett Hale*, Rev. *C. A. Bartol*, and Rev. *John E. Todd*, of Boston; Rev. *Nathaniel Hall*, of Dorchester; Rev. *F. H. Hedge*, D.D, of Brookline; Rev. *Samuel Osgood*, D.D., of New York; Rev. *A. P. Putnam*, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Rev. *Charles Wiley*, of Geneva, N. Y.; and *Richard H. Dana*, Jr., of Cambridge; also the Proceedings of *the Thursday Evening Club*, of the *Massachusetts Historical Society* of Boston, and of the *Antiquarian Society* of Worcester, and *the Boston City Memorial*.

The above fifteen publications on Mr. Everett's death are all that we have seen in pamphlet or book form, and we believe comprise the whole number that have issued from the press—although his death was noticed by almost every pulpit in Boston and by many in New York and other places. They are, collectively, very eloquent and elaborate memorials of one of the most accomplished scholars of our country and age. These tributes are mostly by those who knew him well. They are voluntary and hearty in their reverence for the "First Citizen of the Republic," and mostly very successful

in their analyzation of his high intellectual accomplishments. They are rendered by individuals of various political proclivities and differing religious faiths; all joining in one chorus in admiration of his character and appreciation of the great value of his services to our city and the whole country.

As President of the Thursday Evening Club, Mr. Everett had commemorated by Eulogies the removal by death of one after another of its prominent members, till he in turn required the service which he had so beautifully rendered to others. Mr. Everett's own words uttered in regard to Daniel Webster, were applicable here, viz.:—"There is but one voice that ever fell upon my ear which could do justice to such an occasion; and that voice, alas! we shall hear no more forever!" The grateful task was, however, well performed. Mr. E. P. Whipple, in addition to a masterly statement of Mr. Everett's intellectual acquirements, says:—"his presence gave a peculiar dignity to our meetings which it will be impossible to replace, and impressed upon all of us the conviction that to other gifts and accomplishments must be added the distinction of being the most accomplished gentleman of his time. There was a refinement in the very substance of his being. He obeyed the order of comeliness in the beautiful urbanity of his behaviour as in the cadenced periods of his eloquence."

The eloquence which "charged the air with electric life," and almost "caused the hearts of hearers to stop beating," is now silent. "That dignified and majestic presence, that open and benevolent countenance, that mild and thoughtful eye, that silvery voice, trained and modulated with as fine an art as ever flute was played, those easy and expressive gestures, carefully studied yet seemingly spontaneous," are gone forever. This "prince of scholars and rhetoricians," this "luminous adorner of all truth," this "chancellor of the exchequer for the pity of our time," has left us while he was "holding forth the righteousness and truth with whose preaching he began." Those words which "flowed forth as easy as the 'golden oil' out of the olive branches of the prophet's vision, transmuting the leaden details of the tritest subject into sparkling gold," we shall hear no more on earth forever. This Life "full of action, full of service, full of honor, full of varied and brilliant and beneficent achievement;" this "rich and illustrious life" has closed. "What better legacy than the influence of such a life can a man leave behind him when he goes hence? What better outfit than the spirit of such a life can a man take with him on his voyage to the undiscovered land?"

The History of Portland, from 1632 *to* 1864: *with a Notice of previous Settlements, Colonial Grants, and Changes of Government in Maine.* By William Willis. Second Edition—Revised and Enlarged. Portland: Bailey & Noyes. 1865. pp. 928.

If anything could be added to what has already been said in the Register, upon the importance of Local Histories, space cannot well be afforded for its farther consideration at this time. The term *Local History* is rather vague in itself, as it may be applied to a very small town, and also to a very large one, and even to a State. But what we commonly mean by *a local history*, is a history of a New England Town or City. These are of comparatively recent origin, unless we class Historical Discourses under the head of Local Histories, which it is easy and proper to do.

Portland has been highly favored by able gentlemen in the department of its history. Near the beginning of the last century, the Rev. Thomas Smith was settled there in the ministry. He kept a diary of events till near the close of his life, extending over a period of sixty-seven years. His successor, the Rev. Samuel Deane, D.D., also kept a similar diary, bringing events down to 1814. These are the principal works of the kind, and with these Mr. Willis was perfectly familiar, having edited and published them in a fine octavo volume of 484 pages, in 1849, as our previous pages gave due notice, in the January number, for 1850.

The first edition of the History of Portland was in two volumes, large octavo. The first volume in 1831, the second in 1833, consisting of 243 and 355 pages respectively. It also contained valuable maps and a few other appropriate plates. In one respect the first edition has a slight advantage over the second. We refer to its Index. This, though not strictly alphabetical, is preferable to one containing only names of individuals, which is the character of the Index to the second edition. And here it may not be improper to remark, that no book of the kind should be issued without a good index; if issued, it should not be tolerated by book buyers. They should one and all protest against it, and not cease their protestations till so reasonable a demand is fully heeded. Publishers have no business to impose upon the public by such gross negli-

gence. If they issue a work by subscription, it is their own fault if they do not fix a price sufficient to cover the expense of a proper index. We do not expect an Author who works for nothing, and gives his manuscript to a publisher—as is presumed to be the case with the work under notice—to prepare an index and furnish it to the publishers at the same *rate*. To remedy this evil, every author should stipulate that his work shall be accompanied with the necessary index. One of names merely is entirely insufficient. We do not believe that the publishers of the History of Portland can put in any valid plea why their subscribers are turned off with a mere index of names, and imperfect at that—inasmuch as they had, we are informed, a large subscription, and we know a pretty good price for the work.

As to the manner in which the author, Mr. Willis, has done his part, it is our belief that no man living could have done it so well. The maps and other engravings do credit to all concerned in their production.

In connection with the publication it was intended to say a word about the paper. We have rarely seen a book of the size of the History of Portland, of so great weight. A copy before us, in half calf binding, weighs four pounds avoirdupois. Yet the paper is not thick, though it receives a fair impression. It is of a tint reminding one continually of a rose pretty nearly faded out. This kind of tinted paper we do not like at all. Give us the good old-fashioned white paper for new books. For reprints of antique ones we will raise no objection to a mild cream color. D.

Report of Col. A. W. McDonald, to the Governor of Virginia, relative to his mission to England, to obtain copies of records and documentary evidence tending to establish the true boundary lines between Virginia and the States of North Carolina, Tennessee and Maryland. Doc. xxxix. March, 1861.

A friend has handed us the above described Document of the House of Delegates of Virginia, detailing the services of Colonel Angus W. McDonald, who was appointed at a previous Session, an agent, to proceed to England, and to "obtain from thence all record and documentary evidence tending to ascertain and establish the true lines of boundary between Virginia and the States of North Carolina, Tennessee and Maryland." The faithful and economical manner in which he discharged the trust is well worthy of notice. Col. McDonald says—"To make provision for its effectual prosecution, which, in the event of sickness or any serious accident to myself, might have been much interrupted or possibly entirely defeated, I engaged my son, William N. McDonald, to accompany me—and thus have greatly enhanced the value and increased the volume of record, documentary and historical matter, which I have had copied, and herewith return, neatly and substantially bound up in nine volumes of manuscript; and one book of rare and valuable maps."

"We sailed from Boston on the 13th of June (1860), and arrived in London on the 25th of the same month, by rail from Liverpool. At the instance of your Excellency, I was furnished, by Mr. Secretary Cass, with a letter to the U. S. Minister in London (Mr. Dallas), and by the intervention of the Hon. James M. Mason, one of Virginia's Senators, with a very kind letter from Lord Lyons (the British Minister at Washington) to Mr. Hammond, under Secretary of State, in charge of the colonial office of Great Britain.

"Through the kind interposition of Mr. Dallas and Mr. Hammond, the rigid forms, by which all access to British archives are guarded, were as much relaxed in my behalf as was consistent with the requirements of British laws; but notwithstanding the favor extended to me, it was not until the 14th of July (twenty days after my arrival in London), that I could obtain permission to examine the archives of the 'State paper office.' I mention this in no spirit of complaint, being well persuaded that the difficulty of access to this extensive and invaluable depository has been the efficient means by which all that may authenticate the early history of Virginia, is *still* preserved. So soon as I ascertained that some time would elapse before I could be suffered to enter the 'State paper office,' I sought and very promptly obtained from the authorities in charge of the 'British Museum,' permission for my son and myself to examine the almost unlimited stores of historical matter there collected, and under admirable conservative regulations, made accessible. There, our time and labor, until the 15th of July, were spent, and amply rewarded; and after that date, when, by the rules of the 'State paper office' our examinations *there* were suspended, we still pursued our work in the Museum.

"I was also permitted to examine the records in the 'rolls office,' in which I was

successful in finding the *record* of the original Charter or grant of Maryland to Cecilius (Calvert) Lord Baltimore, engrossed in the Latin language; a certified copy of which I have brought back with me, bound up in Vol. 8." Col. McDonald was very successful in obtaining a copy of this original charter of Maryland, important in its bearing upon the question of boundary between Virginia and Maryland, the object of his mission. He also obtained two other copies, not materially different, however. He says—"I made every effort to find the original grant itself. I sought out the representative of the Baltimore family, and finally discovered him a prisoner for debt in the 'Queen's bench' prison, to which some twelve years since he had been transferred from the 'Fleet' prison, after having been there confined for more than eight years. I obtained an interview with this gentleman: informed him of the object of my visit —which he appeared entirely willing to promote—and learned from him, after most minute inquiry, that the original Charter had never come into his hands with the *other* family papers, *which had;* that he had never seen it; never heard of it as being in the hands of any other person; and that he verily believed said original Charter to be utterly lost or destroyed."

We hope we do not betray any confidence in relating the following:—

This gentleman, the descendant of Lord Baltimore, though shirtless, and dressed in an old pair of pantaloons and a linen coat much the worse for wear, received the Colonel with great haughtiness, and when informed that there were members of his family in America occupying high social and political positions, he replied with great contempt—"If there are any of the name (Calvert) they are ———— for none of *our family live in America*," and turning on his heel abruptly strutted off with an assumption of great pride and dignity. This conduct in a man who had passed more than twenty years of his life in prison for debt, was, we trust, not a fair sample of the "noblemen" of England.

Colonel McDonald was also fortunate in obtaining several rare works relative to Maryland, together with forty-three early maps, bearing upon the object of his mission. One of the works of which he obtained a copy from the British Museum, entitled "A Relation of Maryland, 1635," has lately been reprinted in New York, edited by Dr. Francis L. Hawkes. Colonel McDonald modestly closes his report of twenty pages as follows:—"The resolution under which the mission was authorized, required that the expenses of it should not exceed two thousand dollars. Of that amount the necessary expenditures have been kept within the limits of eleven hundred dollars, including land and sea passage to England and back. The residue of the sum, together with two hundred and seventy-five dollars of private funds, have been expended in the procurement of the books, maps and manuscripts, of which mention has been made, nine volumes of manuscript, embracing the expense of translating and engrossing the Latin Charter and transcribing other documents, and one volume of forty-three early maps."

J. C.

A Chronology of Paper and Paper Making. By J. Munsell. Third Edition. Albany: J. Munsell, 78 State St. 1864. 8vo. pp. 174

This collection of facts is published in good season, when some cheaper material for paper than cotton or linen, and yet equally valuable, is anxiously sought for. It is handsomely printed, chronologically arranged, and exhibits much research. From the Egyptian papyrus,—the sale of which in sheets duly prepared was a source of commercial wealth in Alexandria in the third century—and from paper made in China of silk, and in Japan of the mulberry, to the manufacture of cotton paper in England, 1342, this desideratum has been increasing in interest, and more especially since the invention and wonderful improvements in printing. Rags have now become so scarce and dear, that some fresh material is sought with avidity.

Mr. Munsell enumerates 107 kinds of substitute already tried, principally vegetables, plants, roots, rice, bark of trees, and the leaves and husks of corn. None has yet been found which supplies the place of cotton and linen, though innumerable patents have been taken out, accompanied with flourishing and most sanguine recommendations. Some years ago, when the writer was in Washington, the Hon. Henry C. Ellsworth, Com. of the Patent Office, showed him a sample of fine and beautiful letter paper made from a N. Carolina plant. Inferior kinds of paper, however, have been successfully made of straw and other substances, but most of them only fit for package.

The advance made in the apparatus for manufacturing paper, particularly in the Fourdrinier machine, of which 280 were, in 1864, in operation in G. Britain, and a great many in this country, is astonishing. The work of six vats in twelve hours can now accomplish that which by hand labor required three months—at nearly one fifth of the cost

in the hundred weight. In 1830, in Derbyshire, Eng., a sheet of paper was made 13,800 feet long, and 4 in breadth; 1851, at London, a continuous sheet of 2500 yards; and in 1860, a sheet of tissue paper 4 miles long and 6 feet 3 inches wide, weighing 196 lbs. were manufactured in 12 hours. The Penny Magazine consumed 14,000 reams a year, and the London Times uses up nearly nine tons a day. In 1854 there were 750 paper mills in the U. S., where more paper is used than in England and France together, being 200,000 tons annually. Where cambric or muslin was once indispensable for book covers, paper is now a substitute.

These are startling facts, and evince the importance and necessity of finding some new material, equally good and less expensive than either cotton or linen. Such a discovery will be made by some one of those Yankee brains eternally at work; but whoever makes it will deserve a fortune for his reward, and be sure of the blessing of millions of readers and writers on his head. S.

Wit and Wisdom of the Rev. Sydney Smith, being Selections from his Writings and Passages of his Letters and Table Talk. With a Biographical Memoir and Notes. By Evert A. Duyckinck. New York. W. J. Widdleton, Publisher. 1865. Large 12mo. pp. 458.

This is a new edition of a book already familiar to many of our readers. Sydney Smith is best known by his wit, but his wisdom is quite as remarkable. The book is not made up of brief extracts or beauties as they are sometimes called. Some of the author's writings are given in full, and most of the selections present an entire subject. The biography is minute and interesting, and unfolds with skill the life and character of a man and writer of sound views, cheerful temper and liberal feeling.

A Letter of Directions to his Father's Birth-place. By John Holmes. *With Notes and a Genealogy.* By D. Williams Patterson. New York: Printed for the U. Q. Club. 1865. 8vo. pp. 76.

This is the first issue of a new Printing Society called the "U. Q. Club," whose regular editions of each work are 99 copies octavo and 42 copies quarto; though of genealogies 100 copies extra are allowed to be printed for the use of the several families. Of the regular editions, only 33 octavo and 13 quarto copies are sold—the price being respectively five and ten dollars a copy. The rest of the edition we presume is reserved for members of the Club, the mystery of whose initials we shall not endeavor to penetrate. Only two works have yet appeared under its auspices. Both are got up in a very elegant style, with clear type and thick paper.

The "Letter of Directions" was communicated to the Register nine years ago by the late Mr. Warner, of Cromwell, Ct., and will be found in our tenth volume, page 242. Mr. Patterson has made a new transcript from the original, and has found many errors in Mr. Warner's copy, some of which are quite important. The whole article is re-printed in the present number.

Mr. Patterson is known to be an indefatigable antiquary; and he has illustrated the obscure points in the Letter with a fulness of research that is deserving of commendation, having devoted 31 pages to historical and explanatory notes. The Genealogy has been carefully collected and is well arranged, filling 26 pages of the book; and there are two good indices to the volume.

John Watson, of Hartford, Conn., and his Descendants. A Genealogy, by Thomas Watson. New York: Printed for the U. Q. Club. 1865. 8vo. pp. 45.

Thomas Watson, the compiler of the above genealogy, is a descendant in the sixth generation from John Watson, who was in Hartford, Conn., in 1644, through John,[2] Cyprian,[3] Levi,[4] Thomas,[5] and Melesent (Wetmore) Watson. The portrait of Thomas,[5] the father of the compiler (who died Jan. 23, 1850, aged 86 years), faces the title page of the book. We are informed that the records of this family "were collected and arranged in 1859, at the request of Rev. John A. McKinstry, who wished to embody them in a *History of the Town of Torrington*, Conn., which he was then writing," but the publication of that History having been abandoned, the compiler consented to have the result of his labors produced in the present form. The work is clear, tasty and concise; well arranged throughout and beautifully printed. The children of the female descendants, with their dates of birth, &c. are given in the paragraphs succeeding the

notice of their parents. This plan, though a matter, as we consider it, savoring strongly of genealogical justice, has not always been carried out in our published family histories. The females are often cut off summarily from the family tree, without leaving a visible branch or even a twig behind them. This is not right, and it is time that "woman's rights," in this particular, at least, should be properly attended to, as is the case in the book before us and in some other good genealogies, we are happy to say, that might be mentioned.

This is called No. 3 of the publications of the "U. Q. Club," though No. 2, we believe, has not been issued. The "large paper" copies emanating from the Club, are indeed mammoths, with no stint of margin.

Sir Charles Henry Frankland, Baronet, or Boston in the Colonial Times. By Elias Nason, M.A. Albany, N. Y.: J. Munsell, 78 State Street. 1865. 8vo. pp. 129.

That rather morose, yet learned and estimable writer, of Esculapian notoriety in Boston, a hundred years ago—I hardly need say William Douglass, M.D.—once said, in somewhat ill humor, in speaking of a work by a then late writer, that to notice all of his errors would be to copy his whole book. Not so, by any means, respecting the work the title of which stands at the head of this article. For we might with greater truth say, to do justice to this work would be to copy its entire contents. If our limits allowed, we might enlarge upon very many topics touched upon in Mr. Nason's pages. But we are compelled to pass it over with a general notice, and heartily commend it to every reader of works upon American History. Yet we are aware that this commendation is utterly needless wherever the author is known.

The Narrative of "Sir Charles Henry Frankland" is a model of historical and biographical composition; its style clear and flowing, adorned with a scholarship unsurpassed in any similar undertaking which has fallen under our observation. Mr. Nason seems to be quite as much at home among the cocked hats, buff embroidered vests and small-clothes, wrist ruffles, gold knee-buckles, silver shoe-buckles, and *queues*, as if he had lived in the days of Boswell.

We have not been able to read this work so carefully as we intend to do, but have read enough to say with confidence what we have said, and without fear of dissent from any quarter. While we are sorry the Publisher has not given us a portrait of his subject, we heartily thank the Author for giving us a good index to his book; and we doubt not its popularity will warrant a new edition, with portrait and other engravings, at no very distant day. When it is announced that the work is from Mr. Munsell's press, nothing need be said in praise of the department of fine typography.

D.

William Fowler, the Magistrate, and one Line of his Descendants. By William Chauncey Fowler. 8vo. pp. 12.

This little pamphlet, by the author of the *Chauncey Family* (see *Register*, vol. x., and xii. p. 177) is not published, but printed, we presume, for the gratification of the kindred and friends of the writer. It is a pleasing memento of that branch of the family to which the compiler belongs. It must be a gratification, therefore, to those who are connected, to have so good and clear a record of their progenitors.

The Kansas Annual Register for the year 1864. Published by the State Agricultural Society. Andrew Stark, Editor. Leavenworth: Printed at the Bulletin Job Printing Establishment. 1864. 8vo. pp. 265.

The family of the U. S. is increasing so rapidly that the young municipalities hardly escape the minority of a territory before they astonish us as new sovereignties of our Republic. Such is the flourishing State of Kansas, already laid out into 45 counties, 33 of which are organized; and she bids fair to become one of the most magnificent sections of the Western world. She is as large as all New England, and with a Constitution, the model of which resembles that of Massachusetts, she has already taken a high rank in her laws, education, agriculture and government. She has wisely made the choice of her Governor, and several State officers, *biennial*, thereby avoiding in some degree the bane of too frequent elections. Toleration is protected, and the security of real estate provided for by a county registry of deeds, similar to our own, which by the by is said to be the simplest and best mode of preserving and perpetuating titles to land in the world; it is certainly much superior to the complicated and

very expensive mode of enrolment in England, and infinitely above that of Vermont, where each town—and there were 245 towns in that State in 1842 (Thompson's Ver.) —holds a registry of deeds touching lands in its limits, making the town clerk the recording officer, and thereby being exposed to the insecurity of fire, to negligence and ignorance, and to diverse systems and strange methods of keeping the records.

Kansas elects her Judges of the Supreme Court by ballot, and only for a term of six years: to be sure it is a little better than their annual election in Vermont. The Judges of the Supreme Court in every State should be independent, selected by the Governor and Council and not subject to popular or party suffrage; the surest way to secure the best and wisest men; and they should hold their office, while able and fit to perform its duties; for the Supreme Court is our only tribunal on earth, between a Legislature which may sometimes pass blind or tyrannous acts, and a people which may be misled.

There is an elaborate map of the Survey of Kansas, several Portraits of her eminent men, and much history of the trials and struggles of this brave and enterprising State.

S.

The Fire Lands Pioneer. Vol. vi. June, 1865. Published by the Fire Lands Historical Society, at their Rooms in Whittlesey Building, Norwalk, Ohio. Sandusky, Ohio: Steam Printing House of E. B. Hotsenpiller. 1865. 8vo. pp. 124.

This number contains, with other articles, some account of the settlement of Perkins township—so named after the Hon. Elisha Perkins, late of New London, Conn.—with personal reminiscences of the settlement; notices of the death of pioneers, with a portrait of the late Hon. Eleutheros Cooke, of Sandusky, the pioneer of railroad enterprise in the West; an interesting autobiography of John Garrison, the pioneer settler of Sandusky; an account of the murder of John Wood and George Bishop, in 1819, by two Indians, and their capture, trial and execution; early settlement of Bronson township; evenings with the pioneers; early history of Williams county; members of the Fire Lands Historical Society, between five and six hundred in number, giving their names, residence, when and where born, when and where first settled on Fire Lands, so far as known. This last is a valuable article for reference, to those who wish to learn in regard to the early settlers of that section, many of whom were from the New England States. Interesting reports are published of the annual and quarterly meetings held during the past and present years, with an account of the curiosities and relics exhibited—the papers read—the reminiscences given, &c., making such gatherings manifestly joyous ones, and pleasant in the retrospect.

The venerable President of the "Fire Lands Historical Society," Platt Benedict, of Norwalk, settled on the "Fire Lands" in 1817. He usually presides at their gatherings, though he is nearly ninety years of age.

We hope the "Pioneer" publication will be continued as long as such entertaining and useful reminiscences and recitals remain to be chronicled by the press.

The Semi-Centennial Celebration of the Park Street Church and Society; held on the Lord's day, February 27, 1859. *With the Festival on the day following.* Boston: Published by Henry Hoyt, No. 9 Cornhill. 1861. 12mo. pp. 166.

Historical Sketch of the Twelfth Congregational Society in Boston. By Lewis G. Pray. Published by the Committee of the Society. Boston: Printed by John Wilson & Son, 5 Water street. 1863. 12mo. pp. 123.

These books have not been noticed in the *Register*, though it is some time since they were published. It may not be considered improper, therefore, for us to draw attention to them.

This memorial volume of the Park Street Church is printed in a pretty style by Rand & Avery. A portrait of Rev. Edward Dorr Griffin, D.D., their first pastor, illustrates the book. The services were of an interesting and instructive character. The three ex-pastors of the church, still living, the Rev. Silas Aiken, D.D., of Rutland, Vt., the Rev. Joel H. Linsley, D.D., of Greenwich, Con., and the Rev. Edward Beecher, D.D., of Galesburg, Ill., were invited to deliver discourses on the day and evening of the Sabbath which completed a half century from the date of the organiza-

tion of the church. The invitations were accepted, and the discourses delivered. They are printed in the volume. An account of the festival, which was held in Music Hall, is given, as also an Historic Sketch of the Church, with facts relating to the meeting-house, its locality, etc. It makes a pleasant volume, worthy of preservation.

"The Twelfth Congregational Society," in Chambers Street, is more recent in its origin. It was incorporated as a religious Society, June 14, 1823. Rev. Samuel Barrett was ordained their first minister, Feb. 9, 1825, and was sole pastor more than thirty-three years. His connection with the Society continued some years longer. On the 11th of May, 1860, Mr. Joseph F. Lovering was ordained as nominal colleague with the Rev. Dr. Barrett. The public services of the church and society were brought to a close on the last Sunday of December, 1861. Having, afterward, sold their property, liquidated their debts, &c., the formal termination of the Society took place, March 5, 1863. These facts we gather from the neat little volume before us, which gives the history of their thirty-eight years existence.

History of the Anti-slavery Measures of the thirty-seventh and thirty-eighth United States Congress. 1861–5. By Henry Wilson. Boston. Walker, Fuller & Company. 1865. pp. 424.

This is a living history of the progress and final triumph of anti-slavery principles in our National Legislature, from the pen of one who might truly say:—quarum magna pars fui. Mr. Wilson's position, as Chairman of the Military Committee of the U. S. Senate, enabled him to survey the whole field of legislative contest in respect to the absorbing question of the country, and to make faithful record of the steady advancement and ultimate establishment of those principles of freedom to which the labors of his life have been devoted.

The campaigns of our armies reflect immortal honor upon our noble commanders and our invincible legions; but it must not be forgotten that there was a power behind the artillery, discussing, defining and settling those great questions of human freedom, in defence of which the sword was drawn; and that to the unceasing vigilance, wisdom, energy and promptitude of that power, the grand result is in its past to be attributed.

Mr. Wilson has introduced the living actors—each one speaking for himself—and has thereby dramatized, as it were, this stirring period of our nation's history—causing the legislative phalanx to pass successively before the reader's eye, and enabling him to determine for himself the part which each congressman bore in breaking up the chains of thraldom, and in establishing liberty, fraternity and equality throughout the land. Where Mr. Wilson speaks himself—as in the concluding chapter—the language is nervous, clear and manly; every sentence evincing him to be the complete master of his theme. We hope his pen will not rest here. The public read, the public need such books; and whoever records in such a sinewy style such stirring scenes as our legislators are now passing through, will command the attention of, and will confer large benefit upon, the times to come. N.

Papers of the New Haven Colony Historical Society. Vol. I. New Haven: Printed for the Society. 1865. 8vo. pp. 170. iv. 192.

On the 6th of October, 1862, a memorial was presented to the Common Council of the city of New Haven, Conn., by Thomas R. Trowbridge and twenty-two others, subscribers, citizens of New Haven, who represent "that in none of the towns within the limits of the ancient New Haven Colony does there exist any organization for the collection and preservation of books, maps, newspapers, pamphlets or other documents, or relics illustrating its past or current history." They state the importance and desirableness of forming an association, the objects of which are thus apparent. Their petition for "a suitable room in the City Hall for the use of the association, when duly formed," was granted them, and arrangements were immediately made for the formation of an Historical Society, which was soon after incorporated by the Legislature as the "New Haven Colony Historical Society"—the act approved June 17, 1863.

This volume, as the title indicates, is made up of eleven papers read before the Society. The first is by the President, Henry White, Esq., who gives a History of "the New Haven Colony," which is a fit introduction to the collection. This is followed by "Civil Government" in the said Colony, by Rev. Leonard Bacon, D.D.; "History of the Cutler Lot," by President White; "History of Trinity Church, New Haven," by Frederick Croswell, Esq.; "History of Long Wharf, in New Haven," by Thomas R. Trowbridge, Esq.; "The Parsonage of the 'Blue Meeting House,'" by Rev.

E. Edwards Beardsley, D.D.; "The Governor Gilbert Lot," by Rev. Elisha L. Cleaveland, D.D.; "Some notice of the Pioneers in Pomology in New Haven," by Nathaniel A. Bacon, Esq.; "Correspondence between President Jefferson and Abraham Bishop, Collector of the Port of New Haven;" "Bishop Berkeley's Gifts to Yale College, a collection of Documents illustrative of 'the Dean's bounty,'" by Daniel C. Gilman, Librarian of Yale College. But the most elaborate and to us the most interesting article in the volume, is the last, entitled, "A Historical Account of Connecticut Currency, Continental Money, and the Finances of the Revolution," by Henry Bronson, M.D., which is really deserving of an extended notice. It occupies 192 pages, more than half of the book, and contains 14 chapters. It is paged separately, and a copy-right is taken out. Much labor and research must have been expended in its preparation. Dr. Bronson has drawn largely from the valuable materials at his command, and the result is before us in a well digested and ably written production.

We hope the newly formed Society may be encouraged to follow out the work so well commenced, and give to the world the fruits of their efforts toward collecting and preserving local historical and genealogical matter, in as ably written articles and with as good paper and typography as are furnished in this initial volume.

National Portrait Gallery of Eminent Americans; including Orators, Statesmen, Naval and Military Heroes, Jurists, Authors, etc. etc. From Original Full Length Paintings by Alonzo Chappel. With Biographical and Historical Narratives. By Evert A. Duyckinck, Editor of the "Cyclopædia of American Literature." In Two Volumes. New York: Johnson, Fry & Co. 4to. pp. 488 and 470.

The present work will add to the fame of Mr. Duyckinck, which is no small encomium. As joint editor of the *Literary World*, for a series of years, with his lamented and talented brother, and, also, with him as the author of the *Cyclopædia of American Literature*, he had won a high rank as a writer, and an enviable reputation as a gentleman of enlarged and liberal views. The task he here undertook, was an extremely difficult one. To write the biographies of so large a number of persons who have passed through similar phases of life and society, and yet avoid a sameness of style and a repetition of stereotyped phrases, tasks the powers of a writer in no ordinary degree. The manner in which Mr. Duyckinck has accomplished this difficult undertaking will satisfy the most exacting. In the two bulky volumes before us, we have memoirs of one hundred and nineteen Americans of distinction, so admirably drawn, that they present themselves to us with all the individuality of real life. The sketches are extremely racy and readable.

The work has been issued in numbers, of which there were sixty, at twenty-five cents a number, a very low price considering the style of its execution and the high price of paper and printing while it was in course of publication. The prospectus proposed "a series of Biographies of a genuine unquestionable national interest, including the illustrious men of every portion of our common country, from Maine to California, from the merchant of the seaboard to the pioneer of the western frontier, representing all the great eras of our history which embrace the existence of the United States as a nation—from the Revolution to the present day." This plan has been thoroughly carried out, the selection of names having been made with great judgment.

Mr. Chappel's portraits add greatly to the interest and value of the work, and the engravings of them are executed in the highest style of the art.

Burgess Genealogy:

This book of 200 pp. enrols the names of 4605 descendants of Thomas and Dorothy Burgess, who were settled in the Old Colony in 1637. Besides statistics and a full Index, there are interspersed brief essays on longevity, marriage, lost records and other topics. It is estimated that the posterity of this Pilgrim, including the female line, is not less in number than 10 or 12,000. A few pictures embellish the volume.

ERRATA.

Page 76, l. 24 from foot, *for* Adams *read* Adan; p. 238, l. 8 from top, *for* Gray *read* Gay; p. 268, 1st column, l. 25 from top, *for* Larne *read* Larue.

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